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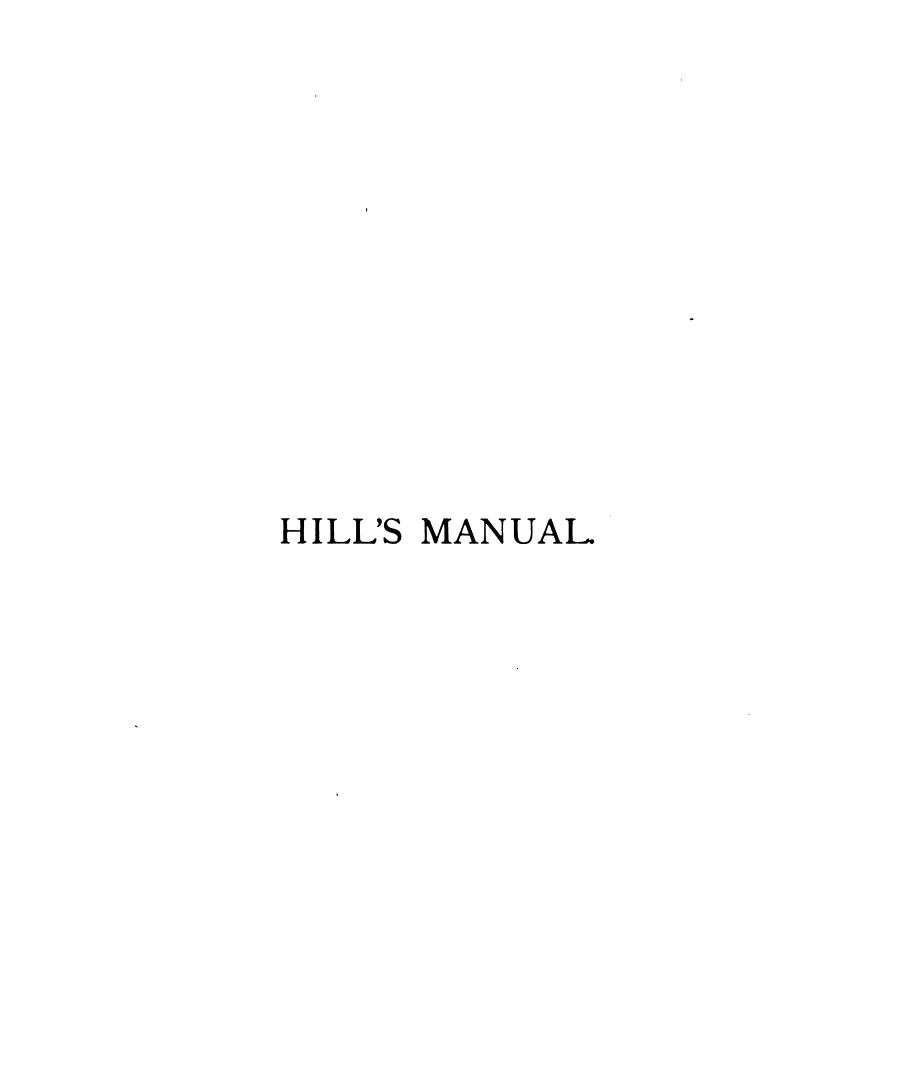
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OF

Social and Business Forms:

GUIDE TO CORRECT WRITING

Showing how to Express Written Thought Plainly, Rapidly, Elegantly and Correctly.

EMBRACING INSTRUCTION AND EXAMPLES IN

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Epistolary Correspondence, Notes of Invitation, Cards, Commercial Forms, Legal Business Forms,
Family Records, Synonyms, Short-Hand Writing, Duties of Secretaries, Parliamentary Rules, Sign-Writing, Epitaphs, The Laws of Etiquette,
Book-Keeping, Valuable Tables of Reference,
Writing Poetry, Etc., Etc.

BY THOS. E. HILL, AUTHOR OF "HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART."

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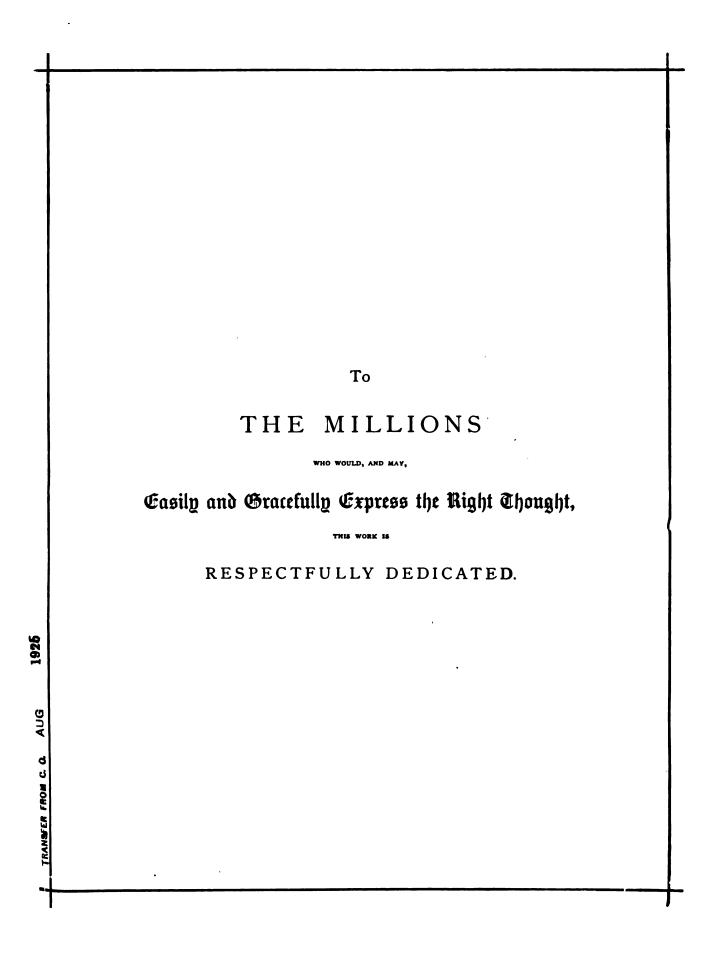
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THIRTY-EIGHTH EDITION.









O enable the individual to write with ease, and to do the right thing in the right place in many of the important positions in life, is the object of this book.

There have been many excellent works heretofore given to the world treating on Penmanship, that admirably served their purpose in their specialty; but the student when done with their study, though proficient in chirography, was yet ignorant of how to use the same in the transaction of business.

Good books in abundance have been published on Grammar, Letter-writing, Composition, and various Business Forms, but, though proficient in a knowledge of their contents, the student, often left with a miserable Penmanship, shrinks from making use of this knowledge, because of the disagreeable labor attendant upon a cramped and detestable handwriting.

The result sought to be accomplished in this book is to combine both a knowledge of penmanship and its application in the written forms which are in most general use. Added to these are the chapters on collection of debts, parliamentary rules, etiquette and other departments of action, which are calculated to teach how to do in many of the important social and business relations of life.

The Teacher of Penmanship will find its pages replete with information pertaining to the art of writing. As a treatise on Penmanship, it is more profusely illustrated than any work of the kind now before the public; and though condensed, it is yet sufficiently explicit in detail, and in the consideration of principles, to make the analysis of letters thoroughly understood by the student. The programme of exercises for a course of writing lessons, together with suggestions relating to the organization and management of the writing class, will be welcomed by young teachers, whose penmanship is sufficiently good to enable them to teach the art, but who fail of success through lack of knowledge of the course to be pursued in order to interest and entertain the class after it has assembled.

The Teacher of the public or private school will find abundant use for a manual of this kind in the school-room. The subject of letter-writing—an art almost universally neglected—should be a matter of daily exercise in the recitation-room. The correct form of writing the superscription, the complimentary address, the division into paragraphs, the complimentary closing, the signature, and folding of the

letter; the letters of introduction, of recommendation, encuse, sympathy, and business — all these practical epistolary forms, such as enter into the every-day transactions of life, should be thoroughly taught in our schools.

The gathering of news for the press, the rules and typographical marks for proofreading, the illustrations of printing types, visiting and business carris, notes of invitation, etc.—all these exercises and more, can be introduced with great benefit to pupils. In short, nearly every chapter of this Manual, much of which has never been published before in any form, can be used to supply practical lessons in the schoolroom.

In the business walks of life, a work of this kind has long been required. In penmanship, use of capital letters, punctuation, letter-writing: the forms of notes, bills, orders, receipts, checks, drafts, bills of exchange articles of agreement, bonds, mortgages, deeds, leases, and wills; in selecting the kind of type in which to print the hand-bill or card; the marking letters; the law of the different States concerning the limitation of actions, rates of interest, usury, and amount of property exempt from forced sale and execution,—all this and much more contained herein, will be of especial service for reference in the transaction of business.

By the lady, much will be found in a Manual of this kind that will particularly serve her in the writing of her social forms. As a text-book and self-instructor in writing, it admirably serves to give her that delicate and beautiful penmanship which pleases the eye as does fine music the ear. The rules of composition, writing for the press, the letter-writing, the marriage anniversaries, the notes of invitation to the cotton, paper, leather, wooden, tin, silk and other weddings; the fancy alphabets for needle-work; the selections for the album, lists of common Christian names, and synonyms, abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, the rules for writing poetry and the laws of etiquette—all these will meet her especial favor.

The mistress of the household will find here the form of the testimonial suitable to be given the servant upon his or her departure to seek a situation elsewhere. The mother will find the written excuse to the teacher for the non-attendance of her child at school; the servant, the form of letter when applying for a situation; and the bashful, blushing maiden, the cautious, carefully worded letter, that will aid her in giving expression to the hitherto closely guarded secrets of the heart.

The sign-painter has daily use for a reference book of this kind, arranged and adapted, as it is, to the comprehension and wants of the knights of the pencil and brush, with the rules of punctuation, prepared for his especial use, and abundant examples of signs, so as to enable him not only to paint the letters and words beautifully, but to punctuate the same correctly. In this department is given a large number of plain and fancy alphabets, while the book throughout contains beautiful emblems and different kinds of lettering. The fine specimens of penmanship and pen-flourishing, including round-hand writing, old English, German-text, and orna-

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mental script letters, will particularly please, presenting, as they do, much that is entirely new, calculated to aid the young sign-painter in doing his work elegantly and correctly.

The artist in lettering on marble finds in this work a chapter presenting tombstone inscriptions and epitaphs, giving the modern and best forms of wording by
which to perpetuate the memory of the departed. More especially will this be valued
by the marble-worker as giving him the grammatical wording of the inscription, the
abbreviation of words, and their correct punctuation. The grand and costly monument, designed to stand for a thousand years, to be gazed upon by multitudes, and
the record that it bears to be read by millions! How important that, in this conspicuous place, in such enduring form, the inscription, in grammar, capitalization, and
punctuation, should be given absolutely correct. The ornamental scripts, with the
plain and fancy alphabets, will also admirably serve the wants of marble-workers.
This chapter will likewise assist the mourner who is desirous of selecting an appropriate inscription to mark the last resting place of the departed.

The reader will appreciate the forms herein relating to inscriptions suitable for use by the engraver, when marking the spoon, the ring, the cane, the watch, the modest birth-day gift, or the costly wedding present. The engraver will more especially value these examples, from the fact that they enable the customer to select at once the words desired, and the style of lettering in which they shall be executed; while the forms of punctuation and arrangement of wording will teach the youngest apprentice at the bench how to execute the same correctly.

The secretary of the public meeting, the presiding officer, every member of the assemblage; in fact, every American citizen that aspires to discharge the duties of a freeman, will be aided by the chapter on parliamentary rules, the forms of resolutions appropriate for various occasions, petitions to public bodies, etc.

The individual who would appear at ease in general society, who would do the right thing at the right time, be self-possessed and free from embarrassment, will appreciate the chapter on etiquette. More especially will this be valued because of its beautiful and instructive illustrations.

The chapter assigned to the writing of poetry, and the dictionary of rhymes, will instruct and aid a certain class; while the poetic selections will be valued by all lovers of poetry, as presenting some of the most beautiful and charming poems in existence.

In short, the varied character of this work appeals alike to the wants of the old and young of all classes. Realizing this, the book is launched on the sea of literature with the confident belief that it is demanded, and that it will accomplish its mission of usefulness.



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RITING is the art of placing thought, by means of written characters, upon any object capable of receiving the same. The origin of this art is completely veiled in obscurity, no history giving authentic account of its first introduc-

tion and use. Its first recorded mention is in the Bible, wherein it is said, referring to the preparation of the Ten Commandments by Moses on Mount Sinai, that "The Tables were written on both their sides."

Fifteen hundred years before Christ, Cadmus, the Phœnician, had introduced letters into Greece, being sixteen in number, to which several were afterwards added. It is certain that the Greeks were among the very earliest of the nations of the earth to invent and make use of written characters for the record of ideas, which could be clearly interpreted by succeeding generations; though the invention of the art came from the advancing civilization of mankind, and had its origin with various nations; at first in the form of hieroglyphics, or picture writing, which characters have, as mankind progressed, been simplified, systematized, and arranged in alphabets, giving us the various alphabetical characters now in use.

Writing and penmanship, though nearly synonymous terms, are quite different in meaning. Writing is the expression of thought by certain characters, and embraces penmanship, spelling, grammar and composition.

ENMANSHIP is the combination of peculiar characters used to represent the record of thought; and having, since its first invention, continued to change its form down to the present time, so it is probable the style of penmanship will

continue to change in the future. The great defect existing in the present system of penmanship is the superabundance of surplus marks, that really mean nothing. This fault, along with our defective alphabet, consumes in writing, at present, a great amount of unnecessary time and labor. Thus, in writing the word *Though*, we make twenty-seven motions, whereas, being but two sounds in the word, we actually require but two simple marks.

That style of writing whereby we use a character to represent each sound, is known as phonography, which system of penmanship enables the penman to write with the rapidity of speech. The phonetic or phonographic system of spelling, wherein each sound is represented by a character, gives us the nearest approach to a perfect alphabet in existence, and is the method of spelling and the style of writing to which we will, beyond question, ultimately attain.

It has been found extremely difficult, however, to suddenly change a style of alphabet in general use in a living language; and the mass of the American and English people will, without doubt, use the present style of penmanship, with various modifications, many decades in the future. To the perfection of that system in general use, in the English and American method of writing, which the present generation will be most likely to have occasion to use throughout their lifetime, this work is directed, as having thus the most practical value; though Short-hand is illustrated elsewhere.

System of Penmanship.

Two styles of penmanship have been in use, and each in turn has been popular with Americans in the past fifty years; one known as the round hand, the other as the angular writing. The objection attaching to each is, that the round hand, while having the merit of legibility, requires too much time in its execution; and the angular, though rapidly written, is wanting in legibility. The best teachers of penmanship, of late, have obviated the objections attaching to these different styles, by combining the virtues of both in one, producing a semi-angular penmanship, possessing the legibility of the round hand along with the rapid execution of the angular.

To the Duntons, of Boston, and the late P. R. Spencer, as the founders of the semi-angular penmanship, are the people indebted for the beautiful system of writing now in general use in the schools throughout the country.

Copies.

The copies, accompanied by directions in this book, will be found ample in number and sufficiently explicit in detail to give the student a knowledge of writing and flourishing. In acquiring a correct penmanship it is not the practice of many different copies that makes the proficient penman, but rather a proper understanding of a few select ones, for a few copies embrace the whole art.

As will be seen by an examination of the copy plates, each letter of the alphabet is made in a variety of styles, both large and small, succeeded by words alphabetically arranged in fine

and coarse penmanship, which are excellently adapted to the wants of both ladies and gentlemen, according to the dictates of fancy in the selection of coarse and fine hand.

As a rule, however, the bold penmanship, indicating force of character, will be naturally adopted by gentlemen, while the finer hand, exhibiting delicacy and refinement, will be chosen by the ladies.

Principles.

The principles of penmanship, also represented, give the complete analysis of each letter, while the proper and improperly made letters, representing good and bad placed side by side, will have a tendency to involuntarily improve the penmanship, even of the person who makes a casual examination of the letters of the alphabet thus made in contrast.

The illustrations of curves, proportions and shades that accompany these directions should also be carefully studied, as a knowledge of these scientific principles in penmanship will be found of great service to the student in giving a correct understanding of the formation of letters.

Importance of Practice.

It is not sufficient, however, that the student merely study the theory of writing. To be proficient there must be actual practice. To conduct this exercise to advantage it is necessary to have the facilities for writing well. Essential to a successful practice are good tools with which to write. These comprise the following writing materials:

Pens.

Metallic pens have generally superseded the quill. They are of all styles and quality of metal, gold and steel, however, being the best. In consequence of its flexibility and great durability, many prefer the gold pen; though in point of fine execution, the best penmen prefer the steel pen, a much sharper and finer hair line being cut with it than with the gold pen.

Paper.

For practice in penmanship, obtain of the stationer five sheets of good foolscap paper. Midway from top to bottom of the sheet, cut the paper in two, placing one half inside the other. Use a strong paper for the cover, and sew the whole together, making a writing-book. Use a piece of blotting paper to rest the hand on. The oily perspiration constantly passing from the hand unfits the surface of the paper for receiving good penmanship. The hand should never touch the paper upon which it is designed, afterwards, to write.

ink.

Black ink is best. That which flows freely, and is nearest black when first used, gives the most satisfaction. The inkstand should be heavy and flat, with a large opening, from which to take ink, and not liable to tip over. The best inkstand is made of thick cut glass, enabling the writer to see the amount of ink in the same, and shows always how deep to set the pen when taking ink from the stand. Care should be observed not to take too much ink on the pen; and the surplus ink should be thrown back into the bottle, and never upon the carpet or floor. Close the bottle when done using it, thus preventing rapid evaporation of the ink, causing it soon to become too thick.

Other Writing Materials.

An important requisite that should accompany the other writing materials is the pen wiper, used always to clean the pen when the writing exercise is finished, when the ink does not flow readily to the point of the pen, or when lint has caught upon the point. A small piece of buckskin or chamois skin, obtained at the drug store, makes much the best wiper. The student should be provided with various sizes of paper, for different exercises to be written, such as commercial forms, letters, notes of invitation, etc., with envelopes to correspond in size; together with lead-pencil, rubber, ruler,

and mucilage. Thus provided with all the materials necessary, the writing exercise, which otherwise would be an unpleasant task, becomes a pleasure.

How to Practice.

Having the necessary materials in readiness for writing, the student should set apart a certain hour or two each day for practice in penmanship, for at least one month, carefully observing the following directions:

See Plate 1. Carefully examine each copy on this plate. Devote one page in the writing book to the practice of each copy. Commence with copy No. 1. The practice of this copy is an important exercise for two reasons, being: first, to give sufficient angularity for rapidity in writing; and second, to give freedom of movement.

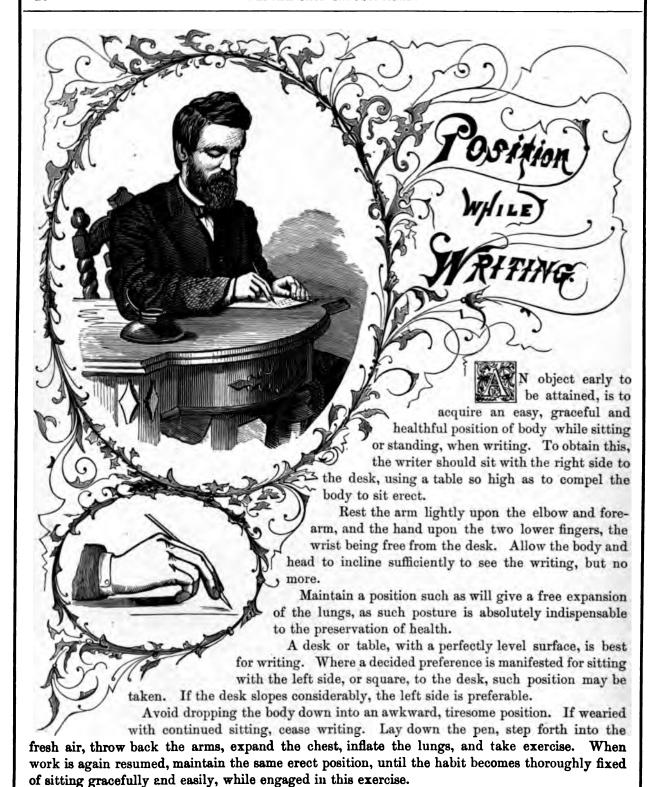
The student who carries a heavy, cramped hand, will find great benefit result from practicing this copy always at the commencement of the writing exercise. Rest the hand on the two lower fingers - never on the wrist, and rest the body and arm lightly upon the fore-Assume thus a position whereby the pen can take in the entire sweep of the page, writing this exercise, in copy No. 1, from the left to the right side of the page, without removing the pen from the paper while making the same. The student may write both with pen and lead-pencil, and should continue the practice of this exercise until perfect command is obtained of the fingers, hand and arm; and all evidence of a stiff, cramped penmanship dis-

Copy No. 2 is a contraction of copy No. 1, making the letter ml. Great care should be used in writing this letter to make the several



parts of the same, uniform in height, size, and slope; the downward slope of all the letters being at an angle

of 52 degrees. See diagram illustrating slope of letters.





back, using a table large enough to comfortably hold all the writing materials that are necessary

when writing.

Copy No. 3 shows (see Plate I) the *M*, in words, and illustrates the distinction that should be made between the several letters, to make writing plain. See "Description of the Plates."

Legibility.

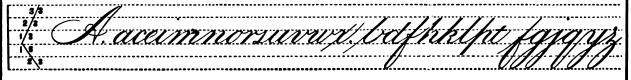
Legibility is of the greatest importance in penmanship; and care should be observed to make each letter very distinctly what it is designed to be. While practicing with a view to improvement, the student should beware of writing too fast. The copies are very simple, and are easily imitated by the student who may give the subject earnest attention and care.

Proportion of Small Letters.

The following diagrams represent the relative proportion of the capital and small letters. As will be seen in the diagram for the finer hand, there are eight lines, containing seven spaces. In the middle space are made the contracted letters which occupy one space, excepting and a, which are a little higher. The t, d and f are each of the same height; f and f extend the same distance below the line. The loop letters are all of the same length above and below the line, the loop being two thirds the length of the letter. Capitals are of the same height as the loop letters above the line.



RELATIVE PROPORTION OF LETTERS IN LARGE, ROUND HAND.



Elements of Small Letters.

By examination of the small letters of the alphabet, it is seen that they can be resolved into a few fundamental elements (or principles, as they are called by many teachers), being five in number, as follows:

The 1st principle, ℓ , is found in the following letters, viz: last of α , d, completely in the ℓ , in the f, with the lower part omitted; last of the f, first of the ℓ and d, completely in the f, completely in the f, and last of f.

The 2nd principle, 1, forms the first of 111, 11 and upper part of 3.

The 3rd principle, z, forms the lower part of h, the lower part of h, last of m, n and h and first of u, u, x and y.

The 4th principle, o, forms the first part of a, left of c, lower part of d, left of c, lower part of f, upper part of f, the whole of a, upper part of f and right of c.

The 5th principle, forms the upper part of f, le, h, he and l. Inverted, it forms the lower part of g, j, y and z.

General Hints for Small Letters.

Be careful to close the at the top, else it will resemble a *U*. Observe the distinction The land dare between the M and the M. shaded at the top, and made square. The & is crossed one third the distance from the top. The loop is of uniform length in all loop letters. Avoid a loop in the upper part of & and &. The dot of the & should be at a point twice the height of the letter. Beware of making the extended letters crooked. The left hand mark of the loop letters should be straight, from the center of the loop to the line, sloping at an angle of 52 degrees. See diagram of slope. Figures are twice the height of the m.

Principles of Capital Letters.

No. 1.

No. 2.

00

No. 3.

99

The capital stem (see No. 1) can be terminated at the bottom, as shown in the first character. Observe in Nos. 2 and 3 the disposition of shades, curves and parallel lines. Their application in capitals will be seen in the next column.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

THREE standard principles are used in the formation of Capital Letters, viz:

· O · O · O

The lst principle, called the capital

stem, is found in *A*, *B*, *D*, *F*, *D*, *D*, *A*, *A*, *A*, *A*, *M*, *M*, *B*, *A*, *J*, *W*, *M* and *J*.

The 2nd principle, O, occurs in C, O, C, C, M, O, M, O, M, W, and W.

The 3rd principle, I is found in the upper part of B, F, M, M,

M, M and F and forms the first of D, W, W, and Y.

Capital letters, in a bold penmanship, are three times the height of the small letter 412.

FOR HOLDING HAND AND PEN WHILE WRITING.



No. I Represents the first position to be taken, when placing the hand in correct position for writing. As will be seen, the hand is squarely on the palm, and not rolled to one side. The wrist is free from the desk, and the two lower fingers are bent under, resting upon the nails.



No. 2 Exhibits the hand elevated upon the two lower fingers, with the pen placed in correct position. The end of the large finger drops slightly beneath the penholder, giving a much greater command of the fingers than when it rests at the side or slightly on top of the holder.



No. 3 Shows another view of correct position. It will be seen that no space is shown between the pen and finger, the holder crossing the forefinger in front of the knuckle-joint. The thumb is sufficiently bent to come opposite the forefinger-joint, supporting the holder on the end of the thumb. The end of the large finger should be about three-quarters of an inch from the point of the pen.



No. 4 Represents the correct position when the pen is at the bottom of an extended letter below the line, the pen being, as shown, nearly perpendicular. With the holder held snugly beneath the forefinger and supported on the end of the thumb, the greatest command is thus given to the fingers.



No. 5 Exhibits the front view of the hand showing the position of the forefinger, which should rest squarely on the top of the holder. The large finger drops beneath the holder, which crosses the corner of the nail. The hand is held, as shown, squarely on the palm and not dropped to one side.

VIEWS REPRESENTING INCORRECT POSITIONS FOR HAND AND PEN WHILE WRITING

No. 6 Represents the evil effect of rolling the hand too much to one side, and holding all of the fingers so straight as to completely lose command of them. The result is a stiff, heavy, cramped penmanship, and rough marks, resulting from one point of the pen dragging more heavily than the other.



No. 7 Exhibits the pen "held so tightly that the hand is wearied and the letters look frightfully." The large finger should be straightened, and the end caused to drop lightly beneath the holder. The forefinger should be brought down snugly upon the holder, and the end of the thumb brought back opposite the forefinger joint. Loosen the fingers, grasping the holder therein just firm enough to guide the pen and no more.



No. 7.

No. 8 Shows the result of dropping the hand too heavily upon the wrist and allowing it to roll to one side. The writer has thus lost command of the hand and arm, and the pen scratches, resulting from one point dragging more heavily than the other. The large finger should drop beneath the holder, and the hand should be brought up squarely upon the palm.



No. 8.

No. 9 Represents another bad position, with pen held too tightly. The writer loses a command of the fingers, in this case, by allowing the holder to fall below the knuckle-joint between the forefinger and thumb. All the fingers are likewise out of position.



No. 9.

The student should institute a rigid comparison between the correct and incorrect positions herewith shown, with an earnest resolve to reject the wrong and to hold fast that which is good.



Q J & G Q D Q - U_

As is exhibited in the above, those letters composed of curved lines present a grace and heauty not shown in those having straight lines and angles. As a rule, never make a straight line in a capital letter when it can be avoided.

NATURE'S RULES.

HERE are a few general principles in Nature that are applicable to penmanship. These principles are eternal, and will never change.

Curved Lines.

The first is that of curved lines.

Those objects in Nature that we most admire possess a grace and fullness of curve which elicit our admiration. The edge of the flower curves. The trunk of the tree, the leaf, the bud, the dewdrop, the rainbow, -all that is beautiful in Nature, in fact, is made up of curved lines. The human countenance, rounded and flushed with the rosy hue of health, is beautiful. Wasted by disease and full of angles, it is less attractive. The winding pathway in the park, the graceful bending of the willow, the rounded form of every object that we admire, are among the many illustrations of this principle. This is finely shown in the engraving of birds and flowers at the head of this chapter.

The same applied to the making of capital letters is shown in the following, representing in contrast letters made of curves and straight lines:

Proportion.

Another important principle is that of proportion. Any object, to present a pleasing appearance to the eye, should have a base of sufficient size and breadth to support the same. Nature is full of examples. The mountain is broadest at the base; and the trunk of every tree and shrub that grows upon its sides, is largest near the earth, the roots spreading broader than the branches.

The good mechanic builds accordingly. The monument is broadest at the base. The house has a foundation large enough for its support, and the smallest article of household use or ornament, constructed to stand upright, is made with reference to this principle of proportion, with base broader than the top. This principle, applied in capital letters, is shown by contrast of various letters made in good and bad proportion, as follows:



Letters should be constructed self supporting in appearance, with a foundation sufficiently broad to support that which is above.

Contrast.

A very important principle, also, is that of contrast. Nature is again the teacher, and affords an endless variety of lessons. Scenery is beautiful that is most greatly diversified by contrast. That is more beautiful which is broken by mountain, hill, valley, stream, and woodland, than the level prairie, where nothing meets the eye but brown grass. The bouquet of flowers is beautiful in proportion to the many colors that adorn it, and the strong contrast of those colors. Oratory is pleasing when accompanied by changes in the tone of voice. Music is beautiful from the variety of tone. The city is attractive from contrast in the style of buildings; and the architecture of the edifice that is broken by striking projections, tall columns, bold cornice, etc., is beautiful from that contrast. Thus in penmanship. Made with graceful curves, and in good proportion, the letter is still more beautiful by the contrast of light and shaded lines, the heavy line giving life to the appearance of the penmanship. If desirous of observing this principle, care should be taken not to bring two shades together, as the principle of contrast is thus destroyed. The effect of shade is shown by the following letters in contrast.



In capitals, where one line comes inside another, it is important for beauty that the lines should run parallel to each other. The equi-distant lines of the rainbow, and the circles around the planets, are among Nature's illustrations. A uniformity of slope and height, in all letters should also carefully be observed.

Again, as the well-trimmed lawn and the cleanly kept park, with no unsightly weeds or piles of rubbish to meet the gaze, are objects of admiration, so the neatly-kept page of writing, marred by no blots or stains, is beautiful to the eye.



Position of the Hand in Flourishing.

In executing broad sweeps with the pen, and assuming a position that will give greatest command of the hand in flourishing, the position of the pen in the hand should be reversed; the end of the penholder pointing from the left shoulder, the pen pointing towards the body, the holder being held between the thumb and two first fingers, as shown above.

Plain Penmanship and Flourishing.

The chief merit of business penmanship is legibility and rapidity of execution. Without sacrificing these qualities, the student may add as much beauty as possible. The business penman should beware, however, of giving much attention to flourishing, its practice, aside from giving freedom with the pen, being rather to distract the mind from the completion of a good style of business writing. Especially in plain penmanship should all flourishing be avoided. Nothing is in worse taste, in a business letter, than various attempts at extra ornamentation.

To the professional penman, however, in the preparation of different kinds of pen work, a knowledge of scientific flourishing is essential to the highest development of the art.

The principles of curves, shades and proportion that govern the making of capital letters apply as well also in flourishing.





CORRECT POSITION

FOR STANDING

WHILE WRITING;

Showing Hands, Paper, and Position of the Feet.



HE desk at which the individual stands when writing, should slightly incline from the front upward. It should so project as to give ample room for the

feet beneath, which should be so placed as to be at nearly right angles with each other, the right foot forward, the principal weight of the body resting upon the left. Incline the left side to the desk, resting the body upon the left elbow, as shown in the above engraving, thus leaving the right arm free to use the muscular or whole arm movement, as may be desired.

The desk should be so high as to cause the writer to stand erect, upon which the paper should be placed with the edge parallel with the desk.

Rest the body lightly on the forearm, and the hand upon the two lower fingers, the end of the penholder pointing towards the right shoulder. Practice in the position herewith shown, either with lead pencil or pen, upon waste paper, entirely regardless of the form of letters, until the pen can be held easily and correctly, and writing can be executed rapidly. Strike off-hand exercises, and the whole arm capitals, making each letter as perfectly as may be, the practice, however, being with special reference to acquiring the correct position, and freedom of movement.

Steady the paper firmly with the left hand, holding it near the top of the sheet, as shown in the illustration. Beware of soiling the paper with perspiration from the left hand.



CORRECT & INCORRECT

POSITION

C POR

SITTING and HOLDING

THE PEN.







EREWITH are shown, in contrast, the correct and incorrect positions for sitting while writing; the upright figure representing the youth who sits erect, graceful and easy,

holding the paper at right angles with the arm, steadying the same with the left hand.

As will be perceived, the correct position, here represented is at once conducive to health and comfort, being free from labored effort and weariness.

On the opposite side of the table sits a youth whose legs are tired, whose hands are wearied, and whose head and back ache from his struggles at writing. This boy will be liable to become, ere long, near-sighted, from keeping his eyes so close to his work. He will be round-

shouldered, will have weak lungs, and will probably early die of consumption, caused from sitting in a cramped, contracted and unhealthy posture.

The bad positions liable to be assumed in writing, are, first, the one here shown; second, lying down and sprawling both elbows on the table; third, rolling the body upon one side, turning the eyes, and swinging the head, at the same time protruding and twisting the tongue every time a letter is made.

An earnest, determined effort should be made, when writing, to bring the body into an easy, graceful attitude, until the habit becomes thoroughly established.

This illustration should be carefully studied by youth when learning to write; and all writers should give the matter attention.

SMALL LETTERS CONTRASTED, SHOWING PROBABLE FAULTS. RIGHT AND WRONG.

w 1 a Right. Wrong. Right. 1st a is not closed at the top. It resembles a se 1st j is crooked and contains too much loop at 1st s is too short. 3nd s contains a loop, top and 2nd a contains a loop and resembles an e. the bottom. 2nd j, loop too short. k Right. Right. rong. Right. Wrong. 1st & resembles an & and is crooked. 2nd &, loop too long; lower part spreads too much. 1st \$\ell\$, not crossed, is too round at the bottom, with bad connecting line. 2nd \$\ell\$ slopes too much. 1st δ is crooked. 2nd δ has a loop too long. 0 Ŀ C u. n w Right. Wrong. Wrong. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st c has the connecting line too high. 3nd c has a loop too large, causing it to resemble the c. 1st s resembles an s. 2nd s is irregular in height. 1st / is crooked. 2nd /, loop too broad and too see hu N u el d Right. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st d contains a loop at the bottom. 2nd 1st m lacks uniformity of slope and appearance. 2nd m lacks uniformity of height, and too angular. 1st v is too angular at the top and bottom. 2nd slopes too much. v spreads too much. n w e 2 n w w w Wrong. Right. Wrong. Right. Wrong. Right. 1st # lacks uniformity of slope. 2nd # resembles a w with first part too high. 1st e, loop too small. 2nd e, loop too large. 1st w is too angular. 2nd w is irregular in height. \sim 1 0 X Wrong. Right. Wrong. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st o is left open at the top and resembles a v. 2nd o contains a loop. 1st f is crooked. top and bottom. 2nd f has a loop too long, 1st x is spread too much. 2nd x is too angular. h Right. Wrong. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st g is left open at the top. It resembles a y. 2nd g contains a loop at the top. nd / has been patched and is 1st y is too high in the first part. 2nd y slopes too much. g Right. Wrong. Wrong. Right. Right. 1st q is left open at the top. 2nd q contains a loop in the top. 1st s has a loop at the top. 2nd s slopes too 1st & is crooked. 2nd & has a loop too long. Ñ 1 Right. Wrong. Right. 1st i has no dot, and the lines unite too low. Ind i has the dot too near the letter; the lines are not sufficiently united. Right. Wrong. The dollar mark should have paraffel lines being crossed by a character similar to the letter S. 1st r contains a loop. 3nd r is too flat.

CAPITALS CONTRASTED, SHOWING PROBABLE FAULTS. RIGHT AND WRONG.





DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

VERY Copy on Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be written with care by all students desirous of improving their penmanship. Ladies can, if they wish, terminate with the finer hand, while gentlemen will end with the bolder penmanship.

Plate I.

Copy I is a free, off-hand exercise, calculated to give freedom and ease in writing. Observe to make an angle, top and bottom. A sufficient amount of practice on this copy, with pen or pencil, will break up all stiffness in the writing.

Copy 2 is the contraction of copy No. 1 into the letter 1712, giving a free, open, bold, business hand.

Copy 3 is composed of words of greater length, which should be written, if possible, by the student, from the beginning to the end of the word, without removing the pen from the paper until the word is finished. The words are composed principally of the letter m, which should be written with much care.

Copies 4 and 5 are the small letters of the alphabet. Carefully observe the shades, and the uniformity in slope of letters.

Copy 6 exhibits the figures, which are twice the height of small letters. The 7 and 9, in script, extend one-half their length below the line.

Copies 7 and 8 are the capital letters of the alphabet, which are of the same height as the small letter. There is usually but one shade in a letter. Observe the directions, given elsewhere, for the making of capitals, and guard against the probable faults, as there expressed. Study also, carefully, the principles of curves,

proportion and shades, as applied in the making of capital letters.

The remainder of copies on Plates 1 and 2 should be written with the greatest care, "Perseverance" being the motto. Do not leave these copies until they are thoroughly mastered.

Plate III.

This plate is composed of copies similar to the others, the same principles being applicable in the making of the letters. As will be seen, this is a much more delicate hand, and is especially adapted to fine epistolary writing.

Plate IV.

Plate IV illustrates the form of writing a letter of introduction, and may be copied by the student as a specimen business letter.

Plate V.

This plate exhibits the off-hand capitals, which should be made purely with the arm movement, the hand resting lightly on the two lower fingers. Practice, at first, in making them with a lead-pencil on waste paper, will be found quite beneficial.

Plate VI.

The copies of Round Hand on this plate should be written with especial care, being the style suitable for headings, etc. Observe in the small letters that each is round, and every down mark shaded. The alphabet of German Text on this page will be found useful for ornamental work.

Plate VII.

Plate VII exhibits a variety of pen work, containing both fine and bold penmanship, and will be found a superior copy in which the student can display a knowledge of penmanship and flourishing.

Plate VIII.

Plate VIII is an original off-hand specimen of flourishing, the curves, proportion and shades in which should be carefully observed. (See view of holding pen in flourishing, page 27.)



4 ab ede fyhijklmnop og n st w or way g. & be. He. 6 19.34567896. 1st and 3rd 4th 1581. AGOO EFIAIASMA rOPIRSTUUMAY. 9 Allany Boston, Chicago Octoril. 10 Edinburgh, Florence Bellyshing.

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13 Littsburg. Quincy. Rutland. S.
14 T U V W X Y J. & De. H.
15 Amansmanners shapehis fortune.
16 Samples of my business writing.
17 Mysuccess today ductogood writing.

Is A beautiful hand writing is of itself an ornament and does honor to the executir. It is of that value which earnot be bought or sold but is obtained only by talents and application.

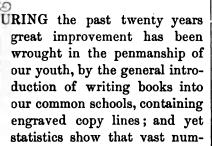
PUBLIC LIFTARY

ABTOR. LENOX AND
EILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Blackboard Flourishing.

The plates, representing flourishing in white lines on dark groundwork, though designed to represent off-hand work upon the blackboard, will be found equally useful for practice with the pen. The figure of the Swan from Packard and Williams' "Gems of Penmanship" is a beautiful piece of flourishing, which finely illustrates how true to nature an object may be made with but very few strokes of the pen. As will be seen, the figures on these plates are composed wholly of curved lines.

TEACHING PENMANSHIP.



bers of people in every State in the Union are unable to write; and some of these are to be found in nearly every locality. A majority of these persons have passed their school days, but the necessity is none the less urgent with them for improvement in penmanship; and they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity for receiving instruction, if a competent teacher were to open a Writing School in their vicinity.

There exists a general demand for good instructors in Writing throughout the country, and teachers who will properly prepare themselves for the profession, can have excellent remuneration for their services. It is true that many persons attempt to teach writing as a profession, who, through bad management and want of moral principle, deservedly fail; but the earnest, faithful, competent teacher is wanted, and will be well rewarded for his labor.

The "12 Lesson" System.

There are but twenty-six letters in the alphabet to write; fifty-two in all, capital and small letters. The principles from which these letters are formed are, in reality, very few; and to obtain a mastery of these principles is the object of giving instruction. Therefore, to acquire a knowledge of how to write, a large number of lessons is not absolutely necessary. The course of instruction may be so arranged as to very completely include all the principles pertaining to penmanship in twelve lessons; and the class may have such practice, each lesson being two hours in length, as will, with many pupils, completely change their penmanship in that time. It is not pretended that any one can perfect their writing in twelve lessons. Real ease and grace in penmanship is the result of months and years of practice; but a knowledge of how to practice, to impart which is the mission of the teacher, may be learned in a short time. In fact, most people are surprised to see how much may be accomplished in few lessons when the class is properly instructed.

Should, however, the teacher wish to give a more extended term of instruction, it is only necessary to drill longer upon each principle, with elaborate blackboard illustration to correspond. If the time and means of the student prevent the taking of the longer course, the shorter term may be made proportionately beneficial. Should the Twelve-lesson term be adopted by the traveling teacher, the following suggestions may be of service in the organization and management of a Writing class.

Having acquired proficiency in penmanship, and having good specimens of writing to exhibit, let the young teacher, desirous of establishing a Writing school, visit any locality where live a civilized people. While it is true that the more ignorant most greatly need the advantage of such instruction, it is nevertheless a fact that the more intelligent and educated the people of a community, the better will be the teacher's patronage.

How to Organize the Class.

Secure, if possible, a school-room provided with desks and a blackboard. It is no more than justice to present the directors and the teacher of the school, upon whom the responsibility of management of the school building rests, each with a scholarship in the writing class. Having obtained a school-room, the next thing to be done to secure success, is to thoroughly advertise the nature and character of the school, and the time of commencement. The teacher may do this in the following ways:

First, By having editorial mention made in all newspapers published in the vicinity.

Second, By posters, announcing the school, liberally distributed about the town.

Third, By circulars, giving full description of the school, sent to each house.

Fourth, By visiting each school-room, supposing the day schools to be in session, in the vicinity, and, having obtained permission to do so, addressing the pupils of the school, accompanied by blackboard illustrations, showing method of teaching, announcing terms, time of commencing school, etc., and

Fifth, By personally calling at every public business place, and as many private houses as possible, in the neighborhood, exhibiting specimens and executing samples of writing when practicable.

A lady or gentleman well qualified as a teacher, pursuing this plan will seldom fail of obtaining a large class. Having secured an established reputation as a good teacher, personal canvass afterwards is not so necessary. Personal acquaintance with the patrons of the school, however, is always one of the surest elements of success with any teacher.

If the school is held in a rural district, newspaper and printed advertising can be dispensed with. In the village or city it is indispensable.

It is unwise to circulate a subscription paper, the establishment of the school being made contingent upon the number of subscribers to the class. A better way is to announce the school positively to commence at a certain time and certainly to continue through the course, which announcement inspires confidence and secures a much larger class.

Ask no one to sign a subscription paper, or to pay tuition in advance. The fact of doing so argues that the teacher lacks confidence in the people, who, in turn, suspect the stranger that seeks advanced pay, and thus withhold their patronage. The better way is to announce that no subscription is required to any paper, and no tuition is expected in advance; that all are invited to attend the school, and payment of tuition may be made when students are satisfied of the worth of the school. The fairness of these terms will secure a larger attendance than could otherwise be obtained, and will induce the teacher to put forth the very best efforts to please the patrons of the school.

Commencing about the middle of the term to make collection, by good management on the part of the teacher, if the school has been really meritorious, all the tuition will be paid by the time the last lesson is reached.

How to Maintain Interest.

To secure the best attendance, and the most interest on the part of pupils, the school should be in session every evening or every day, Sundays excepted, until the close of the term. It is a mistaken idea that students do best receiving but one or two lessons per week. During the intervening time between lessons pupils lose their interest, and the probability is that the class will grow smaller from the beginning to the close, if the mind of the student is allowed to become pre-occupied, as it will be, with other matters that occur between lessons so far apart. On the contrary, a writing class that meets every day or evening, under the management of an enthusiastic, skillful master, will grow from the beginning in size and interest, and the student, like the daily attendant at the public school, will exhibit a good improvement, resulting from undivided

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- 10 Samples of penmanship adapted to rapid writing

Letter of Introductions.

New York June 1st 1572

Mill Standard Book Co., Chicago, Ill Dear Sirs:

This will introduce

to your honorable house. Mr. Winfield Success of this city, who visits Chicago for the purpose of procuring a situation, as carvassing agent. for Mills Manual.

From a knowledge of his honesty, industry, and stradiness of purpose, I think him such a person as you will be pleased to imploy if you med more can vassers. I therefore take, great phasure in recommending him to your favorable acquaintance.

Your Cory Fispertfully: - Maniel Canningham PUBLIC L.

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attention to the study, from the time of commencement to the close.

Each pupil in the class should be provided with pen, ink, and a writing book. Practicing in the evening, each should be provided with a lamp, covered with a shade, throwing as strong light as possible on the writing.

For the writing book, use five sheets of best foolscap paper. Cut in two, midway from top to bottom of the sheet; put one half inside the other; cover with strong paper, and sew the whole together, the cover extending one inch above the writing paper.

How to Arrange Copies.

Slips are best for copies, as they slide down the paper and can be kept directly above the writing of the pupil while practicing. Twenty-four copies will be generally sufficient to occupy the time of most pupils during the term, and should be arranged to embrace all the principles and exercises it is necessary for the student to understand in writing plain penmanship.

The copies may be written or printed. Written, if well executed; printed, if the teacher can obtain them, suitably arranged for the twelve-lesson term, as they are thus more perfect than written copies are likely to be, and save the teacher the drudgery of writing copies. If printed, the copy should be a fine, elegant lithographic fac simile of perfect penmanship; -perfect, because it takes the pupil no longer to learn to make a correct than an incorrect letter. Numbered in the order of their succession, from one to twenty-four, these slips should be wrapped together in a package, which should be pasted on the inside, at the top of the cover, whence they can be drawn as required by the student. When the copy is finished, the slip should be placed at the bottom of the package.

The wrapper, holding the copies, should be sufficiently firm and tight to prevent the copies falling from their places when the book is handled. If the copies are kept by the pupil free

from winkles and blots, an advantage of this arrangement is, that when the book is written through the copies are yet carefully preserved in their place, when new writing paper may be added to the book and the copies used again by the same pupil or by others.

Another plan is, for the teacher to keep the copies and distribute the same at the commencement of the lesson among the members of the class, and collect them at the close. When the teacher is short of copies, this plan may be pursued, though the other is the most systematic, and is attended with the least labor.

The most advanced and rapid penmen of the class, who write out their copies before the close of the term, may be furnished with copies of various commercial forms, for practice, in the last of the term.

Should a second term of lessons be given, those students who attend it should review the copies of the first term for about six lessons, after which they may be drilled in the writing of commercial forms, business letters, compositions, etc., according to the capacity and advancement of the pupil.

The copy should always be ready before the class assembles. The teacher should never be compelled to write a copy while the school is in session, especially if the class be large.

Commencement of the School.

The teacher having arranged to give a course of lessons in writing, should open the school at the hour appointed, even if there be no more than one pupil in attendance at the time of commencement, and should conduct the term through, unless insurmountable obstacles prevent. If the school possesses real merit the class will steadily increase in size, until a hundred pupils may be in attendance, even though but a half dozen were in the class at the opening lesson.



PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR EACH LESSON.

First Lesson

ALLING audience to order. Brief statement of what it is proposed to accomplish during the course of instruction. Assembling of the members of the class in front of the teacher, when each pupil, able to do so, should write a sample of penmanship, worded as follows:

"This is a sample of my penmanship before taking lessons in writing," each signing name to the same.

Pupils should be urged to present the best specimen it is possible for them to write, in order that the improvement made may be clearly shown when the student writes a similar exercise at the close of the term.

Specimens written, assume position for sitting and holding pen, full explanation being given by the teacher concerning correct and incorrect positions. Commence writing on the second page, the first page being left blank on which to write the name of the owner of the book. Let the first be a copy composed of quite a number of extended letters, containing such words as, "My first effort at writing in this book." Writing these words in the first of the term enables the pupils to turn back from the after pages and contrast their writing with their first efforts in the book, on an ordinarily difficult copy, thus plainly showing their improvement as they could not perceive it by commencing with the simplest exercise. Students are encouraged to much greater exertion when they can plainly see their improvement. Having covered the first page with their ordinary penmanship, let the class commence with Copy No. 2, shown on page 41, in the set of writing-school copies, while the teacher fully explains, from the blackboard, the object of the copy. Give half an hour's practice on position and freedom of movement, making frequent use of the blackboard in illustrating the principles for making letters. The blackboard is, in fact, indispensable to the teacher of penmanship.

Intermission of fifteen minutes. Criticism of position, explanation on blackboard of letter m, and practice on the letter by the class. Remarks by the teacher on the importance of a good handwriting, with brief outline of what the next lesson is to be.

Second Lesson.

Drill on position; criticism. Use a separate slip of paper for ten minutes' practice on freedom of movement for hand and arm. See that every pupil has the requisite materials. Explanation again of letter m as made in words mum, man, mim, etc. Thorough drill, and examination by teacher of each pupil's writing. Intermission. Writing of short words, with special reference to perfecting the letter m. Blackboard explanation of slope of letters, with illustrations showing importance of uniformity of slope, etc. Hints in reference to neatness, order, and punctuality, and encouragement, if the improvement of the class warrants the same. Love of appro-

bation is one of the ruling organs of the mind. Nothing is more gratifying, when the student has done well, than to be appreciated; and the pupil is stimulated to much greater exertion, when receiving judicious praise from the teacher for work well performed. Prompt and early attendance of the class at the next lesson should be urged, and close by giving outline of next lesson. The teacher should gather and keep the books. Students may each care for their pens, ink, and light.

Third Lesson.

Drill in movement. Explanation of letter o on the blackboard, and letters in which it is made, such as a, d, g, g, e, etc., showing, also, faults liable to be made. Careful examination and criticism of the writing of every student in the class individually. Explanation of t, d, and p, on the board, showing probable faults, with other exercises at the discretion of the teacher. Intermission. Explanation of length, size, and form of loop letters, the class being supposed to be practicing similar exercises to those illustrated on the board. Explanation and illustration concerning the writing of all the small letters, representing on the board the principles upon which they are made. During the lesson, two hours in length, the students should always be engaged in writing, except at intermission, and while the attention of the class is engaged with the blackboard illustrations.

Fourth Lesson.

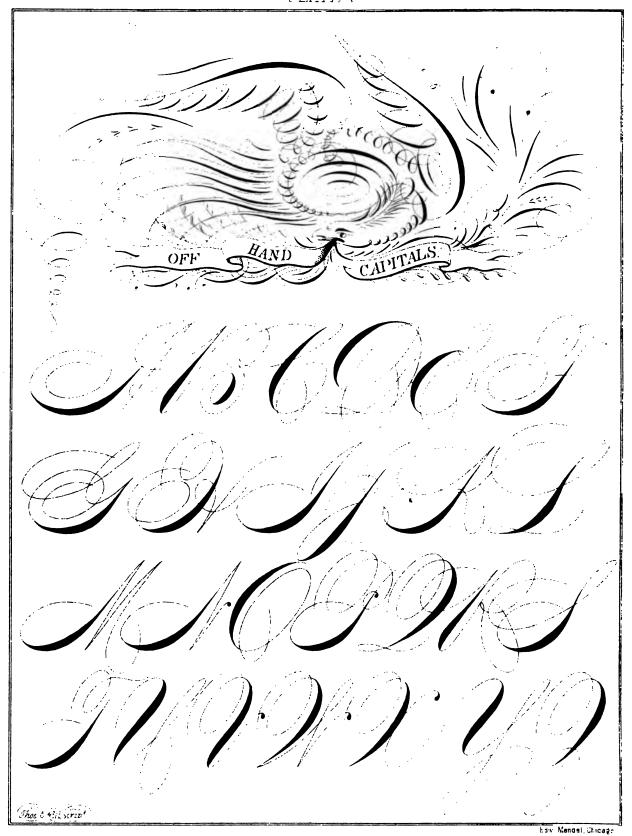
A few minutes' drill on freedom of movement. Explanation of position for sitting and holding the pen, showing faults. Illustrations on the blackboard of the fundamental principles for making capital letters, representing curves, proportion, shades, parallel lines, etc.; students practicing the principles on a loose piece of paper. Careful drill on the capital stem. Caution by the teacher that students do not write too fast. General practice on copies including the capital letters. Individual examination by the teacher of all the writing books. Intermission. Blackboard illustration, showing faults in the making of the principles; careful drill on position for sitting, holding pen, and freedom of movement. Representation by teacher of evil effects of cramped penmanship, and weariness resulting from sitting improperly. Earnest effort to induce every pupil to practice as much as possible between lessons, a premium being given to the member of the class who shows greatest improvement at the close of the lessons, and a premium to the best penman.

Fifth Lesson.

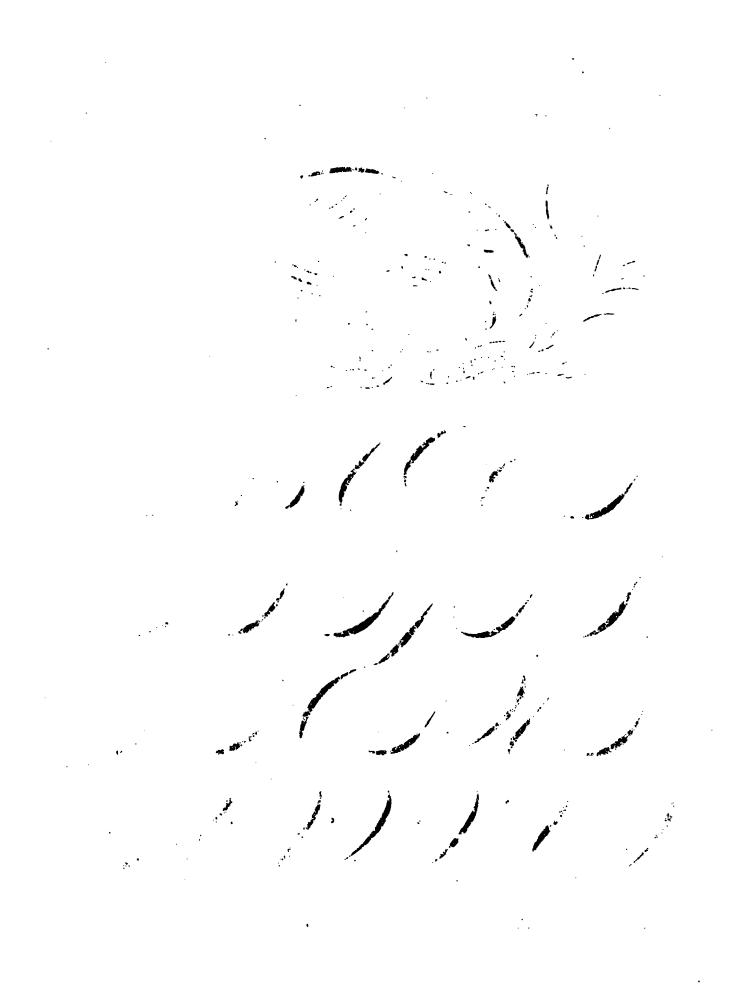
Five minutes' drill on off-hand movement, special attention being paid by the class to the position for sitting and holding the pen. Illustration by the teacher, on the blackboard, of capital letters from A to M, making each capital correctly, beside which should be made the same letter as the pupil is liable to make it, showing probable faults. Examination by the teacher of the writing in each book. Intermission. Urgent appeal by the teacher to students to secure the greatest possible excellence in writing, by practice both in and out of the school; showing not only the reputation acquired by receiving the premium in the class, but the lasting advantage resulting

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from always being able to put thoughts beautifully and readily on paper. Blackboard illustrations, giving the capitals from M to Z, together with probable faults. Careful drill by pupils on capitals, accompanied by examination and criticism of each pupil by the teacher pleasantly suggesting a change where faults are visible, and praising all where improvement is plain.

Sixth Lesson.

General drill by the class on small letters and capitals. Review by the teacher of the capital stem on the blackboard and the making of all capitals in which it occurs. Examination by teacher of writing books. General remarks on punctuation, showing the importance of being able to punctuate correctly; followed by making each punctuation mark on the board, its use being explained by sentences written. Each student should give careful attention to all blackboard illustrations. Different sentences should be written, and the various members of the class required to punctuate the same, if possible, correctly. Intermission. Continued drill in penmanship. Special explanation of the capital letter O on the blackboard, showing faults liable to be made; that the height of the O, correctly formed, is twice its width, is made of a perfect curve, with parallel lines, only one down mark shaded. The teacher will then, on the board, make the capitals in which the same is found. Twenty minutes' practice by the class, applying the principle. Rest occasionally by the class, in which the teacher further illustrates exercises in punctuation.

Seventh Lesson.

Drill in penmanship, the teacher yet watching and exposing every fault to be seen in sitting and holding the pen; also any marked fault in penmanship; calling, however, no names of pupils that may be at fault. Blackboard illustration, showing the principle found in the upper part of Q, W, etc. Capitals made in which it occurs. Careful drill by pupils on this exercise. Criticism of writing in each book by the teacher. General remarks by the teacher on the use of capital letters, followed by illustrations on the board showing where capitals should be used. Steady practice in penmanship by the class, the pupils being cautioned to write with the utmost care, making it a point to write every letter perfectly, no matter how long it may take to execute the same, remembering that practice will bring rapid writing, but care alone, and attention to principles, will bring perfect penmanship. Brief drill by the class in off-hand penmanship, from copies on the board; wrist free from the desk, and forearm resting lightly on the desk. The teacher should remind the pupil of the importance of always holding the paper with the left hand, and having now nearly completed the seventh lesson, what is yet the fault with any member of the class? Students should ask themselves, "What lack I yet in my penmanship?" Intermission. Continued practice by the class. The pupils may rest while the teacher writes several sentences upon the board without capitals, the members of the class suggesting where capitals belong, and also being required to punctuate. Several words may be given for the students to practice next day, the student presenting the best specimen of the same, at the next lesson, to receive honorable mention.

Eighth Lesson.

Penmanship drill in the writing book. Blackboard illustration, showing any fault yet discovered by the teacher. General remarks on the importance of good penmanship, pecuniarily and intellectually, calculated to inspire the class with a due appreciation of their work. Students can generally write during the time the teacher is talking, except during blackboard illustration. The teacher will now give general remarks on the writing of business forms, concerning the value and use of promissory notes, bills, receipts, orders, checks, drafts, etc., following by writing a promissory note upon the board, accompanying the same by an explanation of the form in which a note should be written to draw six per cent., ten per cent., no per cent., etc. If sold to another person, how it should to endorsed, etc. After writing one hour, at each lesson, should follow Intermission. Continued practice in penmanship in the writing. Write one copy to the page, a plain hand, and never anything but what is found in the copy. It is a great mistake to practice many styles of penmanship. In so doing the ordinary pupil becomes proficient in none. Blackboard illustrations, during this lesson, on writing orders, receipts, bills, etc., requiring students to capitalize and punctuate the same. The teacher should urge, at the close of the lesson, the great importance of practice between lessons during the remainder of the term. To whom shall the premiums be given? That will greatly depend upon the practice out of the school-room.

Ninth Lesson.

Require every student to write one page in the writing book with the greatest care. The teacher should examine every book. What faults yet remain? Illustrate them on the board. More practice in the writing books. General remarks by the teacher on superscriptions, followed by illustrations on the blackboard. Illustrate why and where to place name on the envelope, together with name of town, county, state; where to place postage stamp, how to write straight. Illustrate and explain all the various titles used in addressing Kings, Queens, Presidents, Members of Congress, Governors, Judges, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Professors, etc., etc. Intermission. On a separate slip of paper the students may then each write the superscription they would use were they to address any official, military, or professional man. Continued practice in the writing book, the lesson closing by the teacher requesting each pupil to bring five sheets of note paper and five envelopes for practice in letter writing at the next lesson.

Tenth Lesson.

Twenty minutes' practice in writing books until all the members of the class have assembled. General remarks by the teacher on the subject of letter writing and commercial correspondence, explaining the various kinds of letters for different purposes, size of paper and envelopes required for each, and all the essentials necessary to writing any kind of a letter well. The teacher will then write a brief friendship letter upon the board, explaining where and how to write the dating, the complimentary address, body of the letter, complimentary closing, signature, division of subjects into paragraphs, etc. The stu-

dents should criticise the letter with reference to punctuation and capital letters, and when the subject is thoroughly understood by the class, let each pupil copy the letter from the board; the teacher in the meantime passing to the desk of each pupil, criticising and making suggestions to pupils that may require assistance. See that all copy the letter. This exercise is invaluable, and every student should be required, if possible, to master it. This lesson, well conducted by the teacher, will give each member of the class information that is worth vastly more than the cost of his tuition for the entire term. Intermission. Each member of the class should copy the letter once more. With all the corrections and suggestions that have now been made, many of the class will write the exercise very well. The letter finished, write superscription on envelope, the pupils writing such address as they may choose. At the close of the lesson, the students may take with them their envelopes and letter paper, for practice on the morrow, and the pupil that will present the most correctly and beautifully written letter, at the eleventh lesson, shall be awarded a premium of such character as the teacher may select. This will induce a great deal of practice in the next twenty-four hours in letter writing, and will be very beneficial to the class.

Eleventh Lesson.

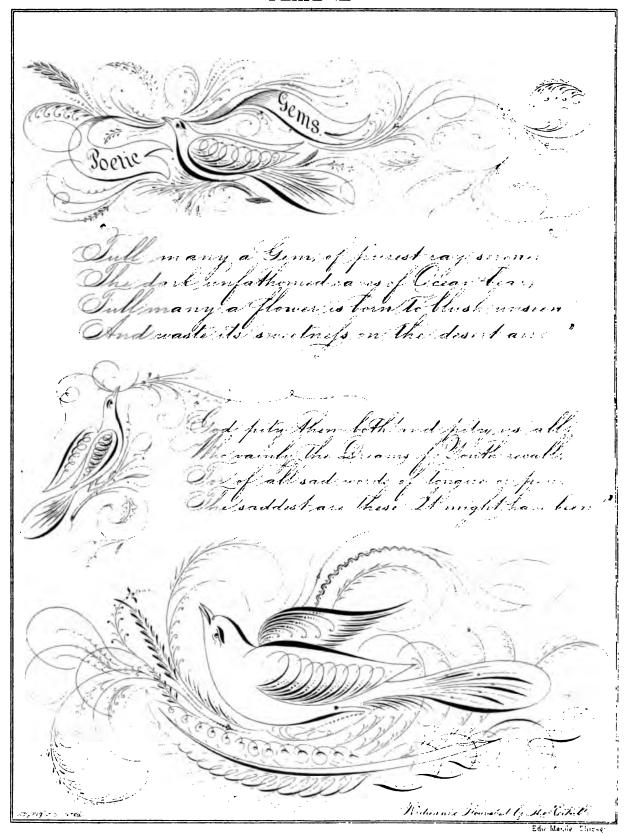
General review in penmanship, with practice in writing book for half an hour, followed by writing of last specimens, as follows:

"This is a specimen of my penmanship after taking lessons in writing," each scholar signing name to specimen. Each pupil should write two samples at the commencement of the course of lessons, and two at the close, one of the first to be put with one of the last for the student to keep, showing the advancement made in a course of lessons. The other first and last will be preserved by the teacher, as a memento of the pupil, and also to show, in other localities, the amount of improvement made by students in this and preceding classes. During this lesson the teacher will give general remarks on letters of introduction, and notes of invitation and acceptance, with illustrations on the blackboard, explaining the circumstances under which they are used. Before the recess, the teacher should appoint three ladies and three gentlemen of the class to assemble at intermission, and select three disinterested persons to examine specimens of the class, to determine who shall receive premiums at the last lesson. Litermiccion. Every pupil should write a last specimen. Most students will be surprised to see their advancement in penmanship in the past ten lessons, though no one can actually see all the improvement that has been made, as much of the time of the class has been occupied in explanation, thus placing a knowledge of correct writing in the head. In after months of practice it will come out at the fingers. The remaining blackboard illustrations of the lesson may relate to card writing; the teacher explaining the nature of business cards, wedding cards, visiting cards, and address cards; showing how they should be written, when used, etc. At the close of the lesson, an invitation should be extended to all the people of the neighborhood to be present at the closing exercises of the last lesson to witness the award of premiums, see the improvement of the class, etc.

Tweifth Lesson.

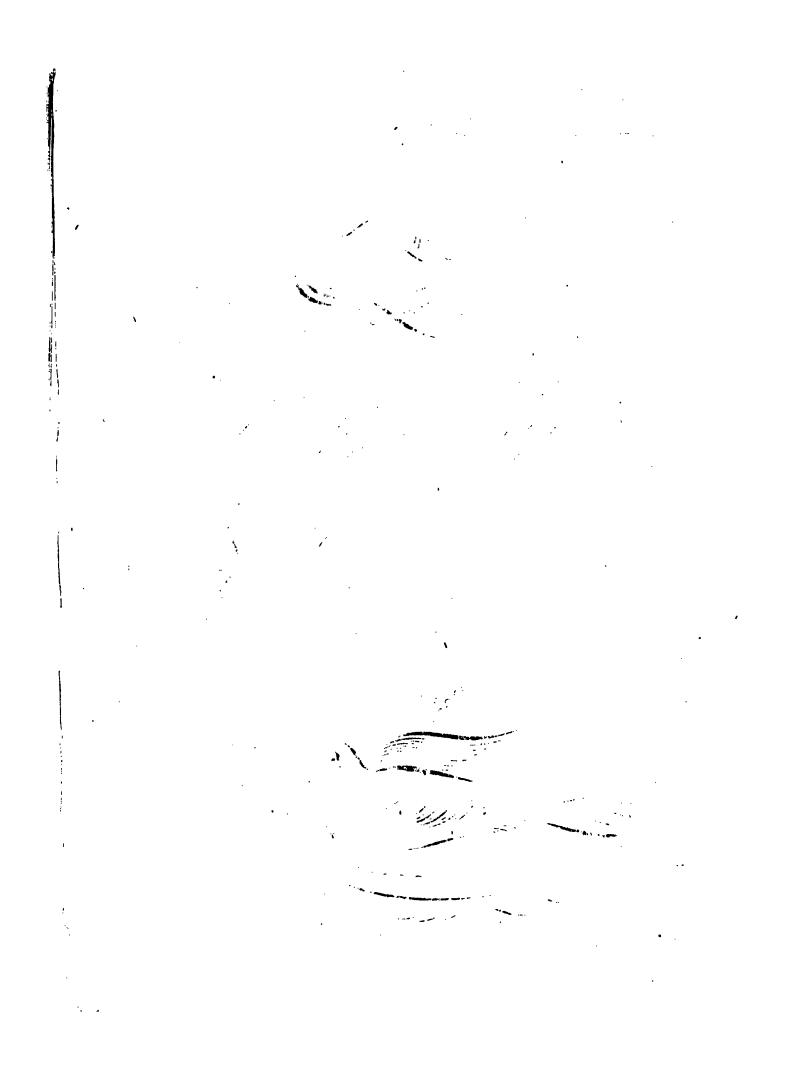
Students in their seats, and continued practice in the writing books. The teacher has had all the specimens of the class, first and last of each pupil, examined by a committee chosen for that purpose, along with writing books when thought necessary, each pupil's name on the specimen being covered by a small piece of paper pasted across the same. The knowledge of who takes the premiums, however, should be entirely kept from the class until the last minute, when the same is announced, amid a breathless silence, by the teacher. All the members of the class having assembled, the teacher will review the position for sitting, holding pen, kinds of materials to use, how to preserve materials, etc. He should dwell on the importance of frequent composition and letter writing, showing that the writing term, composed as it is of but twelve lessons, cannot be expected to make the student a finished penman in that course of time. That the object of the lessons has been to teach the members of the class how to learn; that it now simply remains for the pupils to build on their knowledge of the principles. Upon the blackboard, the teacher will then review the fundamental principles over which the class has passed, showing how the principles of curves, proportion, shades, and parallel lines will give elegance and grace to the letter. A few perfect and imperfect letters should again be contrasted together for the benefit of the class, and the entertainment of the audience present, the blackboard illustrations comprising the making of birds, eagles, swans, pens, etc., showing the application of the principles in all forms, as well as letters; thus impressing upon the class the necessity of careful attention to nature's rules, in the execution of beautiful penmanship. The teacher should be provided with a small writing desk, containing every article necessary for writing. This he should open before the class, and follow by showing the use for every article contained therein, the concluding remarks on penmanship being that students should provide themselves with every material necessary for composition and letter writing, thus making their practice in the future agreeable, and hence their continued improvement certain. Adverting now to the promise made in the early part of the term, that those students should be rewarded with honorable mention and premiums who had exhibited greatest improvement and excellence the teacher will explain the course pursued in the examination of writing by the committee, and after showing that perfect impartiality has been observed, he will announce the name of the person presenting the best letter, and present premium; following with the name of the pupil having made greatest improvement, concluding with the announcement of the student that is regarded the best penman in the class, accompanying the remarks by presentation of prizes. The exercises of the lesson should close with appropriate farewell remarks.

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SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

WRITING School conducted thus, according to the foregoing arrangement of lessons, the principles of penmanship being explicitly illustrated on the blackboard and taught by a thoroughly competent teacher, will be of great

and lasting service to the community in which it is held, and will afford every member of the class a season of highly profitable enjoyment. Of course the success of the school mainly depends upon the teacher. The instructor is, in fact, the life and soul of the class. If he possess love of order, tact, versatility, knowledge of human nature, self-possession, with ability to illustrate, explain and entertain his class with story and anecdote pertaining to writing, he will find his classes large and the profession of teaching writing as profitable to himself and as beneficial to the public as any upon which he can enter.

Should teaching writing be chosen as a profession for a series of years, it is well for the teacher to select a dozen or twenty villages in which to teach, and give instruction in each of these localities, once or twice a twelvemonth for years in succession rather than teach over a very wide range of country. The teacher's reputation thus becomes established, the profession is dignified and ennobled; people knowing the worth of the school are free to patronize, and thus the avocation is made much more pleasant and profitable to the teacher.

The outline of instruction given for the foregoing series of lessons is but a brief epitome of what each lesson ought to be. The enumeration of subjects may guide the young teacher somewhat, but the whole should be greatly elaborated, and will be, by the ingenious teacher, as circumstances demand.

The usual charge for a course of instruction of 12 lessons is from \$2 to \$5 per pupil.

Teachers should furnish paper for students, and care for the books when not in use by the pupils. Students may take charge of the other materials required.

The strictest order should be maintained. No whispering ought to be allowed. Such stillness should reign in the school that every scratching pen may be distinctly heard.

To secure order the teacher will notice when the first evidence of restlessness begins to manifest itself in the class; certain students becoming tired of writing. If this uneasiness is allowed to continue twenty minutes, the school will be oftentimes a scene of confusion, but upon the first appearance of weariness, the attention of the class should be directed for a short time to the blackboard, or the time may be occupied for a little while by some story, humorous or otherwise, having a bearing upon writing; listening to which the students become rested, and proceed with their practice afterwards with pleasure.

Having invited the leading citizens of the town to visit the school, call upon them frequently for remarks to the class on the subject of writing. From the business and professional men who may thus address the class, the teacher and pupils may oftentimes gain many valuable ideas, the class will be encouraged, and better discipline will be secured. The great secret of preserving good order in school is to keep the mind of the students constantly employed with the work in hand.

The subjects pertaining to writing are abundant, and it becomes the teacher to study and present them to the class in familiar lectures as occasion demands. Many of the succeeding chapters of this book afford subject matter, from which the teacher of penmanship can obtain topics to discuss, that will entertain and instruct the class, while the instructor should, at the same time, be on the alert for practical subjects to illustrate his work, from whatever source they may be obtained. For example, how character can be told from penmanship; what faculties of mind are employed in the

execution of writing; why some pupils are naturally handsome penmen and others not; why Edward Everett should write elegantly and Horace Greeley with a scrawl; why gentlemen naturally write a large hand, and ladies fine, etc.

The effect of temperament on penmanship, and the result of using stimulants, should be thoroughly considered, and presented to the class. Students should be urged to avoid the use of tobacco as a noxious habit that lays the foundation for intemperance, and the use of strong drink as the destroyer of the soul; both tobacco and stimulants being also destructive to that steadiness of nerve essential to the execution of beautiful penmanship.

Many a boy may be deterred from an evil habit by the good example and advice of the teacher, admonishing him that superiority in penmanship and great excellence in life will come from being strictly temperate.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS ON PENMANSHIP TO LEARNERS.

HIS book, as is designed, will fall into the hands of many who will never have an opportunity of receiving instruction from a professional teacher.

To practice penmanship to advantage, unaided by the teacher, students should pro-

vide themselves with necessary materials, as detailed elsewhere.

For the purpose of making steady progress in the acquisition of an elegant, plain penmanship, the student will be assisted by copying choice gems of poetry or prose, first writing each exercise on a separate slip of paper and afterwards transcribing the same in a book kept for the purpose. In the writing of original compositions and letters, each exercise should be copied as long as the student is desirous of

improving in penmanship; the copy being always a great improvement upon the original, not only in penmanship, but in spelling, grammar, use of capital letters, and composition.

Writers should not rest satisfied until they have absolutely mastered a plain, rapid, and elegant penmanship. The art, being almost purely mechanical, is more easily acquired by some than others; but every person from eight years of age upwards, until the body becomes tremulous with age, having ordinary command of the hand, who will persevere in the attempt, can write a legible, easy penmanship.

Among the benefits arising from a good handwriting, some are shown in the following

Reasons why we should write well.

Because, 1st. Good penmanship of itself adds greatly to our happiness. The consciousness to the lady or gentleman of being able to write a letter that shall win the admiration and praise of the friend to whom it is written is a source of unspeakable pleasure to the writer, and to possess this ability throughout our lifetime is to be proficient in an accomplishment which adds to our happiness, as does excellence in oratory, painting or music. Good writing is a fine art, and is to the eye what good language is to the ear.

2nd. Good writing is of great benefit to us pecuniarily. The person who may apply for a situation as teacher, clerk, or any position where intellectual ability is required, finds a beautifully written letter the best recommendation that can be sent when applying for that position. Hundreds of instances are on record, many doubtless within the knowledge of the reader, where lucrative situations have been obtained through good penmanship, that could never have been secured had the applicant not had a good handwriting.

And, 3rd. A mastery of the art of writing is of great service to us *intellectually*. Persons who can write well, taking pleasure in the practice, will write more than they otherwise would. Every time they write a word

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they spell it, and thus improve in spelling. Every time a sentence is written, an application is made of grammar; and thus knowledge is obtained of how to speak correctly. The subject they write about, they become familiar with; and thus, in the act of writing, they are intellectually improved. The most intelligent and influential in any community are those who can express thought most easily and correctly on paper.



COPIES FOR WRITING-SCHOOL.

TANDARD copies for the twelve lessons may consist of the following script lines, though it is important that they be as perfectly prepared as the copies shown on Plates I, II, III and IV.

The extra practice, beyond the two copies

assigned at each lesson, may be on a separate slip of paper, and should comprise the writing of the elements of letters, commercial forms, offhand capitals, letter writing, etc.

Students may join the class at any time, up to the last half of the term. Whatever may be the time of commencement, however, each pupil should begin with the first copies, and write as many of them as time will permit. The occasional review of the principles, by the teacher, will enable the students that join last to understand them; though it is desirable, for the sake of practice, that each pupil commence, if possible, with the first lesson.

As will be seen by examination, the style of penmanship, for ladies and gentlemen, is equally large up to the 17th copy. Beyond that, the size for ladies is decidedly finer. Though important that ladies should be able to write a bold penmanship for business and other writing, the lady involuntarily chooses a more delicate handwriting, by which she thus expresses her natural delicacy and refinement of character.

First Lesson.						
1.	My first effort at writing in this book.					
2.						
	Second Lesson.					
3. ———	n n m u u m n n m u u n					
4.	mum min mam mem mind ment					
	Third Lesson.					
<i>5</i> .	oad g y e d t p b f l o a d g y e					
6.	abede fyhijklm n					

42	COPIES FOR THE WRITING SCHOOL.
	Fourth Lesson.
7. op 1	grstuvwxyz. V. Vc.
8. AB	COCFORD WOJKL
g. N C	PPPRSPUVWXY
10. Ame	rica! Bavaria! Canada! Denr.
11. Engr	land: France: Germany: Nobi
12. Ind	ia Japan Kentucky. Sapr
13. Me	xico! Norway! Oregon! Pennsylve
14. Quit	e Russia Switzerland Tu
15. Urng	may Vermont Wyoming V. Y
	sample of my business penmans
	rommendable deportment we gain est
18. Con	rmendations generally animate
_	provement should be the object of

	COPIES FOR THE WRITING SCHOOL.	43
20	. Honor and shame from no condition ris	e!
21	Searning is the ornament of youth	- l.
22	Prosperity gains friends; adversity tries then	v!
23.	Running hand penmanship for busines	У. —
-	Samples of my off-hand, business writing	
	LADIES EPISTOLARY.	
17.	Emulation in acquiring knowledge is commendable. For value received	_ _
18.	In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Sunshine and Storm.	
17.	Humiliation and reportance are ornaments of the Christian Humiliatio	n
	Learn all that is possible to-day; you may require it to-morrow. Lear	-
21.	Merit shall not go unrewarded. Trust to time and persevere. Perseve	ie.
	Nature unfolds a volume ever profitable for our study. Look and lear	
28.	This is a specimen of my hand-writing. Specimens of Genmanship.	0
	Running-hand penmanship for Ladies Epistolary Writing. Writing	



Short-Hand Writing.



Short-Hand for Business Purposes.



VERY y
constant
it, how i
educatio
id writin
means, s
It may

VERY year adds proof, by the constantly increasing demand for it, how indispensable in a modern education is a knowledge of rapid writing. The young, by all means, should acquire it.

It may be used by the author in his study, the editor in his

"sanctum," the clergyman in his library, the lawyer in his office—in fact, everywhere that writing is needed, the simplicity and dispatch of Short-hand make its value apparent.

The beginner should determine, at the outset, whether or not he will, for a time at least, do verbatim writing. If he wishes to do this, he must expect to give much time and close attention to it. The man or system that promises to give verbatim speed in a few weeks' time, is unworthy of confidence. It is useless to expect to be a good reporter and follow some other business at the same time. Reporting is a profession of itself, and requires the undivided attention of the person following it. If, however, the beginner, simply wishing relief from longhand in his daily writing, is content with a rate of speed that gives a fully written and absolutely legible manuscript, a style that is easy to learn, write, read, and remember, let him take up the simplest style, master it thoroughly, and depend for speed upon perfect familiarity with

the word-forms used, and the greatest facility in their execution, as in long-hand, and he will gain his object more easily and quickly than if he seeks it through shorter word-forms, which must necessarily be more difficult to learn and read. Very few people need to become verbatim reporters; every one, however, having much writing to do, can use a simple style of shorthand to advantage.

The grand principle upon which a system of short-hand should be built is that of phonetics. Every sound in the language should be represented by its individual sign, used for that sound and no other. As a simple sound is uttered by one impulse of the voice, so should the sign representing it be made by one movement of the hand; resulting in a single, simple sound being represented by a single, simple line. These lines should be of such a form that they may be easily joined, one to another, so that a word may be completely written without raising the pen. The most frequently occurring sounds should be represented by the most easily written signs; and all the sounds should be represented by such signs as will give a free, flowing, forward direction to the writing, without running either too far above or below the line upon which it is written. There should be a distinct line drawn between the simplest style for general use - which should contain no contracted, irregular, or exceptional word-forms—and the more brief and complicated styles for the reporter's use.

Of the various systems of Short-hand, that called Tachygraphy (Ta-kig-ra-fe), a system invented and elaborated by D. P. Lindsley, of Andover, Mass., probably more nearly meets the requirements of the public than any now in use; the advantage of this system of Short-hand being, that it combines rapidity with completeness of detail in a very large degree. By permission of Mr. Lindsley we are enabled to present the following synopsis and illustrations from his work, "Elements of Tachygraphy," published by Otis Clapp, No. 3 Beacon St., Boston.

THE ALPHABET OF TACHYGRAPHY.

CONSONANTAL SIGNS.

```
The, th in they.
Be, b in bay.
Pe, p in pay.
                           Ith, th in oath.
                            Em, m in may.
Ga, g in go.
                           En, n in nay.
Ka, k in key.
                           Ing, ng in sing.
De, d in do.
                           El, l in lay.
Te, t in to.
                           Ra, r in ray.
Ve, v in eve.
Ef, f in if.
                           Wa, w in we.
                            Ya, y in ye.
Zhe, z in azure.
                           Ha, h in high.
Ish, sh in show.
Ze, z in ooze.
                            Ja, j in jail.
                           Cha, ch in each.
Es, s in so.
```

VOCAL SIGNS.

```
i in it; y in duty.
       in eve.
       in ace.
                                 e in ebb.
Ai, ai in air.
                                 a in ask, at.
Ah, a in are.
                            ŏŏ, oo in foot; u in full.
Oo, o in do.
                                ŭ in us, fun, hut.
O, o in ode.
Au, au in aught.
                                o in on, or.
                            ŏ,
                               i in ice.
Oi, oy in boy.
                            I,
Ow, ow in now.
                            Ew, ew in dew.
```

testred according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by D. P. Lindshaw in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

In writing Tachygraphy the pen should be held between the first and second fingers, and steadied by the thumb—as shown in the cut at the beginning of this chapter—so that such signs as ____ may be easily made, without changing the position of the pen.

The alphabet should be thoroughly mastered by taking up the signs in pairs, and writing them many times, repeating the sound represented as the sign is made, so as to get the sound allied with the sign, and both well fixed in the mind. It will be noticed that all heavy signs represent vocal sounds, while nearly all the light signs represent whispered sounds.

to right; / /, either upward or downward, and / /, always upward.

In joining consonant signs with each other, acute angles should be made where possible, as they are more easily and rapidly made than obtuse angles. The joining of a vowel sign with a consonant, at its beginning, should always form an angle, thus:

Abe, eke, it, of, owes, on, oil, are.

At the end of a consonant, the semi-circular vowels are written, either in their alphabetic form or as hooks on the consonant, whichever is most convenient and adds most to facility in writing. The vowels a (distinguished mainly by size), are determined by their being written in the direction the hands of a clock move—turning far enough to the right to form a proper angle with the following sign; and a (also distinguished mainly by size), are determined by their being written in the opposite direction. Examples:

777

Be, kid, keen, deep, tick, fish, leap, hid, bad. car, tan, narrow, last.

The dash vowels should always form angles with consonant signs; • are varied in their direction to facilitate this. Examples:

goat, knowing, up, cut.

Either the first or second, or both strokes of
the vowel diphthongs may be made straight or
curved to facilitate joining, thus:

Nine, size, noise, now, hew.

The other vowel signs do not vary from the alphabetic position, and must be disjoined when they will not form a proper angle.

Disjoined vowels should be written to the left of upright and inclined, and above horizontal consonants, when the vowel sound precedes the consonant sound, and to the right of upright and inclined, and below horizontal consonants, when the vowel sound follows the consonantal.

CONSONANTAL DIPHTHONGS.

Br, as in brow. —Dl, as in meddle.

1 Pr, as in prow.
—Tl, as in settle.

- Dr, as in draw. 2Zhl, as in ambrosial.

Tr, as in try. Shl, as in special.

) Vr, as in over. Nl, as in kennel.

) Fr, as in free.

1 Zhr, as in measure. Sp, as in spy.

Thr, as in other. St, as in stay.

Thr, as in three.) Sf, as in sphere.

Nr, as in owner. Sm, as in smith.

Bl, as in blow. Sn, as in snow.

Pl, as in plow. Sl, as in slat.

Sw, as in sweet.

Cl, as in clay.

Bz, as in hubs.

Ps, as in hopes.

l also Gz, Ks, Dz, Ts, etc.

Nz, Ns, as in hems.

Lz, Ls, as in owls,

else.

Zz, as in mazes.

Rz, Rs, as in wars,

horse.

Sz, as in masses. Wh, as in when.

also Thz, Tbs, etc.

These signs, it will be observed, are not new ones, but modifications of those already learned.

They should be used only where no vowel sound occurs between the consonant sounds. A few examples will explain their use quite fully.

リンクとうとしょうの

Blow, glow, meddle, evil, brow, upper, gray, meeker, draw, utter, over, free, measure, shred, other, owner, spy, stay, sphere, smith, snow, sleep, sweet, when, special, kennel.

Where the final consonant of a word is either s or z, preceded by a consonant, a circle is used for the s or z, thus:

Hope, hopes, lad, lads, owl, owls, war, wars. When preceded by a vowel, use the alphabetic form for s and z.

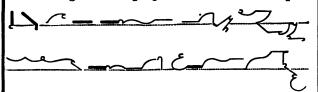
The circle is also used between two consonants, and is then written on the outside of the angle formed by the consonants—when both are straight lines, as _____; on the inside of the curve, where one is a curve and the other a straight line, as _____; and on the inside of both curves, when possible, as in

ere of

It is sometimes necessary to write the circle on the inside of one curve and outside of the other, as in Two or more words, closely allied in sense, may be joined into a phrase, where the signs composing the words unite readily, thus adding to both the speed and legibility of the writing. Example;

Of the, with it, it is, in such a way, I will be, I have.

The first inclined or perpendicular consonant sign should rest upon the line — the other signs following in their proper direction. Example:



Seek always to form a free, flowing, graceful outline. The most easily written forms are the most beautiful, and *vice versa*.

We have given, of this system, only a synopsis of the fully written Common Style, but sufficient, however, to explain the merits and principles of Tachygraphy. Those who wish to fit themselves for verbatim writing are referred to the work entitled, "The Note Taker. A Treatise on the Second Style of Lindsley's Brief Writing, for the use of Lawyers, Editors, Reporters, Students, and all persons desirous of taking full notes in Courts of Record, Professional Schools, Seminaries, and Public Assemblies." Published by the firm to which we have before alluded.

The following Extracts are from Pope's Essay on Man.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,

As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Pope's Essay on Man.—Second Epistle.

SPELLING.



EAUTIFUL penmanship should be accompanied by correct spelling. If the person can possess but one accomplishment, it is, in fact, better to spell correctly than to write well. Nothing so mars the effect of beautiful chirography as bad spelling, which is the more conspicuous when

set off by good penmanship. True, there are over a hundred thousand words in the English language, and we cannot reasonably be expected to remember the correct orthography of them all; and not until the phonetic system is received, by which every word is represented by a recognized sign, can we spell all words correctly without reference to the dictionary; but the few hundred words in general use are not so difficult to master. At any rate, the writer should have at hand a reliable dictionary, and no word should go from his hand without being correctly spelled.

The following will aid students somewhat in their knowledge of spelling:

Names of Elementary Sounds.

An elementary sound is the simplest sound of the English language, as a, e, b, k.

The English language contains about forty elementary sounds.

These sounds are divided into three classes—vocals, sub-vocals, and aspirates.

The vocals consist of a pure tone only, as a, e, i, o, u.

The sub-vocals consist of tone united with breath; as b, d, l, m, n, r.

The aspirates consist of pure breath only; as p, t, k, f.

The following words contain the different elementary sounds of the language:

Vocals.—N-a-me, b-a-ll, a-t, m-e, m-e-t, f-i-ne, p-i-n, s-o-ld, m-o-ve, n-o-t, m-u-te, p-u-ll, c-u-p, f-ou-nd.

Sub-vocals.— B-at, d-og, g-o, j-oy, l-ife,

m-an, n-o, so-ng, ba-r, th-ose, v-oice, w-ise, y-es, z-one, a-z-ure.

ASPIRATES.— F-aith, h-at, ar-k, p-ine, s-un, t-ake, th-ink, sh-one, ch-ur-ch, wh-en.

Letters.

A letter is a *character* used to represent an elementary sound.

The English Alphabet contains twenty-six letters: A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; W, w; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

As will be seen, there are more elementary sounds than letters. It therefore follows that some letters must represent more than one sound each.

Those letters which represent vocals are called vowels. They are a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.

Those letters which represent sub-vocals and aspirates are called *consonants*.

The sub-vocals and consonants are b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, z.

The aspirates and consonants are f, h, k, c, q, p, t, s.

Rules for Spelling.

- 1. Words of one syllable ending in F, L, or s, preceded by a single wowel, double the final consonant; as STAFF, MILL, PASS; except IF, OF, AS, OAS, HAS, WAS, YES, IS, HIS, THIS, US, THUS.
- 2. Words ending in any other consonant except F, L, and s, do not double the final letter; except ADD, ODD, EGG, EBB, INN, ERB, PUNE, BUTT, BUZZ, and some proper names.
- 3. Words of one syllable, and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before an additional syllable beginning with a vowel; as ROB, ROBBER; PERMIT, PERMITTING; but x final, being equivalent to ks, is an exc. ption, and is never doubled.
- 4. A final consonant, when not preceded by a single vowel, or when the accent is not on the last syllable, should remain single before an additional syllable; as TOIL, TOILING; VISITED. L and s are often doubled, in violation of this rule, when the accent is not on the last syllable; as TRAVEL, TRAVELLER; BIAS, BIASSED. It is better to write TRAVELER and BIASED.
- 5. Primitive words ending in LL reject one L before LESS and LY; as SKILL, SKILLESS; FULL, FULLY: but words ending in any other double letter, preserve it double before these terminations; as FREE, FREELY; ODD, ODDLY.
- 6. The final E of a primitive word is generally omitted before an additional termination beginning with a vowel; as RATE, RATABLE; FORCE, FORCIBLE; but words ending in CE and GE retain the E b. fore ABLE and OUS; as PEACE, PEACEABLE; OUTRAGE, OUTRAGEOUS.
- 7. The final E of a primitive word is generally retained before an additional termination beginning with a consonant; as PALE, PALENESS; but when the E is preceded by a vowel it is sometimes omitted; as TRUE, TRULY: and sometimes retained; as SHOE, SHOELESS.

- 8. The final x of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is changed into I before an additional termination; as MERRY, MERRILY: but with a vowel before, the x is not changed; as vallex, vallexs, and not valles, as frequently written; and before ing the x is retained to prevent the doubling of the I; as PITY, PITYING.
- 9. Compounds generally retain the orthography of the simple words of which they are composed; as ALL-WISE, BLUE-EYED,
- 10. Words ending in F or FE have v substituted for the F in forming the plurals: as wife, wives; knife, knives, etc., except when ending in FF.
- 11. Some words are spelt the same in both the singular and plural; as DEER, SHEEP, etc., in which instance, by placing A before the word, one is meant, and by using THE, more than one.
- 13. Some words are spelt altogether differently in the singular and plural; as mouse, mice; goose, geese.

13. In spelling words it is necessary to consider well the different sounds of each part of the word. Every separate sound in a word must have in it one of the following letters, A, E, I, O, OF U. Take for ins ance, CONTEMPLATE, which consists of three different sounds, CONTEMPLATE; there are the letters O, E, and A, respectively, in each sound or syllable, as it is called, and each one gives the sound to its syllable. In dividing such words at the end of a line, you must not let the last letter be any one of the above-mentioned five vowels, but must divide according to the syllable.

Another rule to be observed in the spelling of words which have two added to them, when such words end in E, the E must always be left out; as come, coming; DIVIDE, DIVIDING.

It is also found difficult when the letters 1 and z come together in a word, to know which is to be placed first. The following simple rule will obviate such difficulty: When 1 and z follow c in a word, the z is usually placed first; as RECEIVE, DECEIVE, CONCEIVE, etc.; in other instances the 1 comes before the z; as BELIEVE, RELIEVE, etc.

Words of Similar Pronunciation that are Spelled Differently.

Ail, Ale. Ail, unwell; Ale, a liquor.

All, Awl. All, everyone; Awl, shoemaker's tool.

Bear, Bare. Bear, wild animal; Bare, naked.

Bier, Beer. Bier, frame for carrying corpse; Beer, a malt liquor.

Bere, Boar. Bore, carried, or to make a hole; Boar, the male swine.

Birth, Berth. Birth, to be born; Berth, sleeping place.

Bee, Be. Bee, an insect; Be, is used in every other instance.

Call, Caul. Call, to visit, or shout after; Caul, the covering on the heads of some children when born.

Currant, Current. Currant, a fruit; Current, a stream.

Draft, Draught. Draft, commercial form, or current of air;

Draught, to draw a load, or a drink.

Dear, Deer. Dear, not cheap, term of affection; Deer, an animal.

Fourth, Forth. Fourth, next after third; Forth, forward.
Four, Fore. Four, the number after three; Fore, the front.
Great, Grate. Great, large; Grate, fire support in the stove.
Hall, Hale. Hail, to shout after, frozen rain; Hale, vigorous.
Hear, Here. Hear, to understand; Here, in this place.
Hole, Whole. Hole, an opening; Whole, entire, complete.
I, Eye. I, myself, used thus it should always be a capital;

l, Eya. I, myself, used thus it should always be a capital Eye, organ of sight.

Know, No. Know, to understand; No, a denial. Lief, Leaf. Lief, willingly; Leaf, part of a tree.

More, Moore, Moore, in addition; Moor, a piece of :waste land; Moore, a man's name.

None, Nun. None, not any; Nun, a female who secludes herself from all worldly affairs.

Piece, Peace. Piece, a bit; Peace, quietness.

Pare, Pear, Pair. Pare, to peel; Pear, a fruit; Pair, two.

Rain, Rein, Reign. Rain, water falling from clouds; Rein, a

strap for guiding a horse; Reign, to rule.

Reed, Read, Reed, a kind of tall grass; Read, the act of reading.

Red, Read. Red, a color; Read, past tense of read.

Sign, Sine. Sign, a token; Sine, a mathematical term.

There, Their. There, in that place; Their, a personal pronoun.

Tow, Toe. Tow, rope material; Toe, a part of the foot.

Vain, Vane. Vain, conceited; Vane, a weathercock.

Vice, Vise. Vice, wickedness; Vise, a blacksmith's tool.

Ware, Wear. Ware, goods, or earthen-ware; Wear, to make use of clothing.

Write, Wright, Rite, Right. Write, to use a pen; Wright, a man's name; Rite, a ceremony; Right, not wrong.

Wrote, Rote. Wrote, having written; Rote, to repeat from memory.

You, Yew, Ewe. You, yourself; Yew, a tree; Ewe, female sheep.

Blew, Blue. Blew, having blown; Blue, a color.

Made, Maid. Made, formed; Maid, female servant.

Pail, Pale. Pail, a vessel; Pale, white.

Words having prefixes and suffixes of different spelling, while having each the same or nearly the same pronunciation.

ible and able.

The following words end in ible. Most other words of similar pronunciation end in able.

Accessible,	Decoctible,	Fallible,
Admissible,	Deducible,	Feasible,
Appetible,	Defeasible,	Fencible,
Apprehensible,	Defectible,	Flexible,
Audible,	Defensible,	Forcible,
Coercible,	Depectible,	Frangible,
Collectible,	Deprehensible,	Fusible,
Comminuible,	Descendible,	Horrible,
Compatible,	Destructible,	Ignoscible,
Competible,	Digestible,	Illegible,
Comprehensible,	Discernible,	Immarcessible,
Compressible,	Discerptible,	Immiscible,
Conceptible,	Distractible,	Intelligible,
Conclusible,	Distensible,	Irascible,
Congestible,	Divisible,	Legible,
Contemptible,	Docible,	Miscible,
Contractible,	Edible,	Partible,
Controvertible,	Effectible,	Perceptible,
Convertible,	Eligible,	Permissible,
Convincible,	Eludible,	Persuasible,
Corrigible,	Expansible,	Pervertible,
Corrosible,	Enforcible,	Plausible,
Corruptible,	Evincible,	Possible,
Credible,	Expressible,	Producible,
Deceptible,	Extendible,	Quadrible,
Decerptible,	Extensible,	Reducible,

Referrible,	Resistible,	Sensible,	Impulsion,	Recension,	Revulsion,
Reflexible,	Responsible,	Tangible,	Incursion,	Recursion,	Tension,
Refrangible,	Reversible,	Terrible,	Intrusion,	Remission,	Transcursion,
Regible,	Revertible,	Transmissible,	Propulsion,	Revision,	Version.
Remissible,	Risible,	Visible.	Exceptional w	ords. Coercion, Susp	oicion. Crucifixion.
Reprehensible,	Seducible,		Words in En.		
The following	words end in able:		F	Enfranchise.	_
			Encage,	Engender,	Ensure, Entail,
Approvable,	Manifestable,	Solvable,	Enchant,	• •	•
Blamable,	Movable,	Tamable,	Enchase, Encircle.	Engorge, Entrance,	Entangle, Enthrone,
Conversable,	Provable,	Tenable,	Enclose,	Entrance, Enhance.	Entirone, Entice.
Dilatable,	Ratable,	Transferable,	· .		•
Dissolvable,	Referable, .	Unsalable,	Encroach, Encumber.	Enjoin, Enlard,	Entire, Entitle,
Incondensable,	Reprovable,	Untamable,		•	•
Inferabl e,	Salable,	Untenable.	Endamage,	Enlarge,	Entomb,
The following	words in spelling	begin with im. Other	Endear,	Enlighten,	Entrap,
	pronunciation begin		Endow,	Enlist,	Entreat,
-	-		Enfeeble,	Enroll,	Enure,
Imbibe,	Immingle,	Implant,		Words in In	.
Imboil,	Immit,	Implead,	Inclasp,	Ingrain,	Intrust,
Imbound,	Immix,	Impart,	Incrust,	Ingulf,	Intwine,
Imbrue,	Immure,	Impose,	Indict,	Inquire,	Inure,
Imbrute,	Impact,	Impound,	Indite,	Insnare,	Inveigle,
Imbue,	Impale,	Impregnate,	Indorse,	Insure,	Inwheel,
Imburse,	Impassioned,	Impress,	Indue,	Interlace,	Inwrap,
Immanuel,	Impawn,	Imprint,	Infold,	Interplead,	Inwreathe.
Immaculate,	Impeach,	Impromptu,	Ingraft,	Inthrall,	
Immense,	Impearl,	Impugn,		***	
Imminent,	Impel,	Impulse,		Words ending in	
Immigrant,	Impen,	Impunity,	Conceive,	Deceive,	Perceive,
Immerge,	Imperil,	Imputable,	Receive,		
Immerse,	Impinge,	Impute.		Words ending in	leve.
Immigrate,			Achieve,	Relieve,	Sieve,
	ise and ize.	,	Aggrieve,	Reprieve,	Thieve.
The following	words terminate with	ise. Other words of like	Believe,	Retrieve,	
pronunciation ter		St. Other words of fixe	Nouns whi	ich change f or fe in	to ves in the plural.
Advertise,	Criticise.	Exercise.	Beeves.	Leaves.	Shelves,
Advise,	Demise.	Exorcise.	Calves.	Lives.	Thieves.
Affranchise.	Despise,	Merchandise,	Elves.	Loaves,	Wharves,
Apprise,	Despise, Devise.	Misprise,	Halves,	Selves.	Wives,
Apprise, Catechise,	Disfranchise,	Recognise,	Knives.	Sheaves,	Wolves.
Chastise.	Disguise,	Recognise,			
	Disguise, Divertise,	Supervise,	Nouns ending in		is only used in the plu
Circumcise,	Emprise,	Supervise, Surmise,	Briefs,	Turfs,	Woofs,
Comprise,	Emprise, Enfranchise.		Chiefs,	Kerfs,	Hoofs,
Compromise,	Emiantinse,	Surprise.	· Fiefs,	Surfs,	Roofs,
Words ending	in d, de, ge, mit. r	t, se, or ss, take sion in	Griefs,	Fifes,	Proofs,
		r pronunciation in their	Mischiefs,	Strifes,	Beliefs,
	y spelled with tion.	•	Kerchiefs,	Safes,	Reliefs,
•	•	Dimilities		Scarfs,	Gulfs.
Abscission,	Confession,	Divulsion,	Dwarfs.		
Abs ersion,	Confusion,	Emersion,	Nouns anding	in agu iau and au	terminate the plural in
Adhesion,	Conversion,	Evasion,			
Admission,	Declension,	Evulsion,	Beaux,	Flambeaux,	Morceaux,
Cohesion,	Decursion,	Exesion,	Bureaux,	Rondeaux,	Rouleaux,
			. ~1	Distance	Tableaum
Compulsion,	Depulsion, Dissension,	Expulsion, Impression,	Chapeaux, Chateaux,	Plateaux, Bijoux,	Tableaux,

SPELLING BY SOUND.



SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY, whereby superfluous letters could be dispensed with, educational reformers have long sought to introduce. Of these, the following method of Spelling by Sound was published some time since by the Hon. Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, its advantage

over the strictly phonetic system being that the same alphabet is employed as that in general use, which makes it much easier to introduce. It is at the same time more agreeable to the eye. By this system the student can spell any word after learning the sounds, and the reader can readily pronounce any word when reading. The great advantages gained are less space used in writing, less time, correct pronunciation, and correct spelling.

The application of this system of spelling is shown as follows:

A Specimen of His System.

The extreme iregûlarities ov our orthografy hav long ben a sours ov inconvéniens and anoians. Men eminent az skolars and státsmen hav often pointed out theze absurdities ov speling. Yet the évil remanes. It encumbers our primary edûcásion and robs our yuth ov yeres ov time that shùd be dévôted tu the acquizision ov nolej. It impozes a burden upon the literary man thru life in the ûse ov súperflúus leters, and compels meny persons tu study speling from the crádle tu the grave or fale tu spel corectly. It iz a fereful barier tu foriners hu wish to lern our langwaje; and wors than aul, it hinders thousands ov persons from lerning tu rede and rite, and thus largly augments the ranks ov ignórans and depravity.

Theze évils ar so énormus in the agrégate that we sele compeled tu endors the words ov the distinguished President ov the American Filólojical Asósiásion, Prof. F. A. March, fized in hiz opening adres at the last ansial méting ov the Sóssety:

"It is no use tu try tu caracterize with fitting epithets the monstrous speling ov the English langwaje. The time lost by it is a larj part ov the hole skule time ov the most ov men. Count the ours which éch person wasts at skule in lerning tu rede and spel, the ours spent thru life in képing up and perfecting his nolej ov speling, in consulting dicshunáries—a work that never ends—the ours that we spend in riting silent leters; and multiplying this time by the number ov persons hu speak English, and we hav a total ov milyuns ov yeres wasted by éch jenerásion. The cost ov printing the silent leters ov the English langwaje is tu be counted by milyuns ov dolors for éch jenerásion."

"Suner or later English orthografy must be simplified and reformed."
—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"I fele very hopeful that a begining wil be made before long in réforming, not indede everything but at lést sumthing in the unhistorical, unsistematic, unintelijible, untéchable, but by no menes unamendable speling now curent in England."—Pror. MAX MULLER.

In spéking ov the disgrásful state ov English orthografy and the best mode ov réforming it, the grate American lexicografer, Dr. Nóah Webster, in the introducsion tu hiz Quarto Dicshunary, says:

"Nothing can be more disreputable tu the literary caracter ov a nasion than the history ov English orthografy, unles it is that ov our orthoepy."

"Dr. Franklin compfled a dicshunary on hiz skeme ov réform, and procured tipes tu be cast, which he ofered tu me with a vû tu engaje me tu prosecute hiz dezine. This ofer I declined tu acsept; for I wos then, and am stil, convinsed that the skeme ov introdûcing nu caracters intu the langwaje is néther practicable nor expedient. Eny atempt ov this kind must sertenly fale of sucses."

"The mode ov aserianing the pronunsiasion ov words by marks, points or trifling olterasions ov the present caracters, semes tu be the only won which can be redused tu practis."

"Delitful task! to rere the tender thaut, Tu téch the yung idéa hou tu shute, Tu pore fresh instrucsion ô'er the mind, Tu brethe the enlivening spirit, and tu fix The jenerus purpos in the glóing brest."

"O, thautles mortals! ever blind tu fate, Tu sune dejected and tu sune élate."

"Worth makes the man and want ov it the felo The rest is aul but lether or prunela."

Where there iz a wil there iz a wa; and while the evil continues the nesesity for orthógrafic réform wil never cese. If there ar eny among us hu hav tu litle regard for there one children tu smuthe for them the path on which there infant fete must stumble, we conjure them in the name ov God and hûmanity tu beware ov the grater sin ov crushing by opózing influens the rising hopes ov milyuns les fortunate, hu hav néther mony nor time tu squonder, but hu nede aul the ades posible tu enable them tu take a pozision among the intelijent, vertuus and hapy sitizens ov our grate and glórius cuntry.

The foregoing will suffice to represent Mr. Medill's idea of simplified orthography. It is almost phonetic and yet preserves most of the analogies and peculiarities of the English language. He retains the general rule that ϵ ending a word and preceding a consonant indicates that the vowel is "long." Thus he spells such words as

bel <i>ie</i> ve,	beleve,	guide,	gide,	prove,	pruve,
receive,	reseve,	course,	corse,	proof,	prufe,
release.	relese,	pique.	peke.	through,	thru,
fierce,	férse,	chaise,	shaze,	school,	skule,
repeal,	repele,	paid,	pade,	door,	dore,
feel,	fele,	repair,	repare,	four,	fore,
sleeve,	sleve,	gauge,	gage,	boar,	bore,
league.	lege,	pear,	pare,	blow,	blo.

Where the e sound does not indicate the long vowel sound, he proposes to use accented vowels, viz.: á, é, í, ó, ú, and for the sound of u in full, should, etc., he uses ù: thus, ful, shud. For the broad sound of a heard in ought, caught, awful, all, broad, he employs au and spells them out; caut, auful, aul, braud, etc. For the terminals tion, sion, cian, scion, etc., he uses sion. He retains ed as the sign of the past tense, and s as that of the plural of nouns and singular of verbs. Ble as a terminal is also retained. K is written for ch in all words in which ch has the sound of k. Ex.: arkitect, monark, skule, etc. All double consonants are reduced to single ones, as only one of them is heard in pronunciation. In all words now spelled with ck, as back, beck, lick, rock, luck, he drops the c as being wholly superfluous. In words ending in ous, he omits the o, as in curius, spurius, and when ou has the sound u he also drops the o, as in duble, jurny. He retains y at the end of nouns in the singular, as copy, foly. He writes f for ph in alfabet, fonetics, flosofy, etc. He omits all silent vowels in digraphs, and writes

head, hed said, sed, tongue, tung, earth, erth heifer, hefer, sieve, siv, though, tho, leopard, lepard, built, bilt, phthisic, tizic, cleanse, clens, myrrh, mer.

The proposed system is very easily written. After an hour's practice the pen runs naturally into it. The plan is one which would cost adults scarcely an effort to learn to write, and no effort at all to learn to read it. He thinks it is the simplest and most rational compromise with existing usage, prejudice, and etymologies, which can probably be devised with any hope of acceptance, and if accepted and adopted it would secure to the Anglo-American race throughout the world one of the simplest and best orthographies in existence.



CAPITAL LETTERS.

ANY people greatly disfigure their writing, and stamp themselves as illiterate, by the omission or improper use of capital letters.

What do we think of the man who, wishing to place his son in the care of a teacher,

wrote a letter, introducing his boy, thus?

"deer sur yeW Bein a man of noleg i Wish tu Put Mi son in yure skull."

Or, of the mother who sends a line by her child to the boot and shoe merchant as follows?

"mister Grean Wunt you let mi Boay hev a Pare ov Esy toad shuz."

Fortunately the rules for using capitals are few, and once acquired, are easily remembered.

Rules for the Use of Capitals.

Begin every paragraph with a capital letter.

Begin every sentence following a period with a capital letter.

Begin each proper name with a capital letter.

Begin the names of places, as Boston, Newport, Niagara, with capital letters.

Begin the words, North, South, East, West, and their compounds and abbreviations, as North-east, S. W., with capital letters, when geographically applied.

Begin the names of the Deity and Heaven, or the pronoun used for the former, as, in His mercy — Thou, Father, etc., with capital letters.

Begin all adjectives formed from the names of places or points of the compass as English, Northern, each with a capital letter.

Begin each line of poetry with a capital letter.

Begin all quotations with a capital letter.

Begin all titles of books, and usually each important word of the title, as Hume's History of England, with capital letters.

Begin the name of any historical event, as the French Revolution, with capital letters.

The pronoun I and the interjection O must invariably be

Begin names of the month, as June, April, with capital letters. Also the days of the week, as Monday, Tuesday, etc.

Begin all addresses, as Dear Sir — Dear Madam, with capital

Capital letters must never be placed in the middle of a word.

PUNCTUATION.



HILE the omission of punctuation may not mar the appearance of writing, as do bad spelling and improper use of capitals, its correct use is, nevertheless, essential to the proper construction of a sentence.

Very ludierous, and sometimes serious mistakes result from improper punctuation. In the following sentence, the meaning is entirely changed by the location of the semicolon.

"He is an old and experienced hand; in vice and wickedness he is never found; opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight."

"He is an old and experienced hand in vice and wickedness; he is never found opposing the works of iniquity; he takes delight."

Punctuation Marks.

The following are the principal characters or points used in punctuation:

Comma	*	Exclamation!	Hyphen	-
Semicolon,	41	Interrogation ?	Apostrophe	
Colon	: 1	Dash —	Quotation Marks	** **
Period		Ellipsis	Brackets	[]
Parenthesis	()	The Caret A		

Rules for Punctuation.

The Comma (,). Wherever occurs a distinct natural division of a sentence; or where two or more words are connected, without the connecting word being expressed, the comma is used; as

"Dealer in hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc." "Hedges, trees, groves, houses, and people, all went rushing by." "Towering far above us stood the pines, silent, majestic, and grand." "Verily, verily, I say unto you."

The Semicolon (;) is used where a sentence consists of several members each constituting a distinct proposition, and yet having dependence upon each other; as "Some men are born great; some acquire greatness; some have greatness thrust upon them." "Contributors: Will. M. Carleton; Wm. C. Bryant; B. F. Taylor; John G. Saxe." "Contents: Riches; Poverty; Religion."

The Colon (:) is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, which, although the sense is complete in each, are not wholly independent; as

"Temperance begets virtue: virtue begets happiness." "Two questions grow out of the subject: 1st: What is the necessity of a classical education? 2d: How far can a classical education be made applicable to the ordinary business affairs of life?"

The Period (.) is placed at the end of every complete and independent sentence; before decimals; between pounds and shillings; after initial letters, and for abbreviations; as

"Man, know thyself." "Chas. Williams, M.D." "J. Q. Adams." "Genl. Supt. of C., B., and Q. R. R." "£25. 8s. 4d." "4.24 miles."

The Exclamation Point (!) denotes sudden or violent emotion; as

"O blissful days! Ah me! How soon ye passed!" "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!" "Great bargains! Clothing sold at forty per cent. below cost!" "Rejoice! Rejoice! the summer months are coming."

The Note of Interrogation (?) is used after every sentence in which a question is asked; as

"What season of the year do you enjoy most?"

It is also used to denote sneeringly the unbelief of the speaker; as

"His wise counsels (?) failed to accomplish their end."

Brackets [] and Parentheses () are employed to enclose words thrown into a sentence by way of explanation, which could be omitted without injury to its construction; as

"I have met (and who has not) with many disappointments."
"Eight (8) miles and one hundred (100) yards." "In conclusion, gentlemen, I am for the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution." [Great applause.]

The Dash (—) is used when the subject breaks off suddenly, and to show the omission of words, letters and figures; thus:

"I would — but ah! I fear it is impossible — I would — I will reform." "The pulse fluttered — stopped — went on — stopped again — moved — stopped."

"This agreement entered into this —— day of ——, 18—, between ———— of the first part, and ————— of the second part, witnesseth, etc."

The Hyphen (-) is employed as a character between two words to show that they are connected together as a compound word; thus:

Thirty-fold, super-heated, four-leaved, etc.

It is also used at the end of a syllable when the remainder of the word follows on the next line. Also in dividing a word to show its pronunciation; as

Pro-cras-ti-nate; val-e-tud-i-na-ri-an; co-op-e-rate.

The Ellipsis (...) is used to represent the omission of words, syllables, and letters, and is sometimes represented by a dash; thus, k—g for king: occasionally by stars; thus, * * * *: and sometimes by periods; like these The following examples illustrate its use.

"Mrs. W—————, of C———, is said to be the fortunate individual." "This was in 1850. * * * * Twenty years later, in 1870, we gather up, again, the thread of our discourse." "If he had married Ah, well! it was not so to be."

The Apostrophe (') is employed to distinguish the possessive case; thus:

"John's Book." "Superintendent's Office." "Wells' Grammar:"

And the omission of letters in the beginning or middle of a word, thus,

"I'll," for "I will." "Thou'lt," for "Thou wilt."
"Prop'r," for "Proprietor." "In'st," for "Interest," etc.

See rules for punctuation, in the chapter relating to "Sign Painting."

The Caret (\land) is employed, in writing, to show where a word, or several words have been omitted in the sentence, and have been placed above the line; as

handmaid of e
"Temperance is the virtue." "Improvment."

Quotation Marks ("") are used by the writer to designate a word or sentence quoted or copied from another author; as

"Three things bear mighty sway with men, The Sword, the Sceptre, and the Pen."

The Marks of Reference (* \dagger \ddagger \S \parallel \P) are used to call attention to notes of explanation at the bottom of the page. If many notes are used and these are all exhausted, they can be

doubled. Some writers use letters, and some figures, for reference.

Marks of Pronunciation.

For the purpose of giving inflection to certain words, or to designate the prolongation of occasional syllables in a word, the author frequently finds it convenient to use certain characters to denote such accents. To illustrate:

The Acute (a) gives the rising inflection; as "Will you ride?"

The Grave (d) the falling; as

"Will you wálk or ride."

The Circumflex (a) indicates the rising and falling inflection in the same syllable; as,

" Machine," Montreal," etc.

The Mucron (-) placed above a letter designates a full, long vowel sound; as

"Fate." "Home." "Note." "Eve," etc.

A Breve (") denotes a short sound, when placed above a vowel; as

The Diæresis (ä) is used for the purpose of dividing a diphthong, or syllable into two distinct syllables; as

" Avenged." " Beloved."

Also when two vowels come together, this character is sometimes used to show that they are not contracted into a diphthong; as

"Cooperate." "Resterate." "Reappear."

The Cedilla (c) is a mark placed under the c to denote that its sound is the same as the letter s; as

"Çhaise." "Façade."

The Tilde (n) placed over an n gives it the sound of ny; as

" Miñon." "Señor."

Marks Directing Attention.

The Index () is used to call special attention to an important line or clause in the writing or printing, as:

"Five per cent discount for cash."

The Asterism or Stars (.*.) is used to designate a general reference; as

" $_{\Phi}$ ". The teacher should make frequent use of the black-board."

The Brace is employed to unite two or more parts of speech or names that are brought into juxtaposition as

A Paragraph () is used by the author frequently to designate, in the middle of a sentence, when he re-reads his manuscript, those words that he wishes to have commence a paragraph. It shows where something new begins.

A Section (§) usually designates the smaller distinct parts of a book.

As references they are frequently used with numbers; thus:

"¶ 87. Wedding Ceremonies in Different Countries."
"§ 172. The Law of Usury in Different States."

Leaders (----) are employed to lead the eye from one portion of the page to another across blank space; as

London	 I23
Paris	 84
New York	 304

Underscoring.

Words and sentences that the writer desires should be emphatic, are designated by lines drawn beneath the words that are to be emphasized. Thus one line indicates *italics*; two lines, SMALL CAPITALS; three lines, LARGE CAPITALS; four lines, ITALIC CAPITALS. The words

"To arms! to arms!! to arms!!! they cry,"

Underscored will appear in print thus —

" To arms ! TO ARMS!!! they cry."

"Upward and upward we went! gradually the scene grew more and more entrancing! until at length, faster, RICHER, WILDER, GRANDER the weird objects came and went, fading away at last in the long dim distance."



IMPROPER USE OF WORDS.



RAMMAR is the art of writing or speaking a language correctly. There are eight distinct parts of speech, named as follows: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

The Noun is the name of an object or some quality of the same; as, knife, horse, house, sharpness, speed, beauty. Nouns are of two classes, proper and common. A proper noun is the name

of an individual object; as, England, William, Washington; and should always be capitalized. Names given to whole classes are common nouns; as, sea, land, army, tree, etc.

A Pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun; as, "He reads," "She studies," "It falls."

An ADJECTIVE is a word used to describe a noun; as, "sweet cider," "educated people," "fast horse."

The VERB is a word that expresses action; as, "He runs," "She sleeps," "It falls."

The ADVERB tells how the action is performed, and modifies the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; as, "He walks rapidly," "Very soon," "More pleasing," "Directly under," etc.

A PREPOSITION is a word that connects other words, and shows the relation between them; as, "The snow lies on the ground," "He went to Europe."

A Conjunction is a part of speech used to connect words and sentences together; as, "Houses and lands;" "I walked in the meadows and in the groves, but I saw no birds nor animals of any kind, because of the darkness."

An Interjection is a word used to express sudden or strong emotion; as, O! Alas! Ah!

As a full consideration of the subject of grammar requires a volume of itself, it is not, therefore, the purpose of this book to enter into a detailed explanation of the use of the various parts of speech, along with the rules for applying the same. Fuller instruction relating to the proper construction of language may be obtained in any of the various text-books on grammar, which may be procured at the bookstores.

Mistakes Corrected.

The object in introducing the subject of grammar here is to call attention to the faults liable to be made by the writer and speaker unacquainted with a knowledge of the correct use of language. To illustrate: special care should be taken to use the plural verb when the plural nominative is used; as, "Trees grows" should be "Trees grow;" "Birds flies" should be

"Birds fly;" "Some flowers is more fragrant than others" should be "Some flowers are more fragrant than others."

Care should be exercised in the use of the adjective pronoun; as, "Them men" should be "Those men."

The past tense of the word do is frequently improperly used; as, "I done the example" should be "I did the example."

Care should be taken with words terminating with ly; as, "Birds fly swift" should be "Birds fly swiftly;" "She sang beautiful" should be "She sang beautifully;" "He walks rapid" should be "rapidly;" "He talks eloquent" should be "eloquently."

The word got is frequently unnecessarily used; as, "I have got the book" should be "I have the book."

The word *learn* is often wrongly used in place of teach; as, "Will you *learn* me to write?" should be "Will you *teach* me to write?"

The verbs lay and lie are frequently misused.

The following examples illustrate the distinctions to be observed in their use: Thus, "I lie down; you lie down; he lies down." But, "I lay down the book; you lay down the carpet; he lays down the rules."

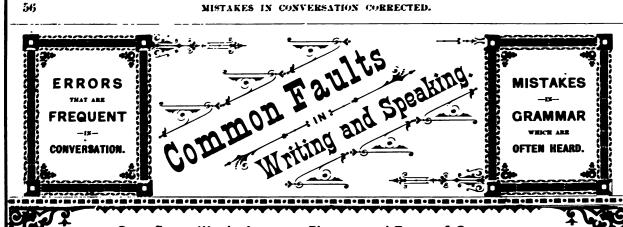
The verbs sit and set are often used improperly. The following sentences illustrate the difference between them: Thus, "I sit down; you sit down; he sits down." "I set the table; you set the trap; and he sets the saw."

Care should be used not to have two negatives in a sentence when affirmation is meant; thus, "Don't never tell a lie" should be "Never tell a lie;" "I can't see nothing" should be "I can see nothing," or, "I cannot see anything."

Slang Phrases, and Profanity.

A man is known by the company he keeps. He is also known by his language. No amount of good clothes or outside polish can prevent a man from being regarded as vulgar and low-bred who is addicted to the use of profane words. The use of profanity plainly indicates that the person employing it has such a limited knowledge of words suitable to express ideas, that he is compelled to use vulgar language in order to convey his thought. And the same measurably is true of slang phrases. Such terms as "Level Best," "Right Smart," "Played out," "You Bet," "Bottom dollar," etc., while sometimes allowed among familiar acquaintances, are vulgarisms, and in all graver speaking and writing should be avoided.

The uniform use of a chaste, refined and beautiful language is not only an index to a pure, clear and cultivated intellect, but is always, to the lady or gentleman, one of the surest elements of success in any business where language is required.



Superfluous Words, Improper Phrases, and Errors of Grammar.



ANY of the following expressions may be heard in the ordinary conversation of every day life. They indicate a lack of knowledge or want of care in the use of words which those who have been trained to the use of correct language immediately observe.

In this connection it may be said that one of the most important studies is that of Grammar.

"Better than me," should be "Better than I."

"How far is it," should be "How far is it."

"I love beefsteak,"
should be
"I like beefsteak."

"Was you there!"
should be
"Were you there!"

"Who done that!"

"Who did that!"

" I don'f think so,"
should be
" I think not."

which should be vigorously pursued until the student can properly construct sentences. On that qualification, in many positions of life, hangs success. Without this training the individual is liable at any time to use those expressions which indicate deficiency in this branch of a primary education.

These phrases are especially common in the language of those who are unskilled in knowledge of grammar. The corrections will aid the student somewhat in the acquisition of a better method of expression, but while they do this it is not pretended that they teach this art. They simply direct attention to the importance of this subject as a branch of education, and point out by example those phrases which are often used incorrectly.

1	lt he	ul	d	he	,
 1	da	-12/		h	

- "I done that," should be "I did that."
- "I seen him," "I saw him."
- "We enter in," *hould be "We enter."
- "This 'ere one," should be "This one."
- 'Is that him!" "hould be" " Is that he!"
- "Call upon him," should be "Call on him."
- " Do like I do," should be " Do as I do."
- "Onec't or twice," should be "Once or twice."
- "If I was him," should be "If I were he."
- "In case I win," should be "If I win."
- "Let you and I,"
 should be
 "Let you and me."
- "That there one,"
 "hould be
 "That one."
- " Be you cold!"
 should be
 "Are you cold!"
- " How do you dof" should be "How are you!" "Give me me hat," should be "Give me my hat." "A summer's day,"
 should be
 "A summer day."
- "I have got back,"
 should be
 "I have returned." "Not as I know of,"
 should be
 "Not that I know." "I am verv dry,"
 should be
 "I am very thirsty." "I have saw him,"
 should be
 "I have seen him." "Both of these men," should be "Both these men."
- "Who do you wish!"
 should be
 "Whom do you wish!" "I had rather do it,"
 should be
 "I would rather do it." "He had laid down," "He had lain down." "What are the news!"
 should be
 "What is the news!" " Set down and rest," should be "Sit down and rest." "See that 'ere bird," should be "See that bird." "I kad ought to go," should be " I ought to go."
- "They was talking,"
 should be
 "They were talking." " Me and John saw it," should be "John and I saw it." " Who did you say!"
 should be
 " Whom did you say!"
 - "I swapped horses," should be "I traded horses." "Are you was going!"
 should be
 "Are you going!"
 - "Such another error," should be "Another such error."
 - "I can't stand it,"
 should be
 "I cannot endure it."

- "He was to Henry's," should be "He was at Henry's."
- "He travels rapid," should be "He travels rapidly."
- "As soon as ever I can," should be "As soon as I can."
- "The crops look finely," should be "The crops look fine."
- "Don't never do that,"
- " Never do that." "Can you learn me!"
 should be
 "Can you leach me!"
- "I have got the book,"
 should be
 "I have the book."
- " I enjoy good health," should be " I hare good health."
- "I'll bet you'll go,"
 should be
 "I think you will go."
- "Let me dress me,"
 should be
 "Let me dress myself."
- "The man was beat,"
 should be
 "The man was beaten."
- "He is as good as him," should be "He is as good as he."
- "They returned back," should be "They returned."
- "The cloth was wore,"
 should be
 "The cloth was woren."

- "Between you and I,"
 should be
 "Between you and me."
- "It is three foot long," should be "It is three feet long."
- "She sings heautiful," should be "She sings beautifully."
- "He won't never do it,"
 should be
 "He will never do it."
- "He made a dicker," should be "He made a bargain."
- " He fell on the floor," should be "He fell to the floor."
- "Cover over the well," should be "Cover the well."
- "If I am not mistaken," should be "If I mistake not."
- He is up on the house," should be "He is on the house."
- "I cannot by no means,"
 should be
 "I cannot by any means."
- "The stone sinks down," should be "The stone sinks."
- "It was her who called," should be "It was she who called."
- "There was some men," should be
- "He must stay to home," should be "He must stay at home."

- "First of all let me sky," should be "First, let me say."
- " New furnished rooms," should be " Newly furnished rooms."
- "Do you see them men!"
 should be
 "Do you see those men!"

- " Is your hands cold!" should be "Are your hands cold!"
- "Abore a year since,"
 should be
 "More than a year since."
- "These kind of apples," should be "These kinds of apples,"
- " This kind of apples."
- "He is in under the wall,"
 should be
 "He is under the wall."
- "I toted him across," should be "I carried him across."
- "I came from over yer,"
 should be
 "I came from yonder."
- "Lay down or set down," should be "Lie down or sit down."
- "Two spoonsful of tea," should be "Two spoonfuls of tea."
- "I'll give you fits,"
 should be
 "I will attend to you."
- "A new pair of boots," should be "A pair of new boots."
- "The best of the two,"
 should be
 "The better of the two."
- "I have lit the fire," should be "I have lighted the fire."
- "I belong to the church," should be "I am a churchmember."
- "He climbed up the hill,"
 should be
 "He climbed the hill."
- "What beautiful sauce," should be "What excellent sauce."
- "I had rather ride," should be "I would rather ride."
- "Very warmish weather,"
 should be
 "Very warm weather."
- "There is a great many," should be
- "There are a great many."
- "I only want five dollars,"
 whould be
 "I want only five dollars."

- "You hadn't ought to go."

 should be
 "You ought not to go."
- "There's lots of them,"
 should be
 "There are many of them."
- "I have rode with him,"
 should be
 "I have ridden with him."
- "I saw the Miss Browns," should be
- should be "I saw the Misses Brown."
- "Peaches were plenty," should be
- "Peaches were plentiful."
- "Continue on in this way," should be "Continue in this way."
- "Don't give him no more," "Give him no more."
- "Walter and me went down,"
- "Walter and I went down."
- "Who does this belong to,"
 should be
 "Whom does this belong to."
- "As far as I am concerned," should be "So far as I am concerned."
- "He had near ten dollars," should be
- "He had nearly ten dollars."
- "We had an awful nice time," should be "We had a delightful time."
- "He rose up from his seat,"
 should be
 "He rose from his seat."
- "He came ladened with honor,"
- should be "He came laden with honor.
- "I expected to have seen him," should be "I expected to see him."
- "Give me a little bit of piece, should be "Give me a small piece."
- "They despised one another,"
 should be
 "They despised each other."
- "I was tickled to see him," should be "I was pleased to see him."
- "He is heavier than I be," should be "He is heavier than I am."
- "When we was living here,"
- "When we were living here."
- "He is better than you be,"

 should be
 "He is better than you are."
- "Similarity with each other," should be "Similarity to each other."

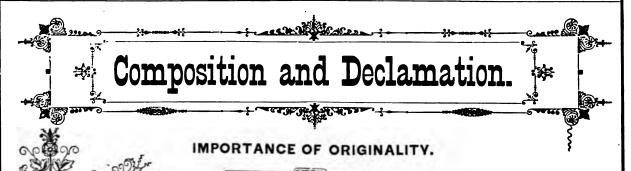
- "When I get of from a car," should be "When I get of a car."
- "Do you mean to do that?"
 should be
 "Do you intend to do that?"
- "Either of them are rich,"
 should be
 "Each of them is rich."
- "I have a couple of dollars," "I have two dollars."
- "It spread all over the town," should be "It spread over all the town."
- "If I was him I would do it," should be
- "If I were he I would do it." "I'll be blamed if I can tell," should be "I cannot tell."
- "Who is there!" "It is me,"
 should be
 "Who is there!" "It is I."
- "I took you for another," should be "I mistook you for another."
- ''His faith has been shook,' should be ''His faith has been shaken.'
- "He died with consumption,"
 should be
 "He died of consumption."
- "You are stronger than me,"
 should be
 "You are stronger than I."
- "I reckon I'll go to morrow," should be "I intend to go to morrow."
- "I guess I'll go to-morrow," should be
- "I think of going to-morrow."
- "He has a tarnal lot of pota-toes,"
- toes,"
 should be
 'He has a large quantity of
 potatoes."
- "Make haste and dress you," should be "Make haste and dress your-self."
- 'The two first men are the strongest,"
 should be
 'The first two men are the strongest."
- "She sang to the Baptist cliurch." should be "She sang at the Baptist church."
- "Them is large enough for you,"
- you,"
 should be
 "Those are large enough for
- 'We won't say one single word."
- should be We will not say one word."

- 'He is down in the base-ment,"
- should be
 "He is in the basement."
- "His manner admits of no excuse," should be "His manner admits no ex-cuse."

- "Received of John Brown five dollars," should be "Received from John Brown five dollars."
- 'No other means but this was left,"
- hould be 'No other means than this was left."
- "They will go from thence next week," should be "They will go thence next week."
- "From now till Christmas," should be "From this time till Christ-mas."
- "He has got over his trouble," should be "He has recovered from his trouble."
- 'I know better; that ain't
- so,"
 should be
 'Pardon me, I understand
 differently."
- 'I know little or nothing of it," should be
 "I know little, if anything, of it."
- "He has four brother-in-laws,"
- should be 'He has four brothers-in-law."
- 'I know Mr. and Mrs. Dr.
 Brown,"
 should be
 'I know Dr. and Mrs.
 Brown."
- 'It's funny how long she stays sick." should be 'It is singular should remain sick so long."
- "You lie; he got light," should be You are mistaken; he was drunk."
- "I'll be goll darned if I know where it is." should be "I do not know where it is."
- "Somehow or another I'm a failure," should be "For some reason I am always a failure."
- "Henry and John is coming," should be "Henry and John are com-ing."

- He dropped down into the water,"
- should be 'He dropped into the water."
- 'They differ among one another,"
- should be 'They differ among them-selves."
- 'Take three-fourths; give me the the balance," should be 'Take three-fourths; give me the remainder."
- I see him every now and then,"
- should be
 "I see him occasionally."
- "I never play if I can help it,"
 should be
 "I never play if I can avoid
 it."
- 'Look out or you'll get hurt,"
 should be
 'Be careful or you'll get
 hurt."
- 'Should have gloves like
 Henry has."
 should be
 'Should have gloves like
 Henry's."
- "I'd like for you to go,"
 should be
 'I would be pleased to hare
 you go."
- 'May be I mought or I moughtn't."
 should be
 ''I may or I may not."
- 'I never see such a slew of people before." should be 'I never saw such a large number of people before."
- "His works are approved of by many," should be "His works are approved by
- 'I don't know nothing about it."
- "I know nothing about it."
- "He has a heap of cattle,"
 should be
 'He has a large number of
 cattle."
- "He had a right smart crop of corn last year." should be "He had a large crop of corn last year."
- "He has a good bit of money," should be "He has a good deal of money."
- 'I went to New York, you know, and when I came back, you see, I commenced attending school," should be 'I went to New York, and when I returned I commenced attending school."





ING acquired ideas and education, it is of the utmost importance that the facility of imparting knowledge to others be cultivated. The man or woman in any community who can express ideas correctly, plainly and readily, with good voice and self-possession, in the presence of

others, wields always a commanding influenceprovided this accomplishment is guided by good judgment, which teaches when to speak,

where to speak, what to speak, and how to speak.

The correct and fluent ex-

pression of thought is largely a matter of practice. Our youth should be early taught to write their thoughts, and to declaim in public.

The writing of compositions in school is one of the most important of the studies pursued, and, with every student, in some form, should be among the daily exercises of the schoolroom; as in the writing of the composition are learned spelling, pen-

manship, punctuation, use of capital letters, grammar, and correct expression. Frequently, also, during the week, the student should declaim; the declamation being generally the student's own composition. Thus youths become accustomed to the speaking of their own thoughts correctly, and oftentimes eloquently.

This art, acquired under the guidance of an experienced teacher, will be of infinite service to the man in after life; and, with the rapidly widening sphere of woman's work, the ability to speak well in public is equally desirable for her.

True, many people who have an ambition for public speaking do not awake to the necessity and importance of this subject until the period of their school days has long passed, when the conviction is likely to force itself upon their minds that they are too late. Such, however, need not be discouraged in their efforts towards the acquisition of a pleasing style of oratory. Let a debating club be established, of half a dozen or more persons, to meet regularly during the week, at stated times, for the discussion of current topics of the day, either at a private residence, some hall chosen for the purpose, or at a schoolroom; the exercises of the occasion being interspersed

> with essays by members of the club, the whole to be criticised by critics appointed. A few weeks thus spent will oftentimes develop in the club several fluent essayists and speakers.

If desirous of distinction, it is not enough that the speakers utter their own thoughts. There should be especial effort made to present the idea in an original, attractive and efficient form. To be effective, the speaker must exhibit variety in gesture, tone of voice, and method of illustration. Gestures and sentences should be gracefully

rounded; the illustrations, in strong and telling words, should be so proportioned, and the arguments so arranged, as to grow stronger from the beginning to the end; while the thoughts should be so presented as to be appropriate, and in harmony with the occasion.

The speakers and essayists whom we know as wielding the greatest influence in the world's history, added to these graces of oratory depth of investigation, liberty of thought, and freedom of expression. They scorned to traverse the beaten paths, simply because of custom and popularity. They chose to be independent. Rather than follow, they preferred to lead the thoughts of others.



THE READING OF THE ESSAY.

It is a public occasion. Coming to the front, upon the stage, confident, easy and natural, with manuscript held in the left hand, that the right may be free for gesture if required, the

lady reads her essay; the exercise being effective by originality of composition, fitting words, new and important thoughts, appropriateness, ease, and clearness of enunciation.



NOWLEDGE is well; it is of great importance; but a person may be very wise, and yet lack influence because wanting in readiness of

speech.

average dent, who

has the requisite amount

of training

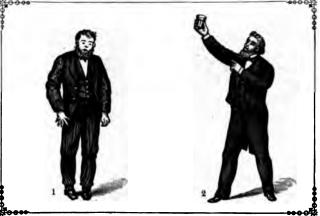
for this purpose, accom-

The ability to make an off-hand speech, without the aid of manuscript, at once entertaining and instructive, is an accomplishment very

much to be desired; and it is one that can in most cases be acquired by the man or woman of Fourth. The feelings, in speaking, must be resolved into ideas, thoughts into images, to express which there must be suitable language. While the main idea should be firmly grasped, in its elucidation it should be separated into its principal members, and these again divided into subordinate parts, each under perfect command of the speaker, to be called upon and used at will, until the subject is exhausted.

Fifth. The full, complete and ready use of the imagination is of the greatest importance to the extemporaneous speaker, which power may be greatly cultivated by reading the works of Walter Scott, Dickens, and other standard writers who excel

> in imaginative description. To hold up before the audience a clear, distinct outline of the subject in hand, and paint the picture in fitting language so vividly that the auditors will delightedly follow its progress, step by step, is the distinguishing excellence of the off-hand speaker. With many persons of real talent, the powers of imagination work too slowly to hold the attention of the audience. This hindrance, however,



BASHFULNESS.

The above illustrations represent the effect of

practice and culture. While speaker No. 1, by

his uppolished manner and diffidence is an ob-

ject of pity or ridicule, and without influence

SELF-POSSESSION.

First. The foundation of the discourse should be thoroughly fixed in the mind, and the order of succession in which the arguments are to follow.

panied by the necessary opportunities for intellect-

ual culture. Such being

the fact, the following suggestions may be oppor-

tune, as giving an outline

of the requisites necessary for the production of a

ready speaker.

Second. These should be so arranged that one thought should be the natural outgrowth of the other, and each idea should be so distinctly marked out as to be in readiness the moment it is wanted.

Third. The speaker should vividly feel all that he may design to speak, in order that clear ideas may be expressed. The mind should not, however, be so absorbed with the subject in hand as to prevent its acting readily in the development of the topic under consideration. It is possible for the feelings to become so vehement in their expression as to paralyze utterance from their very fullness.

as a public speaker, No. 2, representing John B. Gough, as he apostrophizes a glass of water, entrances his audience by his self-possession, his earnestness, and his naturalness. Sixth. The difficulty of embarrassment, which afflicts some people upon public appearance, is over-

can be largely overcome

by practice.

come by practice, and by having a perfectly distinct understanding of what is to be said, which consciousness tends to give confidence and self-possession. To obtain the ability to present this clear conception of the subject, the speaker should study logic, geometry, and kindred subjects that arrive at conclusions through a process of analytical reasoning. The speaker should be able to think methodically, being able to decompose his thoughts into parts, to analyze these into their elements, to recompose, regather and concentrate these again in a manner such as will clearly illustrate the idea sought to be conveyed. Seventh. One of the most efficient aids to public speaking is the ability to write. The public speaker will do well to commence by writing in full what he is desirous of saying. He should, at the same time, make a study of the various masters of oratory. Writing gives great clearness to the expression of thought, and, having plenty of time in its composition, the mind is able to look at the subject in every phase. With the main idea clearly defined and kept constantly in view, let the speaker examine the subject in every light, the different faculties of the mind concentrating upon a single point. Thus, step by step, the subject is considered in all its bearings, the various details of the idea being completely studied, and the whole matter thoroughly developed, until the subject has reached its perfect form.

Eighth. The daily study of synonymous words and their meanings will give greater facility of expression. The mind should also be stored with a great variety of information on subjects pertaining to the arts and sciences, from which one can constantly draw in cases of emergency. It is impossible for the speaker to extemporize what is not in the mind. And further, all reading and study should be done with such care that every idea thus acquired will be so thoroughly wrought out as to be available when we wish to communicate our ideas to others.

Ninth. In public speaking, one of the great secrets of success is a knowledge of human nature. To acquire this, the

speaker should carefully study men—the passions and impulses that influence mankind—their phrenological characteristics, and know them as they are. To do this, he should freely mingle in society, interchanging ideas, and seeking every opportunity for the practice of extempore speaking.

Tenth. An important element necessary to success in the off hand speaker is courage. While it is essential that he use choice and fitting language in the expression of ideas, let him not hesitate, when he has commenced a sentence, because he cannot readily call to mind the exact language necessary to beautifully clothe the thought. Push vigorously through to the end, even though at a sacrifice, for a time, of the most perfect forms of speech. This courage that dare stand up and speak a sentence ungrammatically, even, is necessary to make the good speaker of the future.

Finally, while all cannot become equally proficient in oratory, the industrious student of average talent, who earnestly resolves to win success as an extempore speaker, will find himself, in the majority of cases, in time, self-possessed in the presence of others. With ideas clear and distinct, vivified and quickened by imagination, clothed in fitting words and beautiful language, he will be enabled to instruct and entertain an audience in a manner vastly better than most people would suppose who may have listened to his maiden efforts in the commencement of his public speaking.





be able to talk correctly, the student should first be able to write properly. Not only should penmanship be plain and easy, words rightly

spelled, capitals correctly used, and sentences grammatically constructed

and punctuated, but much depends, also, beyond that, upon the style of composition, mode of expression, and language used, whether it be acceptable to readers and hearers or not.

As a rule, with the great sea of literature about us, the writer of to-day who is original and condenses ideas into the smallest space, whether in the sermon, book, business letter, or newspaper article, is much the most likely to have readers or hearers. The aim of the writer should therefore be, first, to say something

new, presenting a subject fraught with original ideas; and second, to give those ideas in the fewest possible words consistent with agreeable expression.

"Why did you not make that article more brief?" said an editor to his correspondent.

"Because," said the writer, "I did not have time."

The idea sought to be conveyed, concerning brevity, is clearly shown in that answer of the correspondent. It is an easy matter to dress ideas in many words. It requires much more care, however, to clearly state the same idea in fewer words.

The chief merit of Shakespeare is the thought conveyed in few words; the meaning that we catch beyond the words expressed.

Those poets that will live in immortality have

written thus. The reader cannot fail to recognize the truth and thought conveyed in this stanza of Cowper's, beyond the words themselves:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

The idea expressed in these few lines brings up in long review the trials of a past life, and the recollection of sorrows and afflictions which we afterwards, not unfrequently, discovered to be blessings in disguise, and in reality seemingly designed for our best good.

There is much food for reflection in the following stanza from Gray's "Elegy":

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

With this reading comes up the thought of those of our fellow men whom we know to be good, noble, and worthy, but whose names will go down to the grave unhonored and unknown.

Very plainly we see the meaning beyond the words in the following, also from Gray:

"Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire—
Hand, that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

A similar idea is expressed by Whittier, though in fewer words:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

Both stanzas are deeply freighted with thought beyond what is expressed.

Those extracts, whether in prose or poetry, that are destined to go down to coming generations, are so laden with ideas and suggestions that in listening or reading, the scenes they suggest seem to move before us, and we forget words in contemplating that which the words describe.

Prose writings often contain gems of thought told very briefly, especially in the works of our best authors. In the following, from Irving's description of the grave, the reader becomes so abscribed in the picture portrayed that the words themselves are lost in the emotions they enkindle: "O, the grave! the grave! It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

"But the grave of those we loved — what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us, almost unheeded, in the daily intercourse of intimacy; there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene—the bed of death, with all its stified griefs, its noiseless attendants, its mute, watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—O how thrilling!—pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the glazing eye, turned upon us even from the threshold of existence—the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection.

"Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited, every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition."

The Bible abounds in beautiful and expressive sayings, that reveal much in few words, as shown in the following:

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." "Boast not thyself of to-morrow. Thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath." "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Care should be taken to prune out the unnecessary words with an unsparing hand. Thus, in the sentence, "I have got back, having returned yesterday," it is better to say, "I returned yesterday."

Two young men, upon going into the army during the late civil war, were requested by their friends to telegraph at the close of any battle they might take part in, concerning their condition. At the close of the battle of Perryville, one telegraphed the following:

"PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1863.

"DEAR FRIENDS:

"As requested, I take the first opportunity after the late severe battle, fought at this place, to inform you that I came from the engagement uninjured.

"HENRY MOSELRY."

The other telegraphed as follows:

"Uninjured.

"PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1863.
"HIRAM MAYNARD."

Hiram well knew that his friends would hear immediately of the battle from the newspapers, and would learn from the same source that his regiment participated in the engagement. Their next question would then be "How is Hiram?" To answer that, he had simply to telegraph one word. In a letter afterwards, he gave the particulars.

The following rules should be observed in writing:

First. Never use a word that does not add some new thought, or modify some idea already expressed.

Second. Beware of introducing so many subjects into one sentence as to confuse the sense.

Third. Long and short sentences should be properly intermixed, in order to give a pleasing sound in reading. There is generally a rounded harmony in the long sentence, not found in the short, though as a rule, in order to express meaning plainly, it is better to use short sentences.

Fourth. Make choice of such words and phrases as people will readily understand.

Rhetorical Figures.

HE beauty, force, clearness, and brevity of language are frequently greatly enhanced by the judicious use of rhetorical figures, which are named and explained as follows:

A Simile is an expressed comparison.

Example — "Charity, like the sun, brightens every object on which itshines."

The Metaphor is an implied comparison, indicating the resemblance of two objects by applying the name, quality or conduct of one directly to the other.

Examples — "Thy word is a lamp to my feet." "Life is an islhmus between two eternities." "The morning of life." "The storms of life."

An Allegory is the recital of a story under which is a meaning different from what is expressed in words, the analogy and comparison being so plainly made that the designed conclusions are correctly drawn.

EXAMPLE—Thou hast brought a vine (the Jewish nation) out of Egypt; thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it. Thou preparefat room before it and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars.—Bible.

In Hyperbole, through the effect of imagina-

tion or passion, we greatly exaggerate what is founded in truth, by magnifying the good qualities of objects we love, and diminish and degrade the objects that we dislike or envy.

Examples - "That fellow is so tall that he does not know when his feet are cold." "Brougham is a thunderbolt."

Personification consists in attributing life to things inanimate.

Example - " Hatred stirreth up strife; but love covereth all sins."

A Metonymy (Me-ton-y-my) substitutes the name of one object for that of another that sustains some relation to it, either by some degree of mutual dependence or otherwise so connected as to be capable of suggesting it; thus cause is used for effect or the effect for the cause, the attribute for the subject or the subject for the attribute.

EXAMPLES—1. Cause and effect; as "Extravagance is the ruin of many,"—that is, the cause of ruin.

2. Attribute and that to which it belongs; as "Pride shall be brought low"—that is, the proud.

A Synecdoche (sin-ek-do-ke) is a form of speech wherein something more or something less is substituted for the precise object meant, as when the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; the singular for the plural or the plural for the singular.

Examples - "His head is grey,"—that is, his hair. "The world considers him a man of talent,"—that is, the people.

Antithesis is the contrasting of opposites.

Examples - "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and heart to this vote." "Though deep yet clear."

Irony is a form of speech in which the writer or speaker sneeringly means the reverse of what is literally said, the words being usually mockery uttered for the sake of ridicule or sarcasm. Irony is a very effective weapon of attack, the form of language being such as scarcely to admit of a reply.

EXAMPLE — "Have not the Indians been kindly and justly treated? Have not the temporal things, the vain banbles and filthy lucre of this world, which are too apt to engage their worldly and selfish thoughts, been benevolently taken from them; and have they not instead thereof, been taught to set their affections on things above?"

Paralipsis pretends to conceal what is really expressed.

EXAMPLE—"I will not call him villain, because it would be unpar-Hamentary. I will not call him fool, because he happens to be chancellor of the exchequer."

Climax is the gradual ascending in the expression of thought, from things lower to a higher and better. Reversed, it is called anticlimax.

EXAMPLES—"A Scotch mist becomes a shower; and a shower, a storm; and a storm, a tempest; and a tempest, thunder and lightning; and thunder and lightning; heavenquake and earthquake." "Then virtue became silent, hearistick, pined away, and died."

Allusion is that use of language whereby in a word or words we recall some interesting incident or condition by resemblance or contrast.

EXAMPLES — "Give them the Amazon in South America and we'll give them the Mississippi in the United States."

After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Hancock remarked to his fellow signers that they must all hang together. "Yes," said Franklin "or we shall all hang separately."

The allusion in this case turns to a *pun*, which is a play upon words.

EXAMPLE — "And the Doctor told the Sexton And the Sexton (olled the bell."

A continued allusion and resemblance in style becomes a parody.

EXAMPLE — ""Tis the last rose of summer, left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred, no rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes, or give sigh for sigh.
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, to pine on thy stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping, go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter thy leaves o'er the bed
Where thy mates of the garden lie scentless and dead."

PARODY — "Tis the last golden dollar, left shining alone;
All its brilliant companions are squandered and gone;
No coin of its mintage reflects back its hue.
They went in mint juleps, and this will go too!
I'll not keep thee, thou lone one, too long in suspense;
Thy brothers were melted, and melt thou, to pence!
I'll ask for no quarter, I'll spend and not spare,
Till my old tattered pocket hangs centless and bare."

Pun – "Ancient maiden lady anxiously remarks,
That there must be peril 'mong so many sparks:
Roguish-looking fellow, turning to the stranger,
Says it 's his opinion she is out of danger." – Saxe,

Exclamation is a figure of speech used to express more strongly the emotions of the speaker.

Examples — "Oh! the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!"

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august How complicate, how wonderful is man! Distinguished link in being's endless chain! Midway from nothing to the Deity! A beam etherea!, sullied and absorbed! Though sullied and dishonored, still divine! An helr of glory! a frail child of dust: A worm! a god! I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost."

Interrogation is a rhetorical figure by which the speaker puts opinions in the form of questions for the purpose of expressing thought more positively and vehemently without expectation of the questions being answered.

EXAMPLES—" He that planned the ear suell he not hear? He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?"

"But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? * * * Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansions call the fleeting breath?
Can Houor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery southe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Euphemism (u-fe-miz-em) is a word or sentence so chosen and expressed as to make a disagreeable fact sound more pleasantly than if told in plain language.

Examples—"Deceased "for "dead;" "stopping payment," instead of "becoming bankrupt;" "falling asleep," instead of "dying:" "you labor under a mistake," for "you lie;" "he does not keep very correct accounts," instead of "he cheats when he can; " "she certainly displays as little vanity in her personal appearance as any young lady I ever saw; "for "she is an intolerable slattern."

"I see Auscreon laugh and sing; His silver tresses breathe perfume; His cheeks display a second spring Of roses taught by wins to bloom."

Apostrophe like the exclamation is the sudden turning away, in the fullness of emotion, to address some other person or object. In this we address the absent or dead as if present or alive, and the inanimate as if living.

This figure of speech usually indicates a high degree of excitement.

EXAMPLES — "O gentle sleep,

Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness?"

Thus King David, on hearing of the death of Absalom, exclaims, "O, my son Absalom, my son, my son!"

Ossian's Address to the Moon, is one of the most beautiful illustrations of the apostrophe.

"Daughter of heaven, fair art thou! The silence of thy face is pleasant. Thou comest forth in loveliness. The stars attend thy blue steps in the East. The clouds rejoice in thy presence, O Moon! and brighten their dark-brown sides. Who is like thee in heaven, daughter of the night? The stars are ashamed in thy presence, and turn aside their sparkling eyes. Whither dost thou retire from thy course, when the darkness of thy countenance grows? Hast thou thy hall like Ossian? Dwellest thou in the shadow of grief? Have thy sisters fallen from heaven? and are they who rejoiced with thee at night no more? Yes, they have fallen, fair light! and often dost thou retire to mourn. But thou thyself shall one night fail, and leave thy blue path in heaven. The stars will then lift their heads; they who in thy presence were astonished will rejoice."

"Thou lingering star with less ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usber'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O Mary! dear departed shade!"

Vision is a figure of rhetoric by which the speaker represents the objects of his imagination as actually before his eyes and present to his senses.

EXAMPLES — "Soldiers! from the tops of yonder pyramids, forty centuries look down upon you!"

"We behold houses and public edifices wrapt in flames; we hear the crash of roofs falling in, and one general uproar proceeding from a thousand different voices; we see some flying they know not whither, others hanging over the last embraces of their wives and friends; we see the mother tearing from the ruffian's grasp her helpless babe, and the victors cutting each others' throats wherever the plunder is most inviting."

Onomatoposia is the use of such word or words as by their sound will suggest the sense, as crash, buzz, roar, etc. Motion is thus easily imitated, as is also sound, and even the reflections and emotions.

EXAMPLES — "Away they went pell mell, hurry skurry, wild buffalo, wild horse, wild huntsmen, with clang and clatter, and whoop and halloo that made the forests ring." "The ball went whizzing past."

"While I nodded nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door."

General Summary.

Dr. Blair's system of rhetoric sums up the most important qualities of style in the six following terms, being thus condensed by Kerl:

"Purity, propriety, and precision chiefly in regard to words and phrases; and perspicuity, unity, and strength, in regard to sentences. He who writes with purity, avoids all phraseology that is foreign, uncouth, or ill-derived; he who writes with propriety, selects the most appropriate, the very best expressions, and generally displays sound judgment and good taste; he who writes with precision, is careful to state exactly what he means - all that he means, or that is necessary, and nothing more; he who writes with perspicuity, aims to present his meaning so clearly and obviously, that no one can fail to understand him at once; he who observes unity, follows carefully the most agreeable order of nature, and does not jumble together incongruous things, nor throw out his thoughts in a confused or chaotic mass; and he who writes with strength, so disposes or marshals all the parts of each sentence, and all the parts of the discourse, as to make the strongest impression. A person's style, according as it is influenced by taste and imagination, may be dry, plain, neat, elegant, ornamental, forid or turgul. The most common faulty style is that which may be described as being stiff, cramped, labored, heavy and tiresome; its opposite is the easy, flowing, graceful, sprightly, and interesting style. One of the greatest beauties of style, one too little regarded, is simplicity or naturalness; that casy, unaffected, earnest, and highly impressive language which indicates a total ignorance, or rather innocence, of all the trickery of art. It seems to consist of the pure promptings of nature; though, in most instances, it is not so much a natural gift as it is the perfection of art."

Laws of Language.

The following rules by Dr. Campbell, in reterence to the construction of sentences and choice of words, will be found of service.

- 1. When the usage is divided as to any particular words or phrases, and when one of the expressions is susceptible of different meanings, while the other admits of only one signification, the expression which is strictly of one meaning should be preferred.
- 2. In doubtful cases, analogy should be regarded.
- 3. When expressions are inother respects equa!, that should be preferred which is most agreeable to the car.
- 4. When none of the preceding rules takes place, regard should be had to simplicity.
- 5. All words and phrases, particularly harsh and not absolutely necessary, should be dismissed.
- 9. When the etymology plainly points to a different signification from what the word bears, propriety and simplicity require its dismission.

- 7. When words become obsolete, or are never used but in particular phrases, they should be repudiated, as they give the style an air of vulgarity and cant, when this general disuse renders them obscure.
- 8. All words and phrases which analyzed gammatically, include an imperfection of speech, should be dismissed.
- 9. All expressions which, according to the established rules of language, either have no meaning, or involve a contradiction, or according to the fair construction of the words, convey a meaning different from the intention of the speaker, should be dismissed.

Specific Directions.

PARAGRAPHS.—One or more sentences form a paragraph. When a deviation or change is made in the subject a new paragraph is commenced. The first line of each paragraph in writing should commence about one inch from the left side of the sheet. Preserve a space half an inch in width between the left of the writing and the edge of the sheet. Write as close to the right edge of the sheet as possible. When lack of space prevents the completion of a word on the line, place the hyphen (-) at the end of the line and follow with the remaining syllables on the next line. Words may be divided, but never divide syllables.

Rules of Construction.

- 1. The principal words in a sentence should be placed where they will make the most striking impression.
- 2. A weaker assertion or argument should not follow a stronger one.
- 3. The separation of the preposition from the noun which it governs, should be avoided
- 4. Concluding the sentence with an adverb, preposition, or other insignificant word, lessens the strength of the sentence.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT.—Young writers will find it well to prepare a memorandum of the subjects they wish to treat on a separate slip of paper, and the points they wish to make relating to each subject. Having the subjects clearly fixed in the mind, they should commence with the least important and follow through to the end, considering the most important at the close.







SEVERAL THOUSAND SYNONYMOUS WORDS.

For the use of Writers and Speakers.

UITE a common fault is that of using, when writing, the same word several times in a sentence. To avoid this inelegant repetition, the writer should give careful attention to the selection of different words having a similar meaning.

Observe the following:

Example.

He is accurate in figures, accurate in grammar, accurate in spelling, accurate in writing.

IMPROVED.

He is accurate in figures, correct in grammar, exact in spelling, precise in writing.

Abase - humble, lower, degrade, depress, disgrace.

Abate—lessen, reduce, subside, de-crease, diminish.

Abbreviate — abridge, curtail, condense, compress, empitomize, lessen, reduce, shorten.

Abhor-abominate, detest, hate, Ability—capacity, power, skill, means, talent.

Able-capable, competent.

Abode—dwelling, habitation, resi-dence.

Abominate-abhor, detest, hate,

Abridge—contract, diminish, les-sen, shorten.

Absent - abstracted, inattentive,

Absorb—engross, engulf, imbibe, swallow.

Abstain-forbear, refrain, with-

Abstruse-hidden, obscure, diffi-

Absurd - foolish. unreasonable, preposterous, ridiculous, silly.

Abundant-ample, copious, plen-

Abusive-insolent, offensive, scur-rilous, disgraceful.

Accede – acquiesce, agree, con-sent, assent, comply, yield. Accept—admit, receive, take.

Acceptable-agreeable, grateful,

Accession - addition, augmenta-tion, increase.

Accommodate — adjust, adapt, serve, suit, fit.

Accomplice—abettor, ally, assistant, accessory, associate.

Accomplish — complete, achieve, fuifill, execute, realize, finish.

Account—explanation, narration, description, recital.

Accumulate-heap, collect, gath-

Accurate-precise. exact, correct. Accuse—asperse, arraign, censure, impeach, defame, calumniate, de-tract, vilify.

Achieve-execute, complete, ful-fill, realize, accomplish, effect.

Acknowledgment - confession,

Acknowledge - confess, own,

Acquaint—inform, communicate, disclose, make known.

Acquiesce - comply, yield, con-sent, agree, assent. Acquire - gain, attain, procure, win, obtain.

See the word accurate in the dictionary, accompanied by synonymous words.

Example.

He made an excellent address in the morning, and his colleague made an excellent address in the evening.

He made an excellent address in the morning, and his colleague entertained the assemblage with an eloquent speech in the evening.

Example.

The patient suffered untold agony for years; during which time he suffered not only agony of body, but agony of mind.

IMPROVED.

The patient suffered untold agony for years; during which time he endured not only torture of body, but anguish of mind.

Acquirement-attainment, gain. Acquit - free, pardon, forgive, discharge, clear.

Active — quick, nimble, agile, alert, prompt, industrious, busy, brisk, vigorous.

Actual-real, certain, positive.

Actuate-impel, induce, move. Acute—sharp, keen, subtle, pierc-ing, shrewd, pointed, penetrating.

Adapt-suit, fit, adjust, accommo-

Add-join to, put to, increase.

Address—speech, utterance, abil-ity, courtship, skill, direction.

Addition - augmentation, accession, increase.

Adhere - stick, cleave, hold, at-Adept-apt, quick, skillful, expert.

Adherent-disciple, follower, par-

Adhesion-sticking, attachment,

Adjourn-postpone, defer, delay.

Adjust—settle, fix, suit, adapt, ac-commodate.

Administer - give, execute, dis-pense, manage, supply, serve. Admiration - regard. esteem, wonder, snrprise, amazement.

Adjacent-close, near, adjoining,

Advise - consult, consider, delib-erate, admonish. Advocate-plead, argue, defend,

Affability - civility, courteous-ness, urbanity.

Admission-entrance, access, admission-entrance, Mdmlt — allow, permit, tolerate, concede, grant.

Admonition — warning, advice, counsel, reproof. Adorn—deck, embellish, beautify.

Adroit—agile, dexterous, clever, skillful.

Adulterate—corrupt, pollute, de-base, defile.

Advancement-progression, im-

Advantage-profit, benefit, use,

Adventure - chance, casualty, contingency, incident, occur-

Adversary - opponent, antago-nist, enemy.

Adverse - unfortunate, hostile, contrary, repugnant, opposed.

Advert-notice, turn, regard, al-

Affable-civil, courteous, urbane,

Affair-business, concern, matter, transaction.

Affect—aim, assume, move, pre-tend, arrogate

Affecting-feeling, touching, pathetic.

Affection—love, fondness, attachment, kindness, tenderness.

Affiliate—adopt, receive, initiate,

Affinity - relationship, kindred, alliance, conformity, attraction. Affirm - assure, assert, aver, de-clare, protest.

Affletion—pain, trouble, distress, grief, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, bereavement, calamity.

Affluence — plenty, abundance, riches, opulence, wealth, concourse, influx.

Afford-yield, grant, give, impart,

Affright—alarm, dismay, shock, terrify, appall, frighten, dishearten, intimidate.

Affront-provoke, outrage, insult,

Afraid — fearful, terrified, timid, timorous.

Aged — elderly, old, senile, advanced in years.

Agent-representative, deputy.

Aggregate - mass, collect, accumulate.

Agile—alert, active, lively, quick, sprightly, nimble, brisk.

Agltate - shake, disturb, move, discuss.

Agitation-disturbance, trepida-tion, tremor.

Agony — pain, distress, torture, anguish, suffering.

Agree—accede, acquiesce, assent, consent, concur, comply.

Agreeable—suitable, acceptable, pleasing, grateful.

Agreement — harmony, accordance, covenant, concurrence, contract, bargain.

Ald-assist, help, succor, relieve, Alm - aspire, eudeavor, level, point.

Air—aspect, manner, appearance, look, mien.

Alarm—fear, consternation, dread, apprehension, fright, terror, summons, surprise.

Allenate - transfer, withdraw, estrange.

Allege-adduce, affirm, advance,

Allevlate — ease, abate, lessen, mitigate, relieve, diminish, soothe, lighten.

Alliance—coalition, union, com-bination, league, confederacy.

Allot - distribute, apportion, assign, appoint.

Allowance—wages, pay, stipend, salary, permission, concession, grant. Allude-refer, suggest, hint, inti-

Allure-tempt, entice, seduce, de-coy, attract.

Alter-change, vary, modify, re-arrange.

Always - ever, perpetually, constantly, continually, incessantly. Amass-gather, heap, collect, ac-

Amazement—astonishment, surprise, wonder, admiration.

Ambiguous — obscure, doubtful, equivocal, uncertain.

Amenable — answerable, responsible, accountable.

Amend-correct, improve, better, rectify, reform, mend.

Amends—recompense, restoration, reparation, restitution.

Amiable—lovely, kind, charming, delightful, obliging.

Ample—large, extended, spactous, copious, abundant, pienteous.

Amusement—entertainment, diversion, sport, pastime, recreation.

Angry-passionate, hot, irascible, Anguish-pain, distress, suffering,

Animate—cheer, enliven, exhilar-ate, impel, incite, inspire, urge, encourage.

Animation - life, spirits, liveliness, buoyancy, gayety, vivacity.

Animosity—hatred, enmity, malignity, hostility.

Annex - attach, affix, add, sub-

Announce—proclaim, declare, advertise, publish.

Annul—destroy, revoke, abolish, cancel, repeal, annihilate.

Answer-reply, response, rejoin-

Answerable—amenable, accountable, responsible.

Antagonist -- enemy, foe, opponent, adversary.

Antecedent - previous, former, anterior, preceding, prior, foregoing. Antipathy - aversion, abhor-rence, dislike, detestation, hatred.

Anxiety-caution, care, perplexity, solicitude, uneasiness, disity, solic quietude.

Apathy—unfeelingness, indifference, insensibility, unconcern.

Aperture-cavity, opening.

Apology-defense, plea, excuse. Apparent—evident, clear, plain, visible, distinct.

Appeal-invoke, refer, call upon. Appearance—aspect, look, air, manner, mien, semblance.

Appease—calm, soothe, pacify, allay, assuage, tranquilize.

Applaud-praise, approve, extol,

Applause - acclamation, shouting, approval.

Appoint—allot, fix, provide, or-der, prescribe, ordain, depute, constitute.

Appraise-value, estimate. Appreciate—value, esteem, esti-mate, prize.

Apprehension — terror, alarm, fear, seizure, dread, suspicion, fright.

Apprise - inform, acquaint, dis-

Approach — admittance, access, avenue, passage.

Approbation—approval, concurrence, consent, sanction, confirm-

Appropriate - assume, usurp, set apart.

Appropriate - peculiar, exclusive, adapted.

Approve-allow, like, applaud, esteem, commend.

Arbitrator-judge, umpire, ar-

Archives-annals, records Ardent - hot, eager, passionate, fervent, flery, vehement.

Arduous-hard, difficult, labori-

Argument - proof, reason, dis-

Arise-mount, ascend, rise, stand

Arraign - charge, accuse, im-

Arrange - place, dispose, class, Arrogance - assumption, pride, self-concert, haughtiness, pre-

sumption.

Artful-crafty, artificial, deceit-ful, cunning, dexterous.

Articulate - speak, pronounce, utter.

Artifice — deception, imposition, stratagem, cheat, deceit, finesse. Attitude-posture, gesture.

Attract—charm. captivate, win, allure, draw, entice.

Attractions — charms, allurements, enticements. Audaelty — impudence, boldness, hardihood, effrontery.

Auspicious — favorable, propitious, prosperous, lucky, fortunate.

Authentic-genuine, authorized,

Authority - power, dominion, force, sway, influence, ascendency.

Avarlee-greed, covetousness, cu-

Averse — loth, unwilling, reluct-ant, repugnant, unfortunate, un-favorable.

Aversion — dislike, repugnance, antipathy, abhorrence, detesta

Avidity-eagerness, greediness. Avocation—calling, trade, profession, office, business, employment, occupation.

Avoid-shun, elude, eschew. Avow-own, confess, recognize, acknowledge.

Awake-rouse, provoke, excite. Awe-fear, dread, reverence

В

Babbling -- idle talk, loquacity, chattering, prattling.

Backward-loth, unwilling, re-luctant, averse.

Bame-confound, defeat, disconcert, clude, confuse.

Balance—settle, adjust, regulate, equalize.

Banter-taunt, ridicule, deride, rally, joke, jest.

Bare-stripped, naked, destitute, uncovered, unadorned. Bargain - purchase, cheapen, contract, buy.

Base-mean, low, vile.

Bashful—shy, modest, diffident, timid. Basis-foundation, pedestal, base,

Bastard - spurious, illegitimate. Battle - combat, fight, engage-

Bear-carry, bring forth, support, suffer, endure, sustain, undergo. Beat - hit, strike, defeat, over-throw.

Benu-sweetheart, gallant, dandy,

Beautiful-handsome, fine. Beautify - embellish, decorate, adorn, deck, ornament.

Becoming — suitable, graceful, comely, decent, befitting, meet, fit.

Beg-crave, beseech, entreat, ask, request, implore, solicit, supplicate.

Begin - originate, enter upon, commence.

Begulle-delude, mislead, amuse, deceive, impose upon.

Behavior—conduct, carriage, de-portment, manner, demeanor, address.

Behold-see, look, observe, view. Beholder-spectator, looker on,

Bellef—credit, faith, trust, certainty, confidence, reliance, conviction, opinion, assent.

Below-under, beneath. Bend-lean, incline, distort, bow, subdue.

Beneath-under, below.

Bequeath-devise, give by will.

Beseech—solicit, crave, implore, beg, entreat, request, urge, suppli-cate.

Bestow-grant, confer, give, pro-

Better-improve, mend, reform, ameliorate.

Blame — reprove, reproach, con-demn, censure, reprehend, incul-pate, upbraid.

Blameless — unblemished, fault-less, innocent, guiltless, spotless, irreproachable.

Blast-desolate, destroy, wither up, split.

Blemish-flaw, spot, defect, fault, Blunt-dull, uncouth, insentient,

Blunder-error, mistake.

Boaster — braggard, braggart, braggadocio, vaunter, blusterer.

Boasting - parade, ostentation, vaunting.

Bolsterous-violent, furious, im-Bold - courageous, daring, fear-less, impudent, insolent, auda-

less, cious. Bondage servitude, slavery, confinement, imprisonment.

Border edge, verge, rim, brim, margin, brink, side.

Bore - pierce, penetrate, perforate.

Bound - define, confine, restrict, terminate, limit, circumscribe.

Bounty-liberality, benevolence, generosity, beneficence. Brave—bold, daring, heroic, un-daunted, courageous, intrepid, fearless.

Breach-gap, chasm, break, open-

Break-destroy, batter. dissolve, rend, tame, demolish, shatter.

Breaker - surge, billow, wave, sand bank, covered rock.

Brief - short, concise, succinct, compendious, summary, epitomized.

Bright—clear, shining, sparkling, brilliant, glistening, glittering, lucid, resplendent.

Brilliancy-brightness, radiance, splendor, luster.

Broad-far-reaching, ample, extensive, large, wide. Broil-fight, quarrel, altercation,

Bruise - break, crush, squeeze, pound, compress.

Build-erect, establish, construct, Bulk-greatness, largeness, size, extent, magnitude, dimensions.

Burden - load, freight, weight,

Burning - ardent, flery, scorch-Burst-break, rend, crack, split.

Business—trade, occupation, call-ing, work, avocation, profession, employment. Bustle - disorder, hurry, tumult, confusion.

But-except, still, however, save, nevertheless, yet, notwithstandnev

Butchery-havoc, slaughter, carnage, massacre. Buy - procure, bargain, obtain, purchase.

C

Cabal-coalition, league, combination, conspiracy, intrigue, plot. Calamity—mishap, disaster, mis-fortune.

Calenlate-count, number, compute, reckon, estimate.

Call-exclaim, cry, invite, name, summon, subpœna.

Calling - trade, occupation, pro-fession, business, employment, fession, bu

Calm-soothe, compose, tranquil-ize, pacify, appease, assuage, al-iay.

Cancel — erase, destroy, abolish, repeal, annul, revoke. Candid-frank, open, artless, hon-

Capable-able, fitted, competent, qualified, skillful,

Capacity - capability, faculty, ability, genius, talent.

Caprice - fancy, humor, freak, whim, notion.

Capricions — notional, variable, fickle, changeable, fantastical, whimsical.

Captivate — charm, enslave, at-tract, enchant, enrapture, take prisoner, fascinate.

Captivity - servitude, bondage, confinement, imprisonment.

Capture-prize, seizure.

Care—anxiety, solicitude, regard, attention, management, concern, disquietude, worry.

Careful—cautious, solicitous, at-tentive, provident, guarded, pru-dent, circumspect.

Carcless - heedless, thoughtless, remiss, inattentive, negligent, remiss, mattenuve, meg. on unconcerned.

Caress—fondle, endear, embrace, stroke, soothe.

Carnage - massacre, butchery, slaughter.

Carriage manner, behavior, de-portment, mien, demeanor, walk, bearing.

Carry-transport, convey, bear. Cast - throw, hurl, turn, direct,

Catch-snatch, seize, lay hold of, grasp, capture, grip.

Cause origin, source, reason, inement.

Caution—advice, warning, notice, admonition, care, solicitude, circumspection.
Cautious—careful, wary, watchful, prudent, circumspect.

Cease—leave off, desist, stop, dis-Celebrated-honored, illustrious,

ous, renowned. Celebrate - praise, extol, com-mend, perpetuate.

Censure-rebuke, reprimand, con-demnation, reproach, stricture,

Ceremony - form, rite, observ-

Certain - manifest, actual, real, re, constant.

Chagrin-vexation, mortification, fretfulness.

Challenge demand, defy, claim, call, accuse, object, except.

Chance-hazard, casual, fortui-

Change-alteration, variety, mu-tation, conversion, vicissitude.

Changeable-uncertain, variable, fickle, mutable, inconstant, un-

Character-manner, reputation, description, letter, mark, quality.

Charity - kindness, benevolence, good-will, liberality, beneficence,

Charm-attract, bewitch, delight, enrapture, captivate, fascinate. Chasten-correct, punish, afflict,

Chasteness - purity, continence, simplicity, chastity,

Chastise correct, afflict, punish. Chattels-effects, movable goods. Cheat - fraud, deception, deceit, stratagem, imposition.

Cheer - incite, comfort, gladden, encourage, exhilarate.

Cheerfulness - mirth, gladness, liveliness, sprightliness, gayety, jollity, comfort.

Cherish - help, shelter, nurture, warm, foster.

Chide—scold, rebuke, reprove, reprimand.

Chiefly—mainly, principally, par-ticularly, especially. Childish—simple, puerile, trifling.

Childhood-infancy, minority. Children - offspring, issue, pro-

Choke-stifle, smother, suffocate. Choice - selection, election, op-

Choose-prefer, select, pick, elect, Circulate—spread, pass, diffuse, propagate.

Circumscribe - limit, confine,

Circumstance - event, incident, state, situation, condition.

Circumspect — watchful, wary, cautious, particular, vigilant, pru-dent.

Circumstantial—minute, particular, incidental, accidental.

Civil — obliging, polite, affable, courteous, complaisant, polished, well-bred.

Civilization - refinement, cul-

Claim-demand, pretension, right. Clandestine-secret, hidden, pri-

Class - division, order, degree,

Cleansing - purifying, purging,

Clear-free, pure acquit, absolve, discharge, satisfy, vindicate, ap-parent, evident, obvious.

Clearly—distinctly, lucidly, plain-ly, manifestly, obviously, visibly.

Clemency-mercy, mildness, len-ity, kindness. Clever-adroit, skillful, ready, ex-

Climb-mount, scale, ascend.

Cling-stick, hold, cleave, clasp,

Close - shut, firm, compact, concise, confined, near. Clothes-raiment, garments, cov-ering, attire, habiliments, ap-

ering, parel.

Clouded — obscured, variegated, dark, gloomy, overcast, sullen. Clumsy—awkward, unhandy, un-couth, bungling.

Coadjutor-assistant, colleague,

Coalition - conspiracy, league, union, combination.

Coarse-gross, inelegant, rough, rude, vulgar, unrefined. Coax-flatter, wheedle, fawn, ca-

Coerce-force, compel, restrain.

Cognomen - name, appellation, denomination.

Coherent - consistent, adhesive, Colnelde-harmonize, agree, con-

Cold-reserved, chill, frigid, shy, unaffecting.

Colleague—ally, associate, part-ner, coadjutor.

Collected-calm, placid, unruffled, composed, gathered.

Collection - gathering, contribu-tion, assemblage, group.

Colloquy - dialogue, conference,

Color-dye, hue, tint, paint, tinge. Combination — union, league, condition, conspiracy, alliance, confederacy.

Comely - graceful, handsome, agreeable.

Comfort-solace, console, encourage, enliven.

Comfortless-wretched, desolate,

Comie – funny, ludierous, ridicu-lous, laughable, Command-direction, behest, pre-cept, order, injunction.

Commanding - dictatorial, im-perative, authoritative, imperious. Commence-undertake, originate, begin.

Commend - praise, recommend, extol, applaud, approve, laud.

Commensurate - sufficient, ade-quate, equal, proportionate.

Comment — utterance, explana-tion, exposition, annotation, note, observation, elucidation, remark.

Commiseration — feeling for, pity, compassion, sympathy, condolence.

Commission - authorize, enable, Commodious-fit, suitable, con-

Commodity-goods, merchandise,

Common—mean, vulgar, frequent, low, general, ordinary, usual. Commotion—perturbation, dis-turbance, tumult.

Communicate—tell, report, dis-close, make known, impart, re-veal. Communication-commerce, in-

Communion - fellowship, union, converse, intercourse.

Commute-exchange, barter.

Compact - contract, agreement, covenant, firm, solid, close.

Companion — ally, accomplice, associate, comrade, friend, confed-erate, partner. Company—assembly, band, crew, corporation, congregation, associ-ation.

Compass—attain, enclose, invest, besiege, environ, encircle, con-summate.

Compassion - tenderness, pity, sympathy, commiseration.

Compensation—pay, amends, reward, remuneration, requital.

Competent—suitable, fitted, able, qualified, capable, efficient, skill-ful, effective.

Competition - rivalry, contest,

Complaining - lamenting, mur-muring, bemoaning, bewailing, regretting, repining.

Complaisant—agreeable, affable, courteous, civil.

Complete—conclude, fulfill, terminate, effect, accomplish, finish, consummate, execute.

Complex -intricate, complicate,

Compliment-extol, flatter, conulate, praise.

gratulate, praise.

Comply—agree, accord, accede, assent, yield, acquiesce, consent.

Compose—put together, form, settle, soothe, calm, quiet, compound.

Comprehend - appreciate, em-brace, include, understand, com-prise, conceive.

Compress - condense, squeeze, bind.

Compulsion — constraint, force, restraint, coercion.

Compunction—regret, penitence, remorse, repentance, contrition.

Compute - count, number, rate, estimate, calculate.

Concede-yield, grant, allow, de-liver, admit, surrender.

Conceal - hide, disguise, cover,

Concelt-imagination, fancy, no-

Conceited - vain, proud, egotistical, opinionated.

Conception - perception, knowledge, fancy, idea, imagination, notion.

Concern—care, interest, business, affair, regard, matter.

Concert - contrive, manage, ad-just, consult. Concillate - win, reconcile, pro-

Conclude-finish, terminate, close. Conclusion - termination, infer-

Conclusive-convincing, decisive. Concord - harmony, agreement, unity, amity, peace.

Coneur-agree, coincide, approve, acquiesce.

Condemn-sentence, doom, blame, reproach, reprove.

Condense - abbreviate, shorten,

Condescension - humility, sub-mission, deference.

Condition-rank, state; compact, bond, case, situation, stipulation. Condolence - compassion, com-miseration, sympathy.

Conduce-conduct, tend, lead, con-Conduct—management, behavior, guidance, deportment.

Confederate - ally, accomplice,

Confer - give, bestow, discourse,

Confess—acknowledge, grant, own, admit, avow, recognize, disclose. Confide - rely, trust, repose, de-

Confident — impudent, bold, posi-tive, dogmatical, absolute, assured. Confined — limited, shut up, cir-cumscribed, restrained, contracted, imprisoned.

Confirm - corroborate, establish, strengthen.

Conflict—contest, contention, fight, agony, combat, struggle, warfare, pang. Conform-submit, yield, comply.

Confuse—stupefy, embarrass, confound, abash, disorder, perplex. Congruity - agreement, consist-

Conjecture-guess, think, belief,

Connected - joined, united, re-

Connection — intercourse, union, commerce, association, communion.

Conquer-subdue, vanquish, over-come, surmount.

Conscious - aware, sensible, ap-

Consent-yield, agree, assent, comply, acquiesce, accede. Consequence - result, inference, effect.

Consequently - hence, according-ly, therefore, wherefore.

Consider-ponder, deliberate, regard, reflect. Consign—entrust, commit, trans-fer, make over.

Consistent-agreeing, consonant, accordant, firm.

Console-comfort, soothe, cheer. Conspicuous - prominent, noted, distinguished, illustrious.

Constancy - perseverance, firm-ness, steadiness, stability.

Constantly - ever, continually, perpetually, unchangeably, inces-santly.

Construct - make, build, erect,

Consult-consider, deliberate, ad-

Consume-waste, destroy, absorb,

Consummation—perfection, completion.

Contactons-enidemic infectious. Contain—hold, include, embrace, comprehend.

Contaminate—pollute, taint, de-file, corrupt, poison.

Contemn—scorn, despise, disdain. Contemplate-consider, meditate,

Contemptible — paitry, vile, dis-dainful, mean, despicable, disrepdainful, mean utable, low.

entend—quarrel, debate, contest, argue, vie, strive.

Contention-strife, conflict, contest, combat, dispute, dissension.

Contentment-acquiescence, hap-piness, satisfaction, gratification. Contiguous - near, approximating, adjacent.

Continual - perpetual, constant, incessant, uncessing, continuous. Continuation-continuance, dura-

Contract—arrangement, bargain, agreement, compact, covenant.

Contract - curtail, abridge, con-dense, abbreviate, reduce, shorten. Contradict - gainsay, deny, op-

Contrary - opposite, adverse, inimical.

Contribute — assist, administer, aid, share.

Contrition - remorse, penitence, repentance, compunction, regret.

Contrivance—device, means, invention, plan, scheme.

Control-subdue, restrain, check, govern, curb.

Controversy-argument, debate, disputation, contest.

Convene-call together, assemble.

Convenient - handy, adapted, suitable.

Conversation - dialogue, discussion, conference, colloquy. Converse—commune, speak, talk, discourse.

Convey-take, carry, bear, trans-nort. Conviction — persuasion, detec-tion, satisfaction.

Convivial - agreeable, festal, so-cial, sociable.

Convoke—gather, amemble, convene, call together.

Copious - ample, full, abundant, exuberant, plenteous, bountiful.

Cordial-hearty, warm, sincere.

Correct - mend, amend, reform, better, improve, rectify.

Corroborate—establish, confirm, strengthen.

Corruption—depravity, pollution, defilement, adulteration, contamination, infection, putridity.

Costly-expensive, precious, valu-

Counsel - advice, instruction, exhortation.

Counteract - change, defeat, op-pose, hinder, frustrate, prevent.

Countenance—uphold, favor, en-courage, support, sanction.

Counterfelt - forgel, feigned, false, spurious, imposture, imita-

Couple - brace, pair, two, join, connect.

Courage - heroism, valor, brav-ery, firmness, intrepidity, fearless-

Course — mode, way, track, line, career, progress, method, passage, road, route, series, succession.

Courteons - kind, civil, affable, polished, respectful, polite, well-

Covenant - arrangement, agreement, contract, pledge, stipula-

Covering-concealing, screening, sheltering, hiding, overspreading. Covetonness - greed, avarice, cupidity, inordinate desire.

Coward - sneak, dastard, pol-troon.

Cowardice—fear, timidity, cow-

Crafty - underhanded, cunning, artful, wily, deceitful, sly, subtle. Crave-beg, pray, beseech, entreat, implore, request, solicit, supplicate.

Create-build, form, make, cause, invent, originate, shape, produce. Crime-evil, guilt, wickedness, sin,

Crisis-juncture, critical point. Criticism - stricture, censure, review, remark, judgment.

Crooked-bowed, turned, curved, awry, bent, disfigured, deformed.

Cross-ill-tempered, fretful, peev-ish, spleeny, petulant, splenetic. Cruel-barbarous, brutal, pitiless, inhuman, inexorable, unmerciful.

harsh. Cultivation—advancement, civilization, improvement, refinement, tillage.

Cure-heal, restore, remedy. Curtous-prying, inquisitive.

Curse - imprecation, malediction, anathema, execuation.

Cursory - hasty, careless, slight, desultory, superficial. Curtail-shorten, contract, abbreviate, abridge.

Custom — habit, manner, usage, prescription, practice.

Damage-injury, hurt, loss, detri-

Dampness - wet, moisture, humidity.

Danger-hazard, peril, risk, ven-

Daring-bold, fearless, valorous, courageous, intrepid, brave. Bark - dismal, obscure, gloomy,

Date - time, period, epoch, era,

Dead - still, lifeless, inanimate,

Deadly - fatal, mortal, destruc-Dealing-trade, practice, traffic,

Bearth - famine, need, scarcity,

Debar — deter, hinder, prevent, exclude, preclude.

Debase—lower, degrade, humble, disgrace.

Debate—argue, wrangle, dispute, controvert, contest.

Debilitate — impair, weaken, enervate, enfeeble.

Debility—infirmity, weakness, incapacity, imbecility, feebleness.

Decay-decline, consumption.

Decease—demise, death, departure of life.

Decelt - fraud, duplicity, decep-tion, cunning, artifice, trickery, guilt.

Decent - comely, fit, seemly, be-Decide - settle, resolve, fix, deter-

Decision — sentence, determina-tion, judgment, resolution, conclu-sion.

Decisive—conclusive, convincing, ending.

Deciare — announce, pronounce, testify, proclaim, assure, assert, affirm.

Decline-droop, decay, shun, re-ject, repel, sink, refuse.

Decorate — embellish, ornament, beautify, adorn.

Decoy-allure, tempt, seduce, entice, inveigle.

Decrease — lessen, diminish, sub-side, lower, abate.

Dediente-devote, consecrate, set

Deduction-abatement, inference,

Deed - action, exploit, achieve-ment, feat.

Deface — mar, disfigure, destroy, mutilate. Defame—slander, vilify, scandal-ize, calumniate.

Defeat — beat, baffe, conquer, overcome, overthrow, vanquish, frustrate.

Defect—want, flaw, blemish, imperfection.

Defective - wanting, imperfect, deficient.

Defender – protector, advocate, pleader, vindicator.

Defense-apology, excuse, justifi-cation, protection, vindication.

Defer—delay, hinder, prolong, retard, postpone, protract, procrastinate. Deference-respect, regard, con-descension, submission, venera-

desce Deficient-lacking, wanting, im-

Defile—taint, poison, vitiate, corrupt, contaminate, pollute.

Definite—exact, precise, positive, certain, bounded, limited.

Defraud-swindle, cheat, rob, de-ceive, trick.

Degrade—lower, disgrace, lessen, reduce, decry, depreciate, dispar-

reduce, decry, depreciate, dispar-age.

Degree — rank, position, station, class, order.

Dejection—depression, lowliness, melancholy.

Delay-hinder, defer, detain, pro-long, protract, postpone. hesitating,

Deliberate - slow, hesitati considerate, thoughtful, cautic Deliente-frail, fine, nice, weak, tender, beautiful, elegant, dainty. Delighted - pleased, glad, grateful, joyful.

Delineate—describe, draw, paint, sketch, depict, represent.

Delinquent - criminal, offender. Deliver - give up, save, yield, utter, surrender, concede, rescue, transmit.

Delude-mislead, deceive, cheat,

Delusion—cheat, illusion, decep-tion, fallacy. Demand-claim, require, ask.

Demolish-overthrow, destroy. Demonstrate - illustrate, show, prove, manifest.

Denominate-name, title, style,

Denote-imply, signify, mark, be-

Deny-refuse, disown, contradict,

Departure — leaving, forsaking, going away, abandoning, exit.

Dependence—trust, reliance, con-fidence, connection.

Deplore-bemoan, bewail, mourn,

Deportment-behavior, conduct, character, carriage, demeanor.

Depraved - degraded, corrupt, abandoned, profligate, wicked, victous. Deprecate-underrate, disparage, detract, undervalue, degrade, tra-

Deprive-prevent, hinder, depose, divest, strip, abridge.

Depute-authorize, appoint, con-

Deputy—agent, substitute, representative, delegate.

Derange-disarrange, discompose, disorder, confuse, disconcert.

Deride—mock, ridicule, make fun of, banter, laugh at.

Describe-illustrate, narrate, de-lineate, recount, relate, represent. Description — account, illustra-tion, narration, explanation, re-cital, relation, detail.

Design-intend, plan, scheme, pur-pose, project, sketch.

Designate - name, show, point out, indicate, choose, distinguish,

Desist-stop, leave off, cease, discontinue.

Desperate—desponding, hopeless, mad, careless, furious, regardless. Despleable - mean, vile, pitiful, worthless, outrageous, contempt-

Despise-hate, scorn, loathe. Despetle — arbitrary, self-willed, absolute.

Destination—point, location, lot, design, fate, purpose, appointment

ment.

Destitute — bare, forlorn, poor, scanty, forsaken, needy. Destroy - ruin, waste, demolish, consume, annihilate, dismantle.

Desuitory - hasty, slight, loose,

Detach-sever, separate, disjoin,

Detail-account, tale, description, narration, recital. Detain - keep, restrain. confine,

Detect-find, discover, convict.

Determine — fix, decide, bound, limit, settle, resolve, adjust. Determined — firm, resolute, de-cided, fixed, concluded, ended, im-movable.

Detest-hate, loathe, abominate,

Detestable — hateful, loathsome, abominable, execuable.

Detract—defame, degrade, vilify, slander, calumniate, scandalize, derogate.

Detriment—inconvenience, loss, injury, disadvantage, damage, hurt, prejudice.

Develop — grow, unravel, clear, unfold, disclose, exhibit. Deviate stray, wander, err, di-

Device — design, scheme, show, plan, contrivance, stratagem, invention.

Devote-give, apply, consecrate, set apart, dedicate.

Devout - pious, holy, religious, prayerful.

Dexterity --- adroitness, ability, expertness, aptness, skillfulness, skill, tact. Diniect - language, speech,

Dietate - propose, direct, order, prescribe, instruct, suggest.

Die — expire, depart, perish, languish, wither.

Differ—dispute, dissent, contend, vary, disagree.

Different - unlike, various, di-Difficult-trying, arduous, hard,

Difficulty — obstacle, obstruction, embarrassment, trouble, perplexembarrassment, troub-ity, trial, impediment.

Diffident—retiring, fearful, bashful, distrustful, modest, hesitating.

Dignified - exalted, elevated, honored, stately.

Diligent - industrious, assiduous, laborious, active, persevering, at-

Diminish—shorten, curtail, abate, decrease, lessen, subside.

Direct - show, guide, conduct, manage, regulate, sway. Direction — command, order, address, superscription.

Directly—at once, quickly, immediately, instantly, promptly, instantaneously.

Disagree—dispute, dissent, differ, quarrel, vary.

Disappoint—foil, defeat.

Disaster - misfortune, calamity, mischance, mishap.

Disavow-disown, deny, disclaim, repudiate.

Discard - cast off, dismiss, dis-

Discorn — distinguish, discriminate, penetrate, behold, discover. Discernible—plain, evident, perceptible, manifest, apparent.

Disclose - reveal, discover, di-

Vulge.
Disconcert — disorder, confuse, defeat, ruffe, fret, vex, unsettle, interrupt, derange.

Discord - contention, dissension, inharmony.

Discover - make known, detect, communicate, reveal, impart, tell, disclose Discredit—dishonor, scandal, disgrace, disrepute, ignominy, re-

proacn. Discretion—prudence, judgment.

Disdain-scorn, contempt, pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

Disease sickness, distemper, malady, disorder. Diagrace — degrade, debase, dis-

Disguise — cover, disfigure, con-ceal, dissemble.

Disgust—loathing, nausea, dislike,

Dishonor-shame, disgrace.

Dislike—antipathy, aversion, repugnance, hatred, contempt, ab-

Dismiss - discharge, divest, dis-

caru.

Disorder — confusion, bustle, disease, tumult, malady, distemper,
irregularity.

Disparage — lower, undervalue,
degrade, detract, decry, depreciate.

Disperse scatter, dissipate, deal out, apread, distribute. Dispiny - parade, exhibit, show, ostentation.

Displease-offend, anger, vex.

Dispose-regulate, place, arrange, order, adapt. Dispute-contest, debate, quarrel, altercation, difference, contro-

Die minate—spread, circulate, er, propagate.

Dissertation — discourse, essay, treatise, disquisition.

Dissipate — disperse, squander, waste, expend, consume, dispel.

Distaste—aversion, disgust, contempt, dislike, dissatisfaction,

Distinct-clear, obvious, different, separate, unlike, dissimilar.

Distinguish-discriminate, know, see, perceive, discern.

Distinguished—noted, eminent, conspicuous, celebrated, iHustri-

ous.

Distreas—grief, sorrow, sadness, suffering, affliction, agony, pain, anguish, misery.

Distribute—deal out, scatter, assign, allot, apportion, divide.

District—locality, section, tract, region, territory, province, circuit, county.

Diversion—enjoyment, pastime, recreation, amusement, deviation.

Divide-separate, part, share, dis-

Divine-suppose, conjecture, fore-tell, guess.

Divulge—disclose, impart, reveal, communicate, publish.

Doelle-gentle, tractable, pliant, teachable, yielding, quiet. Deetrine-belief, wisdom, dogma, principle, precept.

Dogmatical-positive, authoritative, arrogant, magisterial, confi-

Doleful—awful, dismal, sorrow-ful, woeful, piteous, rueful.

Doubt—suspense, hesitation, per-plexity, scruple, uncertainty. Doubtful — unstable uncertain, dubious, precarious, equivocal.

Drag-pull, bring, haul, draw. Dread -fear, apprehension.

Dreadful-fearful, frightful, terrible, awful, horrible. Dress—array, apparel, vestments, garments, attire.

Droop-pine, sink, fade, decline, languish.

Dumb-mute, still, silent, inarticulate.

Durable—lasting, constant, permanent, continuing. Dutiful — submissive, obedient, respectful.

Dwelling - home, house, abode, habitation, residence, domicile.

E

Eager - earnest, excited, ardent, impetuous, quick, vehement.

Earn-acquire, win, make, gain, obtain.

Earth-globe, world, planet. Ease—rest, quiet, repose, facility, lightness.

Economical—careful, close, sav-ing, frugal, thrifty, sparing.

Ecstasy—happiness, joy, rapture, transport, delight, enthusiasm, elevation.

Edifice - building, fabric, struct-

Education — culture, cultivation, breeding, refinement, instruction, nurture, tuition.

Efface—destroy, obliterate, erase, expunge, eradicate. Effect - consequence, result, pur-pose, event, issue, reality, mean-

Effects — things, goods, chattels, furniture, movables, property.

Efficient — competent, capable, able, effectual, effective.

Effort—endeavor, essay, attempt, exertion, trial.

Elegant—graceful, lovely, beautiful, handsome. Eligible - suitable, fit, worthy,

Embarrass — trouble, entangle, puszle, perplex, distress.

Embellish - ornament, decorate, adorn, illustrate, deck, beautify.

Emblem-symbol, figure, type, Embrace—hold, clasp, hug, com-prehend, comprise.

Emergency-necessity, exigency, casualty.

Emolument—reward, profit, gain, advantage, lucre.

Emotion-feeling, tremor, excitement, agitation.

Employment—occupation, trade, profession, business. avocation. Empower—enable, delegate, com-mission, authorize.

Empty—untenanted, vacant, void, evacuated, unfurnished, unfilled. Enchant-beguile, charm, capti-vate, bewitch, fascinate, enrap-

Encomium-eulogy, praise.

Encounter—quarrel, assault, attack, combat, engagement, meeting.

Encourage — cheer, stimulate, animate, incite, sanction, support, countenance, instigate.

Encroach-intrude, trespass, in-

End-finish, close, stop, extremity, termination, sequel, consequent cessation, death, purpose.

Endeavor—aim, exertion, effort, attempt.

Endless — unending, everlasting, perpetual, interminable, infinite, incessant, eternal. Endurance — submission, forti-tude, patience, resignation.

Enemy-adversary, opponent, foe, antagonist.

Energy - determination, efficacy, force, vigor, strength, potency,

Enervate—weaken, enfeeble, un-nerve, debilitate, deteriorate.

Engage - employ, enlist, fight, induce, pledge, promise, attract,

Enjoyment—happiness, pleasure, joy, gratification.

Enlarge - extend, widen, length-en, increase. Enmity—spite, hatred, hostility, malignity, animosity.

Enough—ample, sufficient, plenty, abundance.

Enrage—excite, irritate, inflame, incense, aggravate, exasperate.

Enrapture—charm, attract, cap-tivate, fascinate, enchant.

Enterprise—business, adventure, attempt, undertaking.

Entertainment—pastime, sport, amusement, recreation, diversion, performance, banquet, feast.

Entlee-tempt, decoy, seduce, attract, allure. Entire—full, whole, perfect, com-plete, total, integral.

Entirely - perfectly, completely, wholly.

Entitle - style, designate, name, characterize, denominate.

Entreat—ask, solicit, crave, beg, beseech, implore, petition, suppli-

Envy-suspicion, jealousy, grudg-ing.

Epitomize—lessen, abridge, curtail, reduce, condense. Equal-commensurate, adequate,

Equitable — just, right, honest, satisfactory, impartial, reasonable, fair.

Eradicate-exterminate, root out,

Erase — expunge, efface, cancel, obliterate.

Erect-build, raise, found, set up, construct, elevate, establish, in-Error-blunder, mistake, fault.

Escape—elope, evade, elude, fly, avoid, pass.

Essential—important, necessary, requisite, indispensable.

Esteem - respect, regard, value, appreciate, prize, love.

Estimate—rate, compute, value, calculate, appraise, appreciate,

Eternal—perpetual, forever, end-less, infinite, immortal, continual, everlasting.

Evade—escape, elude, avoid, pre-varicate, shun.

Even-smooth, level, plain, equal, uniform.

Event-incident, adventure, issue, occurrence, result, consequence. Ever-always, constantly, forever, unceasingly, continually, incesEvidence—proof, deposition, witness, testimony.

Evil—sinful, wicked, bad.

Exact—enjoin, demand, extract, extert.

Exact—sure, strict, punctual, precise, accurate.

Exalted—high, elevated, refined, dignified, raised, sublime, magnificent.

Examination—search, scrutiny, investigation, inquiry, research. Example - copy, precedent, pat-

Exasperate—excite, irritate, en-rage, vex, provoke, aggravate. Exceed — improve, outdo, excel, surpass, transcend.

Excellence — goodness, purity, superiority, perfection, eminence.

Except-but, besides, unless, ob-Exchange-barter, trade, traffic,

Excite-provoke, arouse, incite, stimulate, awaken, irritate. Exculpate — forgive, exonerate, acquit, absolve, justify.

Excuse-pretense, pretext, plea, subterfuge, apology, evasion.

Execrable - hateful, detestable, contemptible, abominable. Exemption - freedom, privilege,

Exercise-practice, exert, carry

Exhaust-empty, drain, spend. Exigency-necessity, emergency. Exonerate clear, relieve, exculpate, justify, acquit, absolve, forgive.

Expectation—belief, trust, hope, confidence, anticipation.

Expedient - fit, suitable, necessary, requisite.

Expedite - hurry, hasten, accelerate, quicken. Expeditions - speedy, diligent, quick, prompt.

Expel—exile, banish, cast out. Expensive - dear, costly, valuable.

Experience - knowledge, trial, experiment, proof, test.

Expert - handy, ready, skillful, adroit, dexterous.

Explain-show, elucidate, unfold. Explanation — detail, account, description, relation, explication, recital.

Explicit-clear, definite, express.

Exploit - feat, accomplishment, achievement, deed, performance.

Explore-search, examine. Extend-spread out, stretch out, enlarge, increase, distend, diffuse. Extensive-wide, comprehensive.

Extenuate — palliate, diminish, lessen, excuse.

Exterior - outward, outside, external.

Exterminate — eradicate, extirpate, destroy. External-outward, exterior.

Extol-commend, praise, admire, laud, eulogize, applaud.

Facetious — amusing, jocular, comic, jocose.

Fact—incident, circumstance.

Faculty - ability, gift, talent,

Failing—weakness, imperfection, frailty, misfortune, miscarriage, foible, fault. Fair—clear, consistent, right, impartial, straight, honest, just, equitable.

Faith-trust, belief, credit, fidel-

Fallacious — illusive, visionary, deceitful, delusive, fraudulent.

Falsehood — faisity, faisification, fabrication, fiction, ile, untruth.

Familiar-free, intimate, uncere-

Famous - celebrated, eminent, renowned, distinguished, illustri-

Fanciful — ideal, imaginative, capricious, fantastical, whimsical, hypochondriae.

Fancy—imagination, taste, whim, caprice, inclination, liking, concett, notion, conception, humor, ideality.

Fascinate—charm, attract, capti-vate, bewitch, enchant, enrapture. Fashion - style, mode, custom, manner, way, practice, form,

Fasten-fix, hold, stick, annex, attach, affix.

Fastidious — particular, disdainful, squeamish.

Fate — destiny, chance, fortune, luck, doom, lot.

Favor-civility, support, benefit, Favorable-auspicious, suitable, propitious.

Fault-failing, error, shortcoming, blemish, imperfection, offense.

Faultless - guiltless, blameless, spotless, innocent.

Fear-alarm, dread, timidity, ter-ror, fright, trepidation, appre-

Fearful—dreadful, horrible, terrible, awful, afraid, timorous, timid.

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Fearless—daring, brave, intrepid, undaunted, courageous.

Feasible - reasonable, plausible, practicable.

Feat—exploit, trick, achievement, act, deed.

Feeble-frail, infirm, weak.

Feeling — sensation, sympathy, generosity, sensibility.

Felleity-joy, delight, happiness, prosperity, bliss, blessedness. Fertile-fruitful, prolific, abundant, productive.

Fervor - warmth, heat, ardor, vehemence, zeal.

Festivity-joyfulness, happiness, gayety, festival.

Fickle—unstable, changeable, inconstant, variable, capricious, impulsive.

Fiction-invention, lie, untruth, faischood, fabrication.

Fidelity-faith, honesty, loyalty.

Flery - hot, fervent, impulsive, ardent, passionate, vehement.

Figure — shape, semblance, form, representation, statue.

Fine-delicate, nice, pretty, lovely, showy, beautiful, elegant.

Finish—conclude, end, terminate, close, complete, perfect. Firm-ready, strong, immovable, solid, steady, sturdy, partnership,

resolute. First—highest, chief, carliest, pri-mary, primitive, pristine, com-mencement, original.

Fitted—suited, competent, qualified, adapted.

Flag - droop, languish, decline, pine, faint.

Flagitions - wicked, atroclous, flagrant, helinous.

Flavor-taste, odor, fragrance. Flaw-spot, stain, speck, crack, blemish, defect.

Flecting - transient, transitory, swift, temporary.

Fleetness - swiftness, rapidity, quickness, velocity, celerity.

Fluctuate-vary, waver, change, hesitate, vaciliate.

Follower - adherent, successor, believer, disciple, partisan, pur-

Fondness-affection, love, attachment, tenderness.

Foolish-simple, stupid, silly, absurd, preposterous, irrational. Forbear-refrain, spare, abstain,

Forbid—deny, prohibit, interdict, oppose.

Force-oblige, compel, restrain. Foreible-powerful, strong, irresistible, mighty, potent, cogent.

Forebode-foretell, presage, be-token, prognosticate, augur. Forego-quit, give up, resign.

Foregoing—before, former, pre-vious, prior, preceding, anterior, antecedent.

Forethought—expectation, fore-sight, anticipation, premedita-tion.

Forfeiture-penalty, fine.

Forge—counterfeit, frame, invent, fabricate. Forgive-absolve, pardon, remit, acquit, excuse.

Forlorn - forsaken, lost, lonely, destitute, deserted.

Form-ceremony, observance, rite. Formal - cermonious, particular, methodical, exact, stiff, precise.

Forsake-desert, abandon, leave, abdicate, relinquish, quit. Fortunate - successful, lucky, prosperous.

Fortune—estate, portion, success, fate.

Forward—confident, eager, bold, ardent, immodest, presumptuous, ready, progressive.

Foster - keep, harbor, nourish, cherish, nurse.

Fragile - brittle, weak, tender, frail.

Frallty-weakness, unsteadiness, instability, failing, folble.

Frame-fabricate, compose, plan, contrive, invent, form, adjust. Fraternity - society, brother-

Frand—cheat, imposition, deceit, deception, guile.

Freak - whim, caprice, humor, fancy. Free — generous, liberal, candid, open, frank, familiar, unconfined, unconstrained, unreserved, munificent, bounteous.

Free — deliver. liberate, rescue, clear, affranchise, enfranchise.

Freedom—liberty, independence, exemption, privilege, familiarity, unrestraint.

Freely — spontaneously, frankly, unreservedly, cheerfully, unhesitatingly, liberally.

tatingly, liberally.

Frequently — often, repeatedly, commonly, generally, usually.

Fresh-new, recent, cool, modern,

Fret-chafe, anger, gall, corrode, agitate, vex.

Fretful—captious, peevish, angry, petulant.

Friendly - pleasant, kind, agree-able, sociable, amicable.

Fright-panic, consternation, terror, alarm.

Frighten—terrify, scare, alarm, intimidate, affright, daunt.

Frightful—horrid, horrible, terrible, terrible, terrific, dreadful, fearful.

Frugal—careful, saving, prudent, economical. Fruitful — abundant, plentiful, fertile, productive, prolific.

Frustrate—defeat, hinder, foil, nullify, disappoint.

Fully-largely, amply, completely, copiously, abundantly.

Futlle-useless, frivolous, trifling.

Gain-obtain, get, win, acquire, attain, profit.

Galt - bearing, mien, walk, car-

Gale - breeze, storm, hurricane, tempest.

Gather - collect, muster, infer, assemble, compress, fold. Gay-dashing, showy, merry, fine, cheerful.

Generally - usually, commonly, frequently.

Generous — liberal, bounteous, beneficent, munificent, noble.

Genius-talent, intellect, wisdom, ingenuity, capacity, ability, taste. Genteel - polished, refined, man-nerly, cultured, polite.

Gentle-tame, meek, mild, quiet, peaceable.

Genuine—real, actual, authentic, unalloyed, unadulterated, true, natural.

Germinate-sprout, shoot, grow,

Gesture-action, motion, posture, attitude.

Get—gain, attain, obtain, procure, realize, acquire, possess.

Gift—donation, present, gratuity, benefaction, endowment, ability,

Give - impart, confer, grant, bestow, consign, yield.

Giad-happy, gay, cheerful, joyful, joyous, delighted, gratified. Glance-sight, look, glimpse.

Glitter - glisten, sparkle, shine, glare, radiate.

Glittering—glistening, sparkling, shining, bright, brilliant.

Gloom — dark, sad, dim, cloudy, dull, sullen, morose, melancholy. Glory - fame, renown, splendor, praise, honor, reputation, bright-

Graceful - comely, genteel, becoming, elegant, neat.

Grand — dignified, lofty, exalted, great, elevated, magnificent, sublime, majestic, glorious, superb, splendid.

Grant-give, bestow, cede, confer, concede, sell, yield.

Grasp-grip, seize, catch.

Grateful — thankful, agreeable, delicious, pleasing.
Gratification — indulgence, happiness, enjoyment, fruition, pleasure.

Grave—slow, solemn, thoughtful, serious, important, sedate.

Greatness-size, bulk, grandeur, magnitude, immensity, dignity,

Greediness-ravenous, rapacity, voracity, covetousness, eagerness. Gricf—sadness, sorrow, distress, regret, melancholy, affliction, an-

Grieve—bemoan, bewail, afflict, lament, hurt, mourn, sorrow.

Group—cluster, collection, assem-

Grow-sprout, vegetate, proceed, increase.

Guarantee-warrant, vouch for, Guard - protect, defend, shield, watch.

Guess-suppose, conjecture, think, surmise, divine.

Guest-stranger, visitor, visitant. Guide-lead, direct, conduct, control, instruct, regulate.

Guilty-deprayed, wicked, sinful, criminal, debauched.

Hale-strong, sound, hearty, ro-

Handsome—fine, fair, beautiful, pretty, graceful, lovely, elegant, noble.

Happiness - contentment, luck, felicity, bliss.

Harass—tire, molest, weary, dis-turb, perplex, vex, torment.

Harbinger - messenger, fore-runner, precursor.

Hard—near, close, unfeeling, in-exorable, arduous, difficult, firm, hardy, solid.

Hardened—unfeeling, obdurate, insensible, callous.

Hardihood — boldness, presumption, audacity, effrontery, daring, bravery.

Hardly - barely, scarcely, with difficulty.

Hardship affliction, oppression, grievance, injury.

Harm—evil, injury, damage, mis-fortune, hurt, ill, mishap.

Harmless — gentle, unoffending, inoffensive, innocent.

Harmony-unison, concord, ac-cordance, melody, agreement. Harsh-rough, stern, severe, rig-orous, austere, morose.

Hasten-hurry, expedite, accelerate, quicken.

Hastiness dispatch, speed, pre-cipitancy, hurry, rashness.

Hasty-rash, angry, quick, passionate, currory.

Hate—dislike, abjure, detest, abhor, loathe, abominate.

Hateful - odious, contemptible, execrable, detestable, abominable, loathsome.

Haughtiaess — vanity, self-con-ceit, arrogance, pride, disdain.

Hazard-trial, venture, chance, risk, danger, peril.

Headstrong - self-willed. stub-born, forward, violent, obstinate. venturesome.

Heal-restore, cure, remedy. Healthy-well, sound, wholesome, salutary, salubrious.

Hear-harken, listen, watch, attend, overhear. Hearty-sincere, zealous, warr strong, cordial, ardent, healthy.

Heaviness — sorrow, gloom, de-jection, weight, gravity.

Heedless - dilatory, thoughtless, negligent, remiss, careless, inst-

Heighten - raise, advance, improve, aggravate.

Heinous-wicked, sinful, flagrant, atrocious.

Help-provide, serve, assist, aid, relieve, support, succor. Hence-from, thence, so, accordingly, therefore, wherefore, con-

mgiy, therefore, sequently.

Heroic—bold, noble, brave, fear-less, valiant, courageous, intrepid.

Hereism - valor, boldness, courage, bravery, gallantry, fortitude. Hesitate—pause, falter, wait, de-lay, doubt, demur, stammer.

Hidden — obscure, mysterious, secret, covert, concealed.

Hideous—awful, frightful, horrible, ghastly, grim, grisly.

Hilarity—jollity, joviality, mirth, merriment, cheerfulness, gayety.

Hinder - interfere, impede, em-barram, retard, prevent, oppose, stop, thwart, obstruct.

Hold — keep, occupy, maintain, retain, detain, grasp, possess.

Honesty-honor, fidelity, frank-ness, integrity, probity, purity, justice, sincerity, rectitude, up-rightness, truthfulness.

Honor — exalt, dignify, respect, adorn, revere, esteem, venerate, reverence.

Hope—desire, belief, trust, confidence, expectation, anticipation.

Hopeless—desponding, dejected, despairing.

Horrible—dreadful, terrible, terrific, fearful, frightful, awful.

Hostile—unfriendly, contrary, op-posite, repugnant.

Heatility — enmity, opposition, animosity, iliwill, unfriendliness. House-domicile, dwelling, home, habitation, family, race, quorum.

However-notwithstanding, but, nevertheless, yet, still.

Humble—meek, lowly, subdued, submissive, modest, unpretending, unassuming.

Hurry-hasten, expedite, precipitate

Hurtful — annoying, injurious, detrimental, mischievous, pernicious, prejudicial.

Hypocrisy — dissimulation, pre-tence, deceit.

Idea—notion, thought, conception, imagination, perception.

Idle-unoccupied, unemployed, in-active, indolent, still, lazy, sloth-

Ignorant — untaught, unskilled, uninformed, unlettered, illiterate, unlearned.

Illness — sickness, disorder, dis-ease, malady.

Illusion-falsity, mockery, decep-

Imagine-think, suppose, fancy, conceive, deem, contrive, appreconce.

Imbecility — weakness, languor, feebleness, infirmity, debility, impotence.

Imitate—follow, copy, mimic.

Immaterial—unimportant, insig-nificant, inconsiderable, inconse-quential, uncorporeal, spiritual, unsubstantial, unconditioned.

Immediately-instantly, directly. Immense-vast huge, enormous, prodigious, unlimited.

Immodest-impudent, hold, indelicate, shameless, indecent, unchaste.

Impair - lessen, weaken, injure,

Impart—grant, bestow, disclose, communicate, reveal, divuige.

Impatient - uneasy, eager, rest-

Impeneh—censure, reproach, arraign, accuse.

Impede-hinder, delay, obstruct,

Impediment — obstruction, obstacle, hinderance.

Impel-urge, force, incite, induce, instigate, animate, encourage.

Impending-imminent, threaten-

Imperative — commanding, imperious, authoritative, despotic.

Imperfection—wanting, blemish, fault, defect, failing, frailty, foible, weakness.

Imperious — commanding, domineering, haughty, imperative, proud, lordly, overbearing, tyrannical.

Impertiment-rude, quarrelsome, intrusive, insolent, meddling, irrelevant, troublesome.

Impetuous—hasty, rough, vehe-ment, violent, forcible, boisterous. Implicate - involve, embarrass,

Implore - beg, beseech, ask, entreat, supplicate, solicit, request. Imply-mean, signify, denote, in-fer, involve.

Importance — weight, moment, signification, consequence.

Imposture—deceit, cheat, fraud, deception, imposition, counterfeit, artifice.

Imprecation—execration, curse, malediction, anathema.

Improve - cultivate, correct, reform, rectify, amend, advance.

Impudent—insolent, bold, rude, saucy, impertinent, uncouth, immodest, shameless.

Impute-charge, ascribe, attrib-

Inability — disability, weakness, impotence.

Inmetive — sluggish, lazy, idle, slothful, inert, drowsy.

Inadequate—insufficient, incompetent, unable, incapable. Inattentive—negligent, heedless, careless, inadvertent, thoughtless,

careless, inadvert dilatory, remiss. Incessantly—constantly, contin-ually, unremitingly, unceasingly.

Incident - contingency, circum-stance, event.

Incite—provoke, excite, stimulate, arouse, encourage, animate, aggravate. Include—contain, enclose, com-prise, embrace, comprehend.

Incommode—molest, disturb, in-convenience, trouble, annoy.

Incompetent-inapt, insufficient, incapable, inadequate, unsuitable.

Inconsistent—incongruous, con-trary, ridiculous, absurd.

Inconstant—unstable, uncertain, fickle, variable, changeable, versatile.

Indecent-unbecoming, impudent, immodest, indelicate.

Indicate-show, mark, point out,

Indifferent—passive, neutral, regardless, unconcerned, impartial. Indigence-poverty, need, want,

Indigenous-native.

Indignation-temper, anger. dis-pleasure, contempt, resentment,

Indiscretion-imprudence, folly, injudiciousness.

Indispensable — important, necessary, essential.

Indisputable — undeniable, indubitable, unquestionable, incontrovertible, conclusive, settled.

Indistinct—confused, ambiguous, doubtful, dark.

Induce-persuade, lead, influence, urge, instigate, actuate.

Industrious — diligent, persever-ing, laborious, assiduous, active. Inevitable-unavoidable, certain. Inexorable — immovable, relent-less, unyielding, implacable.

Inexpedient — unsuitable, unfit, inconvenient.

Infect—taint, corrupt, defile, contaminate, pollute.

Inference deduction, conclusion. Inferior—less, lower, secondary, subservient, subordinate.

Infested—disturbed, troubled, annoyed, plagued.

Infinite — boundless, unbounded, illimitable, unlimited, immense, eternal.

Infirm - weak, sickly, decrepit, feeble, debilitated, imbecile.

Influence—authority, power, per-suasion, credit, favor, sway.

Information — notice, counsel, intelligence, advice, instruction. Ingenious - inventive, talented, skillful.

Ingenuity - capacity, invention, genius, skill, talent.

Inhabit — dwell, occupy, reside, stay, abide, sojourn.

Inherent-innate, inborn, inbred. Inhuman-cruel, savage, barbar-

Iniquitous-unjust, evil, wicked, nefarious.

Injunction—order, mandate, precept, command.

Injure—harm, hurt, impair, damage, deteriorate.

Innate-natural, inherent, inbred,

Innocent—pure, blameless, guilt-less, faultless, inoffensive, harm-less, spotless.

Inordinate — immoderate, intemperate, irregular, excessive.

Inquisitive—curious, inquiring, anxious, prying.

Insanity—derangement, madness, craziness, lunacy, mania.

Insensibility — duliness, apathy, indifference, stupidity, torpor, imperceptibility.

Insidious—deceitful, sly, crafty, cunning, subtle, treacherous.

Insignificant — worthless, meaningless, inconsiderable, trivial, unimportant.

Insinuate - hint, suggest, inti-

Insolent-insulting, abusive, rude, haughty, saucy, offensive, impertinent.

Inspire—animate, invigorate, en-liven, cheer, exhilarate, suggest.

Instigate — tempt, incite, urge, encourage, impel, move, stimulate.

Instill-infuse, implant, sow.

Instruction—education, precept, teaching, suggestion, counsel, ad-

Insufficient—inadequate, incapable, incompetent, unfit, unable, unsuitable.

Insult — abuse, affront, outrage, contempt, insolence, indignity.

Integrity—purity, probity, truth-fulness, uprightness, honesty.

Intellect—understanding, genius, ability, capacity, talent.

Intelligence—intimation, under standing, information, notice, knowledge, intellect.

Intemperate—excessive, immoderate, inordinate.

Intend-purpose, mean, design. Intercede - mediate, interpose, interfere.

Interline-insert, alter, correct,

Intermission — cessation, stop, rest, vacation, interruption.

Intermit — abate, suspend, sub-side, forbear. Interpose - mediate, interfere, intermeddle.

Interpret—explain, demonstrate, elucidate, expound, decipher.

Interrogate—examine, question, inquire.

Interval—space, interstice, time.

Intervening - coming between,
interposing, intermediate. Intimidate — frighten, alarm, daunt, scare.

Intoxication - infatuation, ine-briety, drunkenness.

Intractable—perverse, obstinate, stubborn, ungovernable, uncontrollable, unmanageable.

Intrepid — fearless, undaunted, bold, daring, valiant, courageous,

Intrinsic—real, true, inherent, inward, essential, genuine.

Introductory—preliminary, pre-vious, prefatory. Intrude - invade, infringe, en-croach, obtrude, entrench.

Intrust-confide, commit.

Invade — enter, attack, intrude, encroach, infringe.

Invalid-weak, sick, infirm, null, feeble, void. Invalidate-weaken, injure, destroy, overthrow. Invective - censure, abuse, railing, reproach, satire.

Invent—feign, fabricate, frame, conceive, discover, devise.

Invest—enclose, surround, confer, adorn, array, endow, endue.

Investigation—search, inquiry, examination, scrutiny, research.
Inveterate—obstinate, confirmed, constant, fixed.

Invigorate—restore, strengthen, fortify.

Invincible - unyielding, uncon-

Involve - envelop, enwrap, entangle, implicate. Iraselble-irritable, hasty, flery, hot, angry.

Ire - anger, temper, wrath, pas-sion, resentment.

Irony-ridicule, sarcasm, satire, burlesque.

Irrational — unreasonable, foolish, absurd, silly.

Irrefragable—undeniable, indisputable, incontrovertible, unques-

Irritate — plague, anger, tease, excite, provoke, aggravate, exasperate.

Irruption—opening, invasion, in-road, bursting forth. Issue—offspring, progeny, result, end, sequel, egress, evacuation, effect, consequence.

Jade - harass, weary, tire, dispirit-Jealousy-suspicion, envy.

Jest-fun, joke, sport.

Jocose—funny, witty, merry, jocular, pleasant, facetious, wag-

gisn.

Joeund — joyful, lively, merry, gay, sprightly, sportive, light-hearted, vivacious, mirthful.

Join-unite, add, combine, close, adhere, confederate league.

Joke-rally, sport. Jollity-hilarity, mirth, gayety, merriment, festivity, joviality.

Journey - travel, trip, voyage, Joy-happiness, delight, gladness, charm, rapture, ecstasy, felicity, exuitation, pleasure, transport.

Judgment – sentence, decision, doom, opinion, discernment, discrimination, penetration, intelligence, sagacity.

Just — exact, accurate, correct, honest, barely, upright, righteous, equitable, incorrupt.

Justify — defend, excuse, clear, absolve, maintain.

Justness-exactness, correctness, accuracy, equity, propriety.

ĸ Keen-sharp, penetrating, acute, cutting, piercing, shrewd.

Keep-hold, detain, support, re-tain, maintain, guard, reserve,

Kind—indulgent, compassionate, tender, lenient, gentle, affable, courteous, benignant, bland.

Kind-sort, manner, class, race, species, way, genus. Knowledge—understanding, perception, learning, erudition, skill, acquaintance.

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Labor-toil, work, strive, exert, drudge.

Lament—sorrow, mourn, deplore, complain, bewail, grieve, regret.

Language—tongue, speech, dialect, idiom.

Languid - weary, weak, faint, exhausted, dull, drooping.

Large-comprehensive, capacious, extensive, big, great, huge.

Lassitude-prostration, languor, weariness, enervation, fatigue.

Last-latest, hindmost, ultimate, final, end.

Lasting—durable, continuous, for-ever, continual, permanent, per-petual, eternal.

Latent-unseen, hidden, secret. Laudable - praiseworthy, com-

Laughable — droll, ridiculous, comical, mirthful. Lavish-profuse, wasteful, extrav-

Lazy-indolent, idle, slothful, inactive.

Lean-bend, incline, totter, waver.

Learning — intelligence, knowledge, erudition, science, literature, information.

Leave-abandon, desert, resign, relinquish, bequeath.

Legitimate-real, legal, lawful.

Lengthen-protract, extend, continue, draw out.

Lessen-diminish, decrease, abate, reduce, subside, shrink, degrade. Let-allow, permit, suffer, leave, hire.

Lethargie — duli, tired, weary, heavy, drowsy, sleepy.

Level—even, smooth, plain, flat.

Levity-giddiness, gayety, fickle-ness, vanity, lightness.

Limble-exposed, responsible, sub-

Liberal — benevolent, generous, munificent, charitable.

Liberate-free, set free, deliver,

Liberty — freedom, permission, license, leave, exemption, privilege.

Lie - deception, untruth, fiction, fabrication, falsehood.

Life-being, energy, vitality, vivacity, briskness.

Lifeless — deceased, dead, inanimate, inactive, stale, flat, dull.

Lift-raise, elevate, exalt, hoist.

Light-illuminate, enlighten, nim-ble, kindle. Like-probable, similar, uniform, resembling.

Likeness - resemblance, picture, portrait.

Liking-inclination, attachment, fondness, affection.

Linger-wait, delay, loiter, hesitate, saunter, tarry, lag.

Llquid-fluid, liquor.

Listen - hearken, attend, hear, overhear.

Little-small, diminutive.

Live—exist, subsist, dwell, abide, reside.

Lively-active, energetic, brisk, nimble, jocund, merry, sprightly, vigorous.

Lodge - accommodate, entertain, shelter, harbor.

Loftiness - height, haughtiness, stateliness, elevation, dignity,

Loiter-lag, saunter, linger.

Lonely-dreary, lonesome, retired, solitary.

Look—see, behold, view, inspect, appearance.

Loose - unconnected, open, unre-strained, dissolute, licentious, un-

Loss-injury, damage, detriment, waste.

Lot-share, portion, fate, fortune, destiny.

Loud-noisy, vociferous, clamorous, turbulent, vehement.

Love—liking, affection, fondness, kindness, attachment, adoration, esteem.

Lovely—attractive, amiable, ele-gant, charming, handsome, fine, delightful, beautiful.

Lover-beau, wooer, suitor,

Loving-kind, affectionate, attentive, tender, amorous.

Low-humble, mean, base, abject, debased, dejected, despicable.

Lower — humble, humiliate, de-base, degrade.

Lucky — successful, fortunate, prosperous.

Ludierous — amusing, comical, droll, laughable.

Lunacy-mania, derangement, in-sanity, madness.

Luxuriant — excessive, voluptuous, abundant, exuberant.

Luxury - profusion, abundance,

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Magnificent—noble, grand, sub-lime, glorious, splendid, superb. Magnitude-size, greatness, bulk.

Maintain—sustain, keep, support, help, continue, assert, defend, vindicate.

Malady—evil, disease, affliction, disorder, distemper.

Manage control, direct, conduct. Mandate—command, charge, injunction, order.

Mangle-cut, lacerate, mutilate, tear, main.

Manifest — evident, clear, open, apparent, obvious, plain.

Margin-edge, verge, rim, brim, brink, border.

Mark - stamp, impress, imprint, brand, show, observe.

Marriage—matrimony, wedlock, nuptials.

Marvel - wonder, prodigy, miracle.

Massive — large, heavy, bulky, ponderous.

Master-achieve, overcome, sur-mount, conquer.

Mature-perfect, complete, ripe.

Maxim-saying, adage, proverb. Mean - abject, low, despicable, miserly, sordid, penurious, nigmiserly gardly.

Meaning—sense, import, signifi-cation, intention, purpose, design. Meanwhile—meantime, interim,

Mechanic-artisan, artificer.

Meddle-interpose, interfere, in-

Mediate-intercede, interpose.

Meek-mild, soft, gentle. humble. Meet-assemble, join, fit, becom-

Meeting — assembly, company, auditory, congregation.

Melancholy - sadness, distress, depression, gloom, grief, dejec-

Melody-harmony, unison, happiness, concord.

Melt-dissolve, soften, liquefy,

Memory—remembrance, reminis-cence, recollection.

Mend-improve, repair, rectify, Merciful-mild, tender, gracious, benignant, compassionate, forgiv-

Merciless—hard-hearted, pitiless, cruel, uninerciful.

Mercy - pity, elemency, compassion, lenity.

Merry-happy, joyous, cheerful, gay, lively, mirthful, sportive, sprightly, vivacious.

Metaphor—similitude, trope, emblem, allegory, symbol.

Method—order, manner, system, mode, rule, plan, regularity.

Mighty-strong, powerful, great, potent.

Mild — mock, gentle, kind, easy, sweet, tender, mellow. Mindful-heedful, observant, at-

Minister-contribute, supply, ad-

Mirth-merriment, joy. hilarity, cheerfulness, vivacity, jollity.

Mischief-damage, harm, hurt, misfortune, injury.

Miserly—stingy, covetous, niggardly, penurious, avaricious.

Misfortune—calamity, harm, dis-aster, mishap, ill-luck.

Mistake error, blunder, misconception. Misuse-ill-treat, pervert, abuse,

misapply.

Mitigate — lessen, alleviate, appease, ameliorate, abate, assuage, soothe, mollify.

Model — pattern, copy, sample, mould, specimen.

Moderation—temperance, sobri-ety, frugality, forbearance, mod-esty.

Modern-recent, late, new, novel. Modest—quiet, retiring, reserved, diffident, bashful, unassuming.

Modify — re-arrange, change, ex-tenuate, alter, moderate.

Molest—annoy, vex, tease, incommode, trouble, disturb.

Mollify—ease, appease, moderate, mitigate, assuage, soften.

Morose - sour, sullen, gloomy, peevish, forbidding.

Motive—incentive, reason, cause, principle.

Mourn - grieve, lament, sorrow, bewail, bemoan.

Move—change, pass, stir, incite, influence, persuade, actuate, instigate, impel.

Munificent — bounteous, bounti-ful, generous, beneficent, liberal, plentiful.

Muse-study, ponder, wonder, reflect, think, meditate, contemplate.

Mutable—changcable, unsteady, inconstant, fickle, wavering, unstable, variable, alterable, irresolute.

Mutliate-deface, injure, destroy, deprive, mangle, maim.

Mutinous - turbulent, seditious, insubordinate.

Mysterious-hidden, dim, dark, obscure, mystic, latent.

Naked—exposed, nude, unclothed, uncovered, simple, plain.

Name — cognomen, appellation, title. reputation, credit, denomin-

Narrow - contracted, confined, limited, curtailed, close.

Native-indigenous, genuine, in-

Near-adjoining, adjacent, close, contiguous. Necessary — needful, expedient, indispensable, essential, important, requisite.

Need-poverty, want, penury, in-

Nefarious-evil, wicked, unjust, wrong, iniquitous.

Negligent—careless, heedless, remiss, neglectful, inattentive. New-fresh, late, modern, novel.

Nigh-close, adjoining, contiguous, near, adjacent. Noble — distinguished, elevated, exalted, illustrious, great, grand. Noisy-boisterous, turbulent, high, clamorous, loud sounding.

Noted — renowned, distinguished, conspicuous, celebrated, eminent, notorious, illustrious.

Notice—warning, information, in-telligence, advice.

Notion — thought, opinion, senti-ment, whim, idea, conception, perception.

Notorious-celebrated, renowned, distinguished, noted, public, con-

Notwithstanding—nevertheless, however, in spite of, yet. Nourish—feed, uphold, maintain, cherish, nurture, support.

Obdurate — inflexible, unfeeling, callous, impenitent, hardened, insensible, obstinate.

Obedient—submissive, compliant, yielding, dutiful, obsequious, respectful.

Object-end, subject, aim. Object - oppose, against, except

Oblige—compel, coerce, bind, engage, force, favor, please, gratify. Obnoxious—offensive, liable, disagreeable, unpleasant, exposed.

Obscure - hidden, concealed, in-distinct, difficult, dark, abstruse.

Observance—ceremony, rite, attention, form, respect.

Observant-watchful, attentive, mindful, regardful.

Observe—see, notice, watch, follow, remark, keep.

Obsolete—disused, old, worn-out, antiquated, ancient, old-fashioned.

Obstacle - impediment, obstruc-tion, difficulty, hinderance.

Obstinate - stubborn, resolute, headstrong. Obstruct - impede, hinder, stop, prevent.

Obtain - gain, secure, get, win, acquire, procure, earn.

Obvious - plain, apparent, open, clear, evident, visible, manifest. Occupation — work, profession, calling, trade, business, avocation, employment.

Occupy-keep, hold, use, poss Occurrence—event, contingency, adventure, incident.

Odor-smell, fragrance, perfume, scent.

Offense — trespass, crime, injury, sin, outrage, insult, misdeed, wrong, transgression.

Offensive—mean, abusive, insulting, impertinent, insolent, rude, scurrilous, obnoxious, opprobrious.

Officious—busy, active, forward, obtrusive, intrusive.

Only-solely, singly, alone, simply, merely.

Open — unravel, reveal, disclose, unlock. Opening—fissure, aperture, hole,

Operation-performance, action, Opinion-belief, idea, sentiment,

Opinionated — obstinate, stub-born, stiff, egotistical, conceited, self-willed.

Opponent — opposer, adversary, foe, enemy, antagonist.

Opposite — contrary, repugnant, adverse.

Opprobrious—reproachful, insolent, abusive, offensive, insulting, scandalous, scurrious.

Opprobrium — shame, disgrace, reproach, infamy, ignominy. Oration—speech, sermon, lecture, discourse, address, harangue.

- Ordain appoint, invest, order, prescribe.
- Order brotherhood, fraternity, rank, method, succession, series, degree, genus.
- Order-mandate, injunction, precommand
- Orderly—precise, regular, system-atic, methodical.
- Ordinary—usual, common.
- Origin-rise, cause, source, foun-dation, beginning, descent, foun-
- Original primitive, first, prisprimary
- Ornament decorate, beautify, adorn, deck, embellish.
- Ornate—decorated, adorned, em-bellished, bedecked, garnished.
- Ostentation-parade, show, dis-Outrage-insult, injure, affront,
- Ontward-extraneous, apparent, intrinsic.
- Overbearing—repressive, imper-tinent, haughty, lordly.
- Overcome vanquish, conquer, surmount, subdue.
- Overflow-fili, inundate, deluge,
- Oversight mistake, error, misapprehension, inattention.
- Overwheim overpower, crush, upturn, overthrow, subdue.
- Owner-holder, proprietor, mas-ter, possessor.

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- Pacify—calm, still, quiet, soothe, conciliate.
- Palm-distress, afflict, torture, tor-ment, suffer, hurt.
- Paint-portray, represent, depict, sketch, color, describe, delineate.
- Pair-join, two, couple, brace. Pale - fade, wan, white, pallid, fair.
- Palpable—gross, plain, apparent, discernible, perceptible. Palpitate—tremble, throb, beat, flutter, gasp, pant.
- Pang-torture, torment, distress, agony, anguish, sorrow.
- Pardon acquit, forgive, clear, free, discharge, release, remit.
- Parsimonious mean, frugal, miserly, avaricious, penurious, niggardly.
- Part share, portion, division, piece, action.
- Partieular—individual, specific, exact. appropriate, circumstantial, peculiar, exclusive, punctual, distinct.
- Particularly—chiefly, mainly, principally, especially, distinctly, specifically.
- Partisan-disciple, adherent, fol-
- Partner associate, accomplice, colleague, coadjutor.
- Passion desire, feeling, love, tager, excitement.
- Passionate hot, angry, irascible, hasty, excitable.
- Pacelve—submissive, unresisting, patient, resigned.
- Pathetie affecting, touching,
- Patience endurance, fortitude, resignation.
- Patient—resigned, composed, enduring, calm, passive, an invalid.
- Peaceable—quiet, calm, serene, tranquil, mild, gentle. Peevich - fretful, disagreeable, petulant, cross, captious, irri-
- Penalty—punishment, pain, fine, forfeiture, chastisement.

- Penttence contrition, remorse, compunction, repentance.
- Penurious parsimonious, sparing, miserly, niggardly, beggarly. Penury—want, poverty, distress, indigence, need.
- Perceive observe, discern, distinguish.
- Perception belief, conception, sentiment, idea, sensation, notion.
- Peremptory-positive, despotic, arbitrary, dogmatical, absolute. Perfect-done, complete, finished.
- Perfidious false, treacherous, faithless. Perforate - pierce, bore, pene-trate.
- Perform execute, accomplish, effect, produce, achieve, fulfill.
- Perfume—odor, smell, scent, exhalation, fragrance.
- Period-circuit, date, age, epoch.
- Permit allow, suffer, consent, admit, tolerate, yield.
- Pernicious noisome, ruinous, destructive, mischievous, hurtful, noxious.
- Perpetual—uninterrupted, incessant, unceasing, constant, con-
- Perplex bewilder, annoy, confuse, involve, molest, puzzle, embarrass, harass, entangle.
- Persevere endure, continue, persist, insist, pursue, prosecute. Perspiculty-clearness, transparency, brilliancy.
- Persuade—urge, induce, exhort, influence, entice, prevail upon.

 Perverse—stubborn, untractable, unmanageable, crooked, cross.
- Pestilential destructive, mischievous, epidemical, infectious, contagious.
- Petition prayer, supplication, request, suit, entreaty.
- Picture—likeness, image, effigy, representation.
- Plous spiritual, devout, godly, religious.
- Pique offense, grudge, dislike, malice, spite, rancor.
- Plty sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy.
- Place site, ground, post, posi-
- Placid-still, calm, gentle, quiet, tranquil, serene.
- Plague-perplex, embarrass, tan-talize, annoy, importune, vex,
- torment.
- Plain perceptible, discernible, manifest, obvious, clear, apparent, evident, distinct.
- Plan-design, contrivance, device, scheme, arrangement, project, stratagem.
- Pleasant—cheerful, jocular, gay, vivacious, agreeable, facetious, witty.
- Please—gratify, satisfy, humor, delight.
- Pleasure satisfaction, delight, happiness, enjoyment, joy.
- Pledge-pawn, deposit, security, hostage, earnest.
- Plentiful bounteous, abundant, copious, exuberant, ample, plenteous.
- Pliant lithe, limber, yielding, bending, supple, flexible, pliable.
- Plight-predicament, state, case, situation, condition, conjuncture.
- Plot-plan, arrangement, project, conspiracy, combination, scheme,
- Polite-courteous, well-bred, civil, polished, refined, genteel, affable.
- Politeness—good manners, civility, courtesy, suavity, good breeding
- Politic-wise, careful, artful, cunning, civil, prudent.

- Pollute—corrupt, taint, defile, infect, contaminate.
- Pompous—lofty, stately, oxtenta-tious, showy, dignified, magnifi-
- Ponder study, reflect, think, muse, consider
- Portion piece, part, quantity, share, division, dower, fortune.
- Positive—confident, certain, real, dogmatic, sure, absolute. Possess-keep, hold, have, enjoy, occupy.
- Postpone—retard, delay, prolong, protract, defer, procrastinate.

 Posture—figure, gesture, action, position, attitude.
- Potent powerful, strong, vigor-ous, mighty, forcible.
- Poverty-want, need, indigence, penury, suffering.
- Practicable possible, feasible, available.
- Practice—custom, style, manner, form, use, habit.
- Praise—eulogize, applaud, laud, admire, commend.
- Prayer—application, petition, request, suit, entreaty, supplication.
- Precarious—uncertain, dubious, doubtful, equivocal, unreliable. Precedence - priority, superiority, preference.
- Preceding anterior, previous, prior, antecedent, former, foregoing.
- **recept**—maxim, rule, principle, injunction, law, doctrine, mandate, command.
- Precious choice, costly, valuable, expensive, uncommon, rare.
- Precise careful, particular, exact, accurate, correct, nice. Preclude-intercept, prevent, obviate, hinder.
- Predleament—condition, plight, position, situation.
- Predict-prophesy, foretell.
- Predominant prevalent, over-ruling, controlling, supreme, pre-vailing.
- Predominate-prevail, rule over. Preference - advancement, pri-ority, choice.
- Prejudice bias, injury, hurt, disadvantage.
- Preliminary-previous, preparatory, introductory, antecedent.
- Prepare arrange, qualify, fit, equip, make ready.
- Preposterous—impossible, ridiculous, absurd, foolish.
- Prerogative immunity, privi-lege. Prescribe - dictate, ordain, appoint.
- Preserve—uphold, maintain, protect, spare, save. Pressing-urgent, emergent, importunate, crowding, squeezing,
- foreing. Presume—guess, suppose, think, surmise, conjecture, believe.
- Presuming forward, arrogant, presumptuous.
- Pretext excuse, pretense, pre-
- Pretty lovely, beautiful, fine, agreeable. Prevailing - dominant, ruling, overcoming, prevaient, predominating.
- Prevent impede, obstruct, hinder, obviate, preclude.
- Previous-before, prior, anterior, preliminary, introductory.
- Price value, worth, expense, Pride — self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness, conceit, ostentation, loftiness, vanity.
- Primary elemental, first, original, pristine.

- Principal—main, chief, capital, head, leading, important.
- Principle—motive, tenet, constituent part, doctrine, element.
- Print-impress, stamp, mark. Prior-before, previous, former, antecedent, preceding, anterior.
- **Priority**-preference, precedence, pre-eminence.
- Pristine original, first, primi-
- Privacy seclusion, solitude, re-tirement, loneliness.
- Privilege prerogative, right, advantage, immunity, exemption.
- Probability-supposition, likelihood, chance.
- Probity—reliability, uprightness, honesty, integrity, veracity.
- Proceed progress, arise, issue, advance, emanate.
- Proceeding—transaction, course, progression, work.
- Proclaim declare, publish, announce, tell, advertise, promut-
- Proclivity-liking, tendency, inclination, proneness.
- Procure obtain, acquire, gain,
- Prodigal lavish, extravagant, wasteful.
- Prodigious great, astonishing, vast, large, amazing, monstrous.
- Profane—secular, irreverent, impious, irreligious.
- Profession—calling, employment, business, vocation, work, labor.
- Proficiency advancement, improvement, progress.
- Profit—gain, advantage, benefit,
- Profigate deprayed, wicked, corrupt, sinful, vicious, abandoned.
- Profuse—lavish, wasteful, prodi-gal, extravagant.
- Progeny—descendants, offspring, race, issue. Project-invent, design, scheme,
- Prollac--productive, fruitful, fertile.
- Prolix-tiresome., long,
- Prolong-extend, delay, protract, postpone, retard, procrastinate. Prominent - eminent, conspicuous, distinguished.
- Promise agreement, assurance, engagement, declaration, pledge, word, obligation.
- **Promote** raise, encourage, forward, advance. Prompt — quick, active, ready, assiduous.
- Prenounce say, speak, utter, declare, affirm, articulate, enunciate.
- Proof—evidence, testimony, argument.
- Propagate multiply, increase, disseminate, diffuse, circulate, spread, extend.
- Propensity liking, inclination, proneness, tendency, bias. Proper-fit, right, suitable, just, appropriate.
- Propitious favorable, auxpicious. Propitiate—conciliate, appease,
- Proportionate—equal, adequate, commensurate.
- Propose—offer, apply, tender, intend, purpose, bid. Prospect — view, landscape, survey.
- Prospective—future, foreseeing, hereafter, forward. Prosperous — fortunate, lucky, flourishing, successful.

Protect - uphoid, guard, shield, maintain, defend, cherish, foster, patronize,

Protract-withhold, retard, pro-long, delay, defer, postpone.

Proud-haughty, assuming, arrogant, lofty, vain, conceited.

Proverb-maxim, saving, adage. Provide -- procure, furnish, sup-

Provident - cautious, prudent, economical, careful.

Previse-requirement, condition, stipulation.

Provoke-excite. irritate. enrage, aggravate, exasperate, tantalize. Prudence-forethought, careful-ness, wisdom, discretion, judgment.

Publish - announce, promulgate, proclaim, advertise, declare.

Puerlie-infantile, boyish, child-ish, juvenile.

Pull-bring, haul, draw, drag. Panetual - prompt, particular,

Punlsh-whip, chastise, correct,

Pursue—follow, prosecute, chase, persist, continue, persevere.

Puzzle - confound, perplex, em-barrass, bewilder, entangle.

Quack-imposter, pretender, em-piric, charlatan.

Qualified - capable, fit, adapted,

Quarrel-fight, affray, riot, con-test, battle, contention, alterca-tion, dispute, tumult.

Query — question, interrogatory, inquiry.

Question—ask, examine, doubt, dispute, consider, inquire, inter-

Questionable—suspicious, doubt-ful.

Quick-rapid, active, lively, swift, prompt, expeditious, brisk.

et—calm. repose, tranquillity, t, ease, peaceable, placid, still. Quit-depart, leave, resign, aban-don, forsake, relinquish.

Quota-rate, share, proportion.

Quote-copy, relate, cite, adduce.

R

Race—lineage, family, breed, generation, course.

Radiance - light, glory, bright-ness, brilliancy.

Bage-indignation, anger, fury. Raise - heighten, elevate, exalt, erect, collect, propagate.

Rank-class, degree, place, posi-

Ransom-purchase, free, redeem. Rapacious - voracious, greedy,

Rapidity — swiftness, fleetness, celerity, speed, agility, velocity. Eapture-joy, delight, transport,

Bare — scarce, uncommon, excel-ient, singular, unusual, incompar-able, raw.

Rash - impulsive, hasty, violent, thoughtless, headstrong.

Rate - price, quota, proportion, ratio, value, degree, assessment.

Eavenous—voracious, rapacious, greedy. Ray—dawn, beam, gleam, streak, glimmer.

Real-certain, true, genuine, pos-itive, actual.

Bealize-reach, procure, achieve, consummate, accomplish, effect.

Reason-purpose, proof, motive, argument, origin, understanding.

Renconable—fair, probable, just, moderate, equitable, honest, rational.

Rebuke - reprimand, reproach, reproof, censure.

Beeant—revoke, recall, renounce, withdraw, retract, abjure. Recede - retire, retrograde, fall back, retreat.

Reelte-repeat, rebearse.

Reekon - count, number, esti-mate, calculate, compute. Beelaim-reform, recover, cor-

Recollection - memory, remem-brance, reminiscence.

Recompense estisfaction, pay, price, reward, equivalent, remuneration.

Reconcile-propitiate, conciliate. Recruit-repair, retrieve, replace,

Ecctify-mend, improve, correct, amend, reform.

Redeem-restore, rescue, recover,

Redress-relief, remedy. **Befer**—propose, suggest, allude, intimate, hint.

Befined - graceful, genteel, pol-ished, polite, elegant. Reform correct, amend, rectify, improve, better

Refractory-unmanagrable, unruly, contumacious, perverse.

Refrain-forego, forbear, spare,

Begale-refresh, entertain, feast,

Begard-respect, esteem, value, reverence, mind, heed.

Ecgardiess—careless, negligent, indifferent, unconcerned, unobservant, heedless.

Region-section, quarter, district,

Regret—sorrow, complaint, grief, lament. Regulate-control, rule, direct, govern, dispose, adjust.

Behearse-detail, repeat, recite, recapitulate.

Reject-refuse, deny, decline, re-

Rejoinder-response, answer, re-

Reliance - trust, belief, repose, confidence, dependence. **Relieve**—assist, help, succor, aid, alleviate, mitigate, support.

Religious-pious, devout, holy.

Remain - continue, stay, abide, tarry, sojourn. Ecmalnder-rest, residue, rem-

Remark-comment, observation,

Reminiscence-recollection, re-

Remiss—heedless, negligent, inat-tentive, careless, thoughtless.

Emit—send, transmit, liberate, abate, forgive, pardon, relax. Remorse-penitence, contrition,

Renew-revive, refresh, renovate. Renounce — leave, resign, abdicate, abandon, forego, relinquish, quit.

Benown - reputation, celebrity,

Repair - improve, retrieve, recover, restore. Reparation—restitution, restor-

Repeal — cancel, annul, revoke, abolish, abrogate, destroy.

Repeat-detail, rehearse, recite. Repetition-tautology, prolixity, iteration, reiteration.

Replenish-supply, fill, refill. Repose-case, sleep, rest, quiet. Reproach blame, reprove, cen-sure, condemn, upbraid, repri-mand.

Repugnance - aversion, abbor-rence, antipathy, dislike, hatred.

Repugnant-hostile, adverse, op-posite, contrary.

Reputation repute, fame, char-acter, honor, renown, credit. Request - solicit, ask, demand, entreat, beg, beseech, implore.

Requisite—important, necessary, essential, expedient.

Research-investigation, study, examination, inquiry. Recemblance - similarity, sem-blance, similitude, likeness.

Besidence home, abode, house, dwelling, domicile.

Residue - leavings, remainder,

Resign-yield, abdicate, renounce, relinquish, forego.

Resignation — patience, endurance, submission, acquiescence. Resist - endure, oppose, with

Resolution—firmness, determina-tion, fortitude, courage, decision.

Resort-visit, frequent, haunt. **Respect**—erteem, regard, deference, attention, consideration, good-will, estimation.

Respectful-deferential, dutiful, obedient, civil.

Respite -- delay, suspension, in-terval, reprieve.

Response - reply, answer, re-joinder.

Responsible amenable, answerable, accountable.

Best — quiet, ease, repose, intermission, stop, cessation, others, remainder.

Restore - cure, renew, return, repay, rebuild.

Restrain — confine, repress, re-stricts coerce, limit, constrain.

Restrict — limit, circumscribe, hold, bind.

Result - effect, issue, ultimate, consequence, event. Betain - hold, detain, keep, re-

Retard—hinder, defer, protract, postpone, delay, procrastinate, prolong, prevent, impede.

Retire - recede, withdraw, re-treat, secede.

Retract - annul, take back, revoke, recant, recall. Retrieve - renew, recover, re-

Reveal-impart, divulge, commu-nicate, disclose, expose. Revenge-vindicate, avenge.

Revere - adore, worship, rever-ence, venerate.

Review—examine, survey, notice, revision.

Revive — enliven, renew, reani-mate, refresh, renovate. Revoke—cancel, annul, abolish, repeal, abrogate, efface, retract.

Reward-recompense, remunera-tion, compensation, satisfaction. Riches - wealth, opulence, afflu-

Ridicule - deride, banter, laugh

Eidiculous—droll, absurd, ludic-rous, preposterous, unreasonable, improbable.

Right — correct, just, honest, proper, privilege, claim, direct, straight, immunity.

Bighteous-just, godly, upright, honest, incorrupt, virtuous.

Rite - form, custom, ceremony, observance.

Road-path, way, course, route.

Ecom - wander, ramble, stro!!, range, rove.

Boom — chamber, space, place, apartment.

magh harsh, uncivil, rude, un-sath, unmannerly, unpolished, agged, severe, stormy.

Bound globular, spherical, orb, circuit, tour. Route path, course, way, road.

Ende rough, impertment, coarse, impudent, unpolashed, saucy, disimpudent, unpu

Bule-authority, law, regulation, government, custom, habit, precept, guide.

Sacred-boly, divine, devoted. Sad — sorrowful, mournful, de-jected, gloomy, melancholy.

Sagnelty - perception, penetra-tion, acuteness, discernment.

Salary—wages, pay, stipend, hire, reward, remuneration. Sauction—maintain, sustain, up-hold, countenance, ratify, sup-port.

Saplent - discreet, wise, sage,

Sareasm—satire, irony, ridicule. Satisfaction — compensation, remuneration, contentment, atonoment, reward.

Saving-prudent, thrifty, frugal, economical, close, sparing, stingy,

Saying—adage, maxim. proverb, by-word, relating, speaking, utter-ing, communicating.

Seamdal-disgrace, reproach, dis-credit, baseness, infamy.

Searce — uncommon, unusual, singular, rare.

Seatter—disseminate, dissipate, spread, disperse.
Seent—odor, smell, perfume, fra-

Scoff-ridicule, sneer, jeer. jibe, belittle.

Scope - object, tendency, aim, drift.

Seruple - hesitate, doubt, fluc-Serupulous - truthful, upright, correct, careful, conscientious,

cantions Serutinize search, examine, in-

Scurritons—disgusting, abusive, offensive, insulting, insolent.

Search — inquiry, examination, scrutiny, pursuit, investigation. Secede-withdraw, retire, recede.

Seclusion — quietude. privacy, solitude, retirement, loneliness. Secondary — subordinate, infe-

Secret—hidden, quiet, still, con-cealed, latent, mysterious, clan-

Seeminr-temporal, wordly.

Secure—safe, certain, confident, sure, procure, warrant. Security - pledge, warranty, defense, guard, protection.

Sedate - serene, calm, unruffled, unconcerned, still, quiet, com-

Seduce — decoy, betray, attract, allure. See — examine, look, behold, observe, perceive, view.

Sense — idea, feeling, meaning, judgment, import, reason.

Sensitive—keen, susceptible, appreciative. Sentence - mandate, judgment, decision, period, phrase, proposi-

Sentiment - expression, opinion, notion, feeling.

- Separate dissociate, detach,
- Settle-determine, fix, establish, arrange, adjust, regulate.
- Settled—conclusive, decided, con-firmed, established.
- Sever separate, disjoin, divide, detach.
- Several sundry, different, various, diverse.
- rious, diverse.

 Severe—cold, stern, harsh, sharp, rigid, cruel, heartless, rough, strict, unyielding, austere, rig-
- Shake shiver, quiver, shudder, quake, agitate, totter.
- Shame-dishonor, disgrace, igno-
- Shameless insolent. impudent, immodest, indelicate, indecent.
- Shape-form, fashion, mould.
- Share—divide, distribute, apportion, participate, partake.
- Sharpness—shrewdness, penetra-tion, keenness, acuteness, sagacity, cunning.
- Shelter shield, defend, screen, harbor, protect, cover.
- Shine illumine, glisten, gleam, glitter, glare.
- Shining bright, glittering, ra-diant, glistening, brilliant.
- Shocking disgusting, terrible, dreadful, horrible.
- Short—brief, concise, scanty, defective, brittle.
- Shorten—lessen, contract, reduce, abridge, curtail.
- Show—display, exhibition, pomp, parade, representation, spectacle,
- Showy-grand, ostentatious, gay, gaudy, fine, sumptuous.
- Shrewd-sharp, acute, keen, pre-
- Shun-evade, avoid, elude.
- Sickly-unwell, sick, ill, diseased, indisposed.
- Sign-indication, omen, symptom, signal, note, mark, token. Signify-imply, express, betoken, denote, declare, utter, intimate,
- testify. Slience-quietude, stillness, mute-
- Slient dumb, mute, speechless,
- \$111y-ridiculous, foolish, absurd, stupid, dull, weak, simple.
- Similarity resemblance, likeness, similitude.
- Simple—weak, silly, artless, foolish, unwise, stupid, plain, single.
- Simply-solely, merely, only. Since-for, as, inasmuch, after.
- Sincere—true, honest, frank, upright, incorrupt, plain.
- Singular particular, eccentric, odd, strange, remarkable, rare, scarce.
- Situation place, position, employment, site, locality, case, condition, plight.
- Skillful expert, adroit, adept, dexterous, accomplished.
- Slander-defame, vilify, calum-niate, detract.
- Slavery servitude, bondage, captivity.
- Slender slight, slim, fragile, thin.
- Slow tardy, dilatory, tedious, dull.
- Small—little, minute, diminutive, narrow, infinitesimal.
- Smooth-easy, mild, bland, even,
- Smother suffocate, stifle, suppress, conceal.
- Smarling snappish, waspish,
- Sober grave. moderate, temperate, abstemious.

- Social—sociable. companionable, convivial, familiar.
- Society fellowship, company, congregation, association, com-
- munity.

 Soft flexible, ductile, yielding, pliant, mild, compliant.

 Solleit—request, ask, entreat, implore, beg, beseech, supplicate,
- Solicitation entreaty, invitation, importunity.
- Solicitude care, earnestness,
- Solid-enduring, firm, hard, substantial.
- Solitary sole, alone, desolate, only, lonely, remote, retired. Soothe—quiet, compose, appease, calm, pacify, assuage, tranquiize.
- Sorrow-trouble, grief, affliction.
- Sort—order, kind, species.
 Sound—tone, firm, whole, hearty, healthy, sane.
- Sour tart, acid, acrimonious, sharp.
- Source—head, origin, fountain, cause, spring, reason.
- Spacious capacious, ample,
- Sparkle—glitter, glisten, shine, glare, radiate, corruscate.
- Speak utter, talk, articulate, pronounce, converse, say, tell, recite, relate.
- Species-order, kind, class, sort. Specific—definite, particular, spe-
- Specimen sample, model, pattern.
- Spectator beholder, observer,
- Speech—oration, address, lecture, harangue, sermon.
- Speechless-dumb, silent, mute. Spend — expend, exhaust, dissi-pate, squander, waste.
- Sphere-orb, circle, globe. Spirited — quick, animated, ardent, vivacious, active.
- **Spiritual**—ethereal. immaterial, unearthly, incorporeal.
- Spite-pique, malice, grudge, ma-lignity, hate.
- Spiendid superb, magnificent, grand, sublime, heavenly.
- Spiendor magnificence, luster, brightness, brilliancy.
- Splenetie—peevish, melancholy, morose, sullen, gloomy, fretful.
- Sport-play, game, amusement, pastime, diversion, recreation.
- Spotless—faultless, unblemished, blameless, unsullied, clear, untarnished, pure, innocent, stainless.
- Spread—distribute, diffuse, circulate, expand, disperse, disseminate, propagate, scatter, dispense, sow.
- Spring-leap, arise, start, flow, proceed, emanate, jump, issue.
- Sprinkle-bedew, water, scatter, besprinkle.
- Sprout vegetate, germinate,
- Stability fixedness, continuity, steadiness, firmness.
- Stain—mar, soil, tarnish, blemish, blot, flaw, spot, speck, tinge, color, discolor.
- Stammer hesitate, stutter, fal-
- Stamp-mark, print, impress.
- Standard-test, rule, criterion. State - situation, condition, position, plight, predicament.
- Station place, situation, post, position.
- position.

 Stay—dependence, reliance, staff, prop. abide, remain, continue, delay, hinder, support.

- Sterility-barrenness, unfruitful-
- Stern-unfeeling, severe, austere, strict, cold, rigid, rigorous.
- Still-quiet, calm, silent, appease, assuage, luli, pacify.
- Stimulate—arouse, excite, incite, urge, impel, encourage, instigate. Stock - supply, collection, fund, accumulation, store, provision,
- Stop—rest, intermission, vacation, cessation, delay, hinder, impede, check.
- Story tale, anecdote, incident, memoir.
- Straight—direct, immediate. Strange — unusual, curious, odd. singular, surprising, eccentric.
- Stratagem—deception, cheat, artifice, fraud, trick, imposture, delusion.
- delusion.

 Strength potency, authority, power, force, might.
- Strict—precise, exact, particular, accurate, nice, severe, harsh, rigorous, stern.
- Strife—disagreement, dissension, discord, contest.
- Strong able, powerful, robust, stout, vigorous, firm, muscular,
- Style custom, mode, manner, phraseology, diction.
- Subdue-vanquish, conquer, over-come, subjugate, subject, sur-
- Subject—control, liable, exposed, object, matter, material.
- Subjein-attach, connect, annex,
- Sublime—lofty, elevated, great, exalted, grand, magnificent.
- Submissive obedient, yielding, humble, compliant.
- Subordinate subject, subservient, inferior.
- Subsistence livelihood, living, sustenance, maintenance, support.
- Substantial reliable. strong, solid, stout, real, responsible.
- Substitute agent, representa-tive, exchange, change.
- Subtle—sly, artful, cunning, de-ceitful, crafty, wily, perfidious, insidious, arch, acute, fine.
- Subtract—withdraw, deduct, take
- Subvert ruin, overthrow, reverse, controvert, invert, reverse. Successful — prosperous, lucky, winning, fortunate.
- Succession series, order, con-tinuance.
- Succor-defend, help, aid, assist,
- Sudden unexpected, unlooked for unanticipated, hasty.
- Suffer-endure, tolerate, permit, bear, allow.
- Suffocate-smother, choke, stifle. Sufficient - plenty, abundance, enough, competent, adequate.
- Suffrage-vote, ballot, aid, voice.
- Suggest-propose, insinuate, hint, allude, intimate.
- Suitable appropriate, fit, becoming, agreeable, expedient. Suitor-beau, wooer, lover, peti-
- Summon-cite, call, invite, bid, convoke.
- Sundry-several, various, diverse,
- Superficial—flimsy, slight, shal-
- Supersede supplant, overrule, displace.
- Supplicate—solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, ask, implore. Support-maintain, uphold, sustain, defend, encourage, second,

- prop. protect, favor, forward, cherish, assist, endure.
- Sure-reliable, confident, certain, infallible.
- Surmise—presume, think, guess, suppose, believe, conjecture.
- Surmount subdue, overcome, vanquish, conquer. Surpass — beat, outdo, outstrip, excel, exceed.
- Surprise—astonishment, admira-tion, wonder, amazement.
- Surrender yield, resign, give
- Surround encompass, enclose, encircle, environ. Survey-review, prospect, retro-
- Suspense—hesitation, doubt, uncertainty.
- Suspicion distrust, jealousy, apprehension.
- Sustain carry, bear, support, uphold, maintain.
- Sustenance livelihood, living, maintenance, support.
- Swiftness—speed, rapidity, velo-city, fleetness, quickness, celerity.
- Symbol-illustration, type, figure, emblem, metaphor. Symmetry - harmony, proportion.
- Sympathy compassion, condol-ence, agreement, commiseraence, tion.
- Symptom evidence, indication, token, sign, mark, note. System-order, method.

- Talent faculty. ability. gift, endowment, capability, intellectuality.
- Talk—conference, discourse, chat, conversation, sermon, communication, lecture, dialogue, colloquy.
- Tantalize-plague, tease, taunt, provoke, irritate, torment, aggraprovok vate.
- Taste perception. discernment, judgment, flavor, savor, relish.
- Tax-duty, assessment, rate, toll, tribute, contribution, custom.
- Tedious wearisome, slow, tiresome, tardy.
- Tell inform, communicate, reveal, disclose, acquaint, impart, mention, state, talk, report.
- Temper-mood, humor, temperament, disposition.
- Temperate moderate, sober, abstemious, abstinent.
- Temporal worldly, mundane, sublunary, secular.
- Temporary—uncertain, fleeting, transitory, transient.
- Tempt—allure, induce, entice, attract, decoy, seduce.
- Tender-propose, offer. bid. Tenderness-fondness, love, hu-manity, affection, benignity.
- Tenet belief. dogma. doctrine, principle, position, opinion.
- Terms—conditions, words, expressions, language. Terminate - close, finish, end,
- Terrible—awful, frightful, fear-ful, shocking, terrific, horrible.
- Terror-alarm, fear, dread, consternation, apprehension, fright. Test — experiment, proof, experience, trial, standard, criterion.
- Testify prove, declare, swear, signify, witness, affirm.
- Testimony-proof, evidence. Therefore - wherefore, accordingly, then, hence, so, consequently.

Think—consider, deliberate, me-diate, ponder, conceive, contem-plate, imagine, surmise.

Though-allow, while, although. Thought—contemplation, medita-tion, fancy, idea, supposition, re-flection, conception, conceit.

Thoughtful - anxious, consider-ate, careful, attentive, discreet,

Thoughtless — inconsiderate, in-discrete, careless, foolish, hasty, unthinking.

Throw-heave, cast, hurl, fling. Time-period, season, age, date, duration, era, epoch.

Timely — opportune, seasonable, early.

Tired - wearied, fatigued, har-assed.

Title-name, appellation, claim. Token-emblem, sign, indication, symptom, mark, note.

Tolerate-permit, allow, suffer. Tortuous—tormenting, crooked, twisted, winding.

Total - complete, whole, entire, gross, sum.

Touching-moving, pathetic, affecting.

Tour-round, circuit, jaunt, trip, journey, ramble, excursion.

Trace-clue, track, mark, vestige. Trade - vocation, business, calling, labor, occupation, dealing, ing, la traffic.

Traduce—injure, condemn, cen-sure, depreciate, degrade, decry, calumniate, detract.

Tranquillity- stillness, peace,

Transact-manage, conduct, ne-

Transcend - surpass, excel, exceed, outdo.

Transparent — clear, pellucid, pervious, translucent.

Transient-brief, fleeting, short, Transport - delight, rapture,

Treacherous — insidious, faith-less, dishonest, perfidious, hear-

Trepldation—palpitation, emo-tion, trembling, tremor, agita-tion.

Trespass — violation, transgression, offense, misdemeanor.

Trial—endeavor, attempt, effort, experiment, test, proof, temptation.

Trick - cheat, fraud, deception, artifice, imposture, stratagem, artifice, jugglery.

Triding—insignificant, inconsiderable, unimportant, light, futile, petty, frivolous.

Trip-journey, jaunt, excursion, tour, rambie, voyage.

Trouble-anxiety, vexation, adversity, affliction, sorrow, dis-

Troublesome — annoying, disturbing, vexing, perplexing, inksome, teasing, harassing, importunate.

True-honest, candid, sincere, re-liable, plain, upright.

Truth-fidelity, veracity, candor, faithfulness, honesty.

Try-endeavor, attempt.

Turbulent—raging, tumultuous, seditious, mutinous, riotous.

Turn-revolve, whirl, twist, cir-culate, wind, gyrate, contort, bend, distort, wheel.

Type—illustration, symbol, figure, emblem, mark.

TT

Ultimate-latest, last, final, end. Umpire-judge, arbitrator, arbi-

Unbelief - incredulity, disbelief, skepticism, infidelity.

Unblemished — faultiess, blame-less, spotless, irreproachable, un-tarnished, stainless.

Unceasingly—eternally, perpetually, aiways, constantly, continu-

Unchangeable-unalterable, im-

Uncommon — singular, unusual, rare, unique, infrequent, choice,

Unconcerned—careless, regard-less, uninterested, indifferent.

Uncover-reveal, expose, strip, discover.

Undaunted — courageous, bold, fearless, intrepid. Undeniable — indisputable, incontrovertible, unquestionable.

Under - subordinate, lower, be-neath, below, inferior, subject,

neath, below, inferior, subject, subjacent.

Understanding—conception, intelligence, comprehension, sense, perception, faculty, reason, intellect.

Undetermined—uncertain, irre-solute, heditating, wavering, un-steady, doubtful, vacillating, fluc-tuating.

Unfaithful — untruthful, faith-less, dishonest, disloyai, treacher-ous, perfidious.

Unfold—explain, divulge, reveal, unravel, develop, expand, open, display.

Unhandy — ungainly, awkward, uncouth, clumsy.

Unhappy-distressed, miserable, unfortunate, afflicted, wretched. Uniform - even, alike, equal,

Unimportant — trivial, trifling, immaterial, insignificant, petty, inconsiderable.

Unlearned — uninformed, unlettered, ignorant, illiterate. Unlike - distinct, dissimilar, dif-

Unlimited — infinite, boundless, unbounded, illimitable.

Unquestionable - indubitable, undeniable, indisputable, incontrovertible.

Unravel — unfold, disentangle, extricate, reveal.

Unrelenting-unforgiving, hard-hearted, inexorable, relentless.

Unruly - unmanageable, uncontrollable, refractory, ungovern-

Tuseasenable — ill-timed, unfit, untimely, unsuitable, late.

Unsettled - doubtful, wavering, undetermined, unsteady, vaciliat-

Unspeakable - unutterable, in-Unstable — inconstant, mutable, vaciliating, changeable, waver-

Untimely — inopportune, premature, unseasonable, unsuitable.

Unwilling-loth, backward, dis-inclined, disliking, averse, reluct-

Upbraid — reprove, censure, re-proach, blame.

Uproar-noise, confusion, bustle, tumult, disturbance.

Urbanity - courtesy, affability, suavity, civility.

Urge press, incite, impel, insti-gate, stimulate, encourage, ani-mate.

Urgent - importunate, pressing.

Usage — habit, fashion, custom, treatment, prescription.

Use-practice, custom, habit, vice, usage, advantage, utility

Usually-generally, commonly. Utility-use, service, benefit, advantage, convenience, usefulness. Utterly - perfectly, completely, fully.

V

Vacant-void, empty, devoid, un-

Vague-unsettled, indefinite. Vain-conceited, useless, fruitless, idle, ineffectual.

Valedictory - farewell, taking

Valuable—expensive, costly, pre-cious, useful, worthy, estimable.

Value—price, worth, rate. appreciation, estimation, account, appraise, assess, compute, regard, respect.

Vanity-pride, haughtiness, conceit, arrogance.

Vanquish — subdue, overcome, slay, conquer, confute, subjugate. Variable—transitory, capricious, fickle, unsteady, changeable, versatile, wavering.

Variation — deviation, change, variety, vicissitude.

Variety-diversion, change, dif-

Various - sundry, different, di-

Vehement-hot, eager, ardent, fiery, passionate, violent, impetu-

Velocity-speed, celerity, swift-ness, fleetness, rapidity, quick-

Venerate — worship, reverence, respect, adore.

Veracity-honesty, truth, integ-

Verbal-oral, vocal. Vestige - evidence, mark, trace, track.

Vexation — chagrin, uneasiness, trouble, sorrow, mortification.

Vicinity—locality, neighborhood, nearness, section.

Vlew-picture, prospect, survey, landscape, see, look, behold.

Vigorous - robust, active, energetic, powerful, agile, forcible,

Violent — turbulent, boisterous, impetuous, furious.

Virtue-chastity, purity, efficacy, goodness.

Visible — apparent, discernible, evident, plain, distinct, manifest, doubtless, obvious.

doubtless, obvious.

Visionary — fanatic, enthusiast, dreamer, imaginary, fanatical.

Volatility-lightness, flightiness, levity, glddiness, sprightliness, levity, gl

Vouch—assure, warrant, affirm, aver, protest, attest. Vulgar-ordinary, common, low,

W

Wages-stipulation, hire, salary, pay, allowance.

Wakeful-vigilant, attentive, observant, watchful.

Wander - roam, stroll, ramble, rove, range, journey.

Want-indigence, need, poverty,

Ware—goods, merchandise, com-modity.

Warilke-military, martial.

Warmth — fervor, ardor, cordiality, animation, heat, fervency, vigor, glow, zeal, vehemence.

Warning-notice, advice, moni-tion, caution.

Wary-discreet, guarded, watchful, cautious, circumspect.

Waste — loose, dissipate, spend, expend, consume, lavish, squander.

Wasteful-profuse, extravagant, lavish, prodigal.

Watchful — cautious, observant, vigilant, careful, circumspect, attentive, wakeful.

Waver—heritate, vaciliate fluc-tuate, scruple, to be undeter-mined.

Way-plan, method, course, nian-ner, system, means, fashion, road, route.

Weak-infirm, feeble, enfeebled, debilitated, enervated.

Wealth-opulence, riches, afflu-

Weakness — debility, feebleness, frailty, infirmity, languor, fail-ing, imbecility, silliness, folly.

Weariness — languor, lassitude, tediousness, fatigue.

Weary-annoy, distress, harass, jade, tire, vex, perplex, subdue. Wedding-marriage, nuptials.

Weight—load, burden, heaviness, gravity, importance, signification.

Welcome — desirable, agrecable, grateful, acceptable.

Wherefore — consequently, accordingly, so, then, therefore, thence, hence.

Whiten-blanch, fade, bleach. Whole—undivided, complete, entire, perfect, total, uninjured, sum.

Wicked—sinful, guilty, unjust, flagrant, impious, atrocious, villainous, criminal, depraved, outrageous.

Wily - cunning, artful, subtle, crafty.

Wisdom — foresight, prudence, knowledge, understanding.

Withdraw-retreat, recede, go back, retire, take back, retro-

Withhold - forbear, refrain, refuse, hinder, keep back.

Wonder-astonishment, marvel, surprise, admiration, amazement. Wonderful — strange, carious, astonishing, surprising, marvelous, admirable.

Worthy — estimable, deserving, meritorious.

Wretched-unhappy, miserable. Writer-author, scribe.

Wearly -annually.

Wet-but, however, notwithstand-ing, still, nevertheless. Wield—comply, conform, concede, allow, produce, permit, resign, surrender.

Z Zeal-warmth, ardor, fervor, en-

Zealous—concerned, earnest, ardent, fervent, anxious, warm, enthusiastic.



OU have thoughts that you wish to communicate to another through the medium of a letter. Possibly you have a favor to bestow. Quite as likely you have a favor to ask. In either case you wish to

write that letter in a manner such as to secure the respect and consideration of the person with whom you correspond.

The rules for the mechanical execution of a letter are few; understanding and observing the rules already considered for composition, the writer has only to study perfect naturalness of expression, to write a letter well.

Style and Manner.

The expression of language should, as nearly as possible, be the same as the writer would speak. A letter is but a talk on paper. The style of writing will depend upon the terms of intimacy existing between the parties. If to a superior, it should be respectful; to inferiors, courteous; to friends, familiar; to relatives, affectionate.

Originality.

Do not be guilty of using that stereotyped phrase,

Dear Friend:

I now take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and hope you are enjoying the same great blessing.

Be original. You are not exactly like any one else. Your letter should be a representative of yourself, not of anybody else. The world is full of imitators in literature, who pass on, leaving no reputation behind them. Occasionally originals come up, and fame and fortune are ready to do them service. The distinguished writers of the past and present have gone aside from the beaten paths. Letter writing affords a fine opportunity for the display of originality. In your letter be yourself; write as you would talk.

* In the preparation of this chapter the scanner gathered many valuable suggestions from " Prest's Original Letter-Writer," and other works on epistolary correspondence, published by Deck & Fitueerald, New York.

Signature

Complimentary address. Body of the Letter. Complimentary closing.

PARTS OF A LETTER.

Purity of Expression.

Name

Bear in mind the importance, in your correspondence, of using always the most chaste and beautiful language it is possible to command, consistent with ease and naturalness of expression. Especially in the long letters of friendship and love—those missives that reveal the heart—the language should show that the heart is pure. Let your letter be the record of the fancies and mood of the hour; the reflex of your aspirations, your joys, your disappointments; the

faithful daguerreotype of your intellectuality and your moral worth.

You little dream how much that letter may influence your future. How much it may give of hope and happiness to the oue receiving it. How much it may be examined, thought of, laughed over and commented on; and when you suppose it has long since been destroyed, it may be brought forth, placed in type, and published broadcast to millions of readers.

When, in after years, the letter you now write is given to the world, will there be a word, an expression, in the same that you would blush to see in print?

Write in the spirit of cheerfulness. It is unkind to the correspondent to fill the sheet with petty complainings, though there are occasions when the heart filled with grief may confide all its troubles and sorrows to the near friend, and receive in return a letter of sympathy and condolence, containing all the consolation it is possible for the written missive to convey.

The length of letters will depend upon circumstances. As

a rule, however, business letters should be short, containing just what is necessary to be said, and no more.

Form.

To be written correctly according to general usage, a letter will embrace the following parts: 1st, the date; 2nd, complimentary address; 3rd, body of the letter; 4th, complimentary closing; 5th signature; 6th, superscription.

The above shows the position of the several parts of an ordinary letter.

Position of the Various Parts.

The following position of the several parts of a letter should be observed:

- 1. Write the date near the upper right hand corner of the sheet.
- 2. Commence the complimentary address on the line next beneath one inch from the left side of the sheet.
- The body of the letter should be com-menced nearly under the last letter of the com-plimentary address.
- 4. Begin the complimentary closing on the line next beneath the body of the letter, one half of the distance from the left to the right side of the page.
- 5. The center of the signature may be under the last letter of the complimentary closing.
- The name and address of the person writ-ten to should come on the line beneath the signature, at the left of the sheet.

The Complimentary Address.

Of late years it has become common, in business letters, instead of giving name and address at the close, to write the same at the commencement: thus,

To the Business Man.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASHTON,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:
Your note of the 1st inst. received, etc.

To the Married Woman.

MRS. HELEN E. KING,
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Madam:
Enclosed find check for, etc.

To the Unmarried Woman.

Miss Harrier A. Kendall, Lowell, Mass. In reply to your favor of the 4th ult., etc.

Move.—It is customary to address the married woman by the name which she uses on her cards. It is optional with the lady whether she uses her own name, "Mrs. Helen E. King," or that of her husband, "Mrs. Chas. H. King."

FORM OF A LETTER.

Olney, England, June 16, 1769. (Complimentary Address.) May Gear Friend:

(Body of the Letter.) I am abliged to you for your invitation, but being long accustomed to relirement, which I was always fond of, I am now more than ever unwilling to visit those noisy scenes which I never loved, and which I now more than ever abhor. member you with all the friendship I ever professed, which is as much as I ever enter= tained for any man.

I love you and yours. I thank you for your continued remembrance of me, and shall not cease to be their and your

be their ann .,
(Complimentary Closing.)
Affectionate Friend,
(Agnature.)
William Camper.)

To Joseph Hill, (Address.) London:

Kinds of Paper to Use.

Be particular to use a sheet appropriate in shape to the purpose for which it is employed. Paper is now manufactured of every size adapted to the wants of any article written. The names of the various kinds of paper in general use are Legal-cap, Bill-paper, Foolscap, Letter-paper, Commercial-note, Note-paper and Billet.

In the writing of all Legal Documents, such as wills, taking of testimony, articles of agreement,

etc., legal cap is generally used, characterized by a red line running from top to bottom of the

For Bills, paper is commonly ruled expressly for the purpose, and generally bears the name and business advertisement of the person using the same, at the top.

When writing Notes, Grders, Receipts, Compositions, Petitions, Subscription Headings, etc., foolscap paper is used.

For the ordinary friendship letter or other

long letter, it is best to use letter paper, which in size is four-fifths the length of foolscap.

The common Business Letter should be so brief as generally to require but one page of commercial note, which is somewhat narrower and shorter than letter paper.

Note and billet paper are the smallest sheets made, being suitable for Notes of Invitation, Parents' Excuses for children to teachers, and other written exercises that are very brief.

Etiquette of Letter Writing.

As a rule, every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter, when written to, is as uncivil as to neglect to reply when spoken to.

In the reply, acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning its date, and afterwards consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is ended.

Should the matter in the letter continue beyond the first page, it is well to commence a little above the middle of the sheet, extending as far as necessary on the other pages.

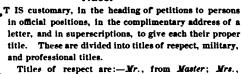
It is thought impolite to use a half sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, enclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from erasures, interlineations, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letter than to have these appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation. should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.

Titles.



from Mistress; Miss, from the French. De-moi-selle; Esq., from Esquire, an English Justice, of the Peace,

or member of the legal profession, but applied very indiscriminately to males throughout this country generally.

Two titles of the same class should not be applied to the same name. Thus, in addressing John Smith, do not say Mr. John Smith, Esq.; though we may say Mr. John Smith, or John Smith,

If the profession of the person addressed be known, the professional title alone should be used. If the person be entitled to two titles the highest is given.

Titles of respect are usually placed before the name; as, Mr., Hon., Rev., Dr., and military titles.

Professional titles sometimes precede and sometimes follow the name; as, Dr. John Smith, or John Smith, M.D.; Prof. John Smith, or John Smith, A. M.

The following list illustrates the various titles used for the different ranks, among individuals, either in the complimentary address or superscription on the envelope.

To Royalty.

- "To the King's Most Excellent Majesty."
 "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."
 "To his Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales."

In like manner all the other members, male and female, of the Royal family are addressed.

To Nobility.

- "To his Grace the Duke of Argyle."
 "To the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster."
 To the Right Honorable the Earl of Derby."
 "To the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Sidney."
 "To the Honorable Baron Cramworth."

The wives of noblemen have the same titles as their nusbands; thus.

- "To her Grace the Duchess of Argyle."

 To the Most Noble the Marchioness of Westminster."

 To the Right Honorable the Countess of Derby."

 To the Right Honorable the Viscountess Sidney."

 To the Honorable the Baroness Cranworth.

The title of Honorable, in great Britain, is applied to the younger sons of noblemen (the elder son taking, by courtesy, the title next in rank below that of his father). It is also given to members of parliament and to certain persons holding positions of honor and trust.

To Baronets.

Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

To Knights.

"Sir William Armstrong, Kt. Ellsworth's "Text-Book on Penmanship" gives the following classification of the various titles used in the United States.

Titles ot Honor, Profession and Respect.

- "Hie Excellency Richard Roe," President of the United States.

 Governor of any State, or Mininster to Foreign Countries.
- "Honorable Richard Roe,"
- "Rev. Richard Roe, D. D."
 "Richard Roe, LL.D."
 "Richard Roe."
 "Dr. Richard Roe."
 "Prof. Richard Roe."
 "Richard Roe, Eag."
 "Richard Roe, Eag."
 "Richard Roe."
 "Richard Roe."
- "Richard X Roe."
- Vice-President, Senators and Representa-tives of the U. S., Lieut-Gov. of State, State Senators and Representatives, Judges, Mayors, Consuls, Ministers Abroad, and Heads of Executive Departments of the General Government.
- Doctor of Divinity.
 Doctor of Laws.
 Minister of the Gospel.
 Physician and Surgeon.
 Professor or teacher of any art or science.
 Member of the legal Fraternity.
 Non-professional gentleman.
 Plain signature.
- Unable to write his own name.

Titles of the Dignitaries, Prelates, Clergy, and Other Officers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Of the Pope-His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

Of a Cardinal-His Eminence John, Cardinal McCloskey.

Of an Archbishop-Most Rev. T. J. Burroughs, D.D.

Of a Bishop—Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, D.D.

Of a Vicar-General-Very Rev. J. D. Halbert, D.D.

Of a Priest-Rev. Patrick Kelly, P. P.

Of a Directress of a Seminary-Madame De Vincent.

Of a Teacher of a Seminary-Sister Le Clerc

Of a Lady Superintendent of a Convent-Sister Superior Laflange.

Of a Lady Superintendent of a Catholic Orphan Asylum - Mother Superior St. Agnes

Military Titles in the United States.

The following are addressed as General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Corporal, or Sergeant, according to their rank:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. General of the Army Lieutenant-General of the Army. Major-General. Adjutant-General

Inspector-General. Quartermaster-General. Commissary-General. Paymaster-General. Surgeon General.

Brigadier-General.

Captain. Chaplain. Adjutant. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Major. Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Sergeant. Company Clerks. Brigade-Inspector.

Lieutenant-Colonel. Major.

Drum Major. Hospital-Stewards.

Titles and Names of Naval Officers.

The only titles generally used among naval officers are those of Admiral, Commodore, Captain and Lieutenant.

Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral. Commodore. Captain. Commander.

Lieutenant-Commander. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant.

Master. Ensign. Midshipman. Ficet Surgeon. Ship's Surgeon. Passed Surgeon. Assaistant Surgeon. Retired Surgeon. Paymaster Assistant Paymaster.

Chaplain. Professor of Mathematics Engineer-in-Chief-on shore Chief Engineer-on ship. First Assistant-Engineer.

Second Assistant-Engineer. Third Assistant-Engineer. Naval Constructor. Navy Agent. Purser, or Storekeeper. Secretary to Commander. Navv-vard Clerks. Bandmaster.

Musicians. Mate-First, Second, and Third. Quartermaster.

Maxter-at-Arms Ship's Corporal. Section Captain. Boatswain. Coxswain. Sailmaker. Gunner. Quarter-Gunner. Beamen. Marines

Superscriptions.



VELOPES that are perfectly plain, for ordinary letter writing, are regarded as in much the best taste. Ladies do well to use white. Buff, light straw color, or manila answer for business purposes, though it is always in good taste to use white.

The upper side of the envelope is that containing the flap. Care should be observed, in writing the superscription on the letter, to have the same right side up.

Extensive practice enables business men to write comparatively straight upon the envelope, without the aid of The inexperienced a line. penman may be aided in writing on the buff colored envelope by lead pencil lines, which should never be used, however, unless completely erased by rubber after the ink is dry.

Care should be taken to write upon the envelope very plainly, giving the full name and title of the person addressed, with place of residence written out fully, including town, county, State, and country if it goes abroad. The designation of the street, number, drawer, etc., when written upon the letter, is explained elsewhere.

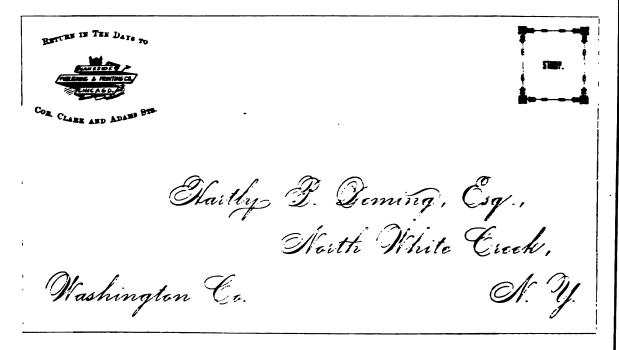
For light colored envelopes, a piece of paper a little smaller than the envelope may be ruled with black ink over the blue lines, thus, and placed inside.

A scrap of paper, ruled like this, when placed inside a light-colored envelope, will enable the person writing on the same to trace distinctly these lines, and thus write the superscription straight.

In writing the superscription, commence should extend a little to the right of the name. | side of the envelope; thus-

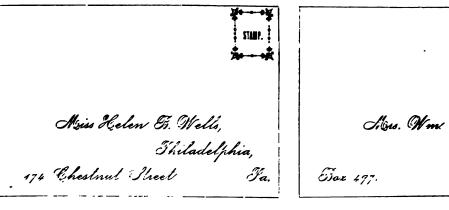
The State, next below, should stand by itself the name a little to the left of the center of still further to the right. The county may be the envelope. The town, on a line beneath, on the sameline with the State towards the left

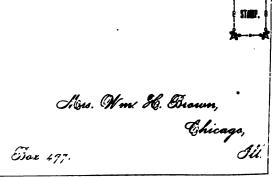
FORM OF SUPERSCRIPTION ON ENVELOPES.



For the convenience of the mailing clerk in handling the letter, the postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

may be omitted. In that event the street and number are usually given, or the post office box. Each should be written very conspicuously upon the envelope, for the convenience of the If the town is a large metropolis, the county | post office clerk and the mail carrier; thus,





If written in the care of any one, the following may be the form:

It is usually safest, in nearly all cases, to give the county, even if the town is well known; thus,

STIMP.

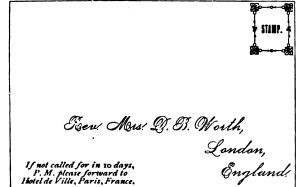
Esev. Chas. H. Smith, Care of Col. E. W. Lsing, Boston.

84 Sumner Street!

Mass.

If, after remaining in the office at its destination a certain length of time uncalled for, the writer is desirous of having the letter forwarded or returned, the same may be indicated upon the outside of the envelope; thus, Trof: Thos. H. King,
Madison,
Dane Co.,
Drawer 918.

Tourists, when receiving letters abroad, frequently have their letters directed in the care of the bankers with whom they deal when on the continent, the form of superscription being thus:



Letter Sent by a Private Party, ledging on the suvelope obligation to the person carrying the same.

Mr. Hiram Webster,

Gare of Baring Bros., Bankew,

London,

If not called for in fifteen days, please
forward to
Royal Bank of Scotland, Glasgow.

Letter to a Person in the immediate Vicinity

Sent by carrier, but not through the mail.

Mor. A. G. Howe,

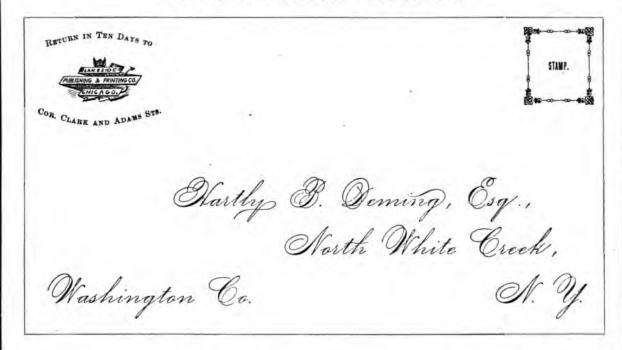
No. s Euclid Ave.,

By Politeness of Gleveland, G.

Mr. J. E. Brown.

Moiss Lizzie Walker. Presented. In writing the superscription, commence the name a little to the left of the center of the envelope. The town, on a line beneath, should extend a little to the right of the name. The State, next below, should stand by itself still further to the right. The county may be on the sameline with the State, towards the left side of the envelope; thus,

FORM OF SUPERSCRIPTION ON ENVELOPES.



For the convenience of the mailing clerk in handling the letter, the postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

If the town is a large metropolis, the county

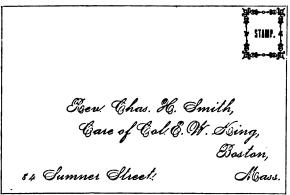
may be omitted. In that event the street and number are usually given, or the post office box. Each should be written very conspicuously upon the envelope, for the convenience of the post office clerk and the mail carrier; thus,



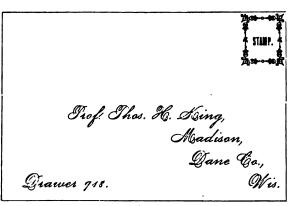


If written in the care of any one, the following may be the form:

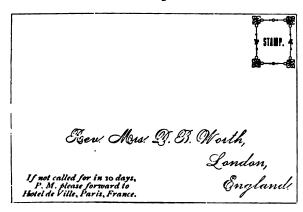
It is usually safest, in nearly all cases, to give the county, even if the town is well known; thus,



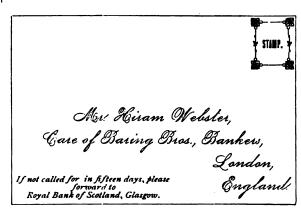
If, after remaining in the office at its destination a certain length of time uncalled for, the writer is desirous of having the letter forwarded or returned, the same may be indicated upon the outside of the envelope; thus,



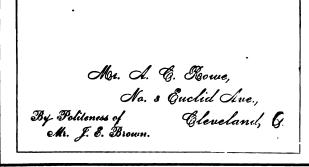
Tourists, when receiving letters abroad, frequently have their letters directed in the care of the bankers with whom they deal when on the continent, the form of superscription being thus:







Letter to a Person in the Immediate Vicinity Sent by carrier, but not through the mail.



Miss Lizzie Walker. Fresented.

SUPERSCRIPTIONS.

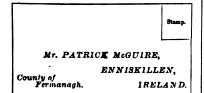
A letter to Germany will be superscribed somewhat as follows:

JOHN KOENIG, Esq., SPANDAU. Near Berlin, Prussia. PRUSSIA.

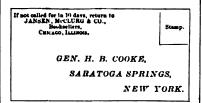
Letter from Germany:

Mr. KARL SCHULZE, BLOOMINGTON, McLEAN CO., United States
of America. ILLINOIS.

The county, town, etc., on a letter to Ireland, is shown on the envelope as follows:



When it is desired to have the letter. returned, if not called for, sooner than it ners in business, but unmarried, the adotherwise would be, the direction may be dress may read: so specified upon the upper left hand corner, similar to the following:



Where it is desired to express the title of the husband, on a letter or note of invitation to the husband and wife, the following form may be used:

His Excellency and Mrs. U.S. Grant. Governor and Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Hon, and Mrs. 1., B. Henderson, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. H. Smith. Professor and Mrs. K. A. Benson.

Where a letter is addressed to a husband and wife, each of whom have a title, the address may read as follows:

Drs. John E. and Jane H. Brown.

To a man and woman, engaged as part-

Mr. Wm. H. Smith and Miss Mary H. Boone. Or. Wm. H. Smith and Mary H. Boons.

To a husband and wife, where the wife, alone, has the title, the superscription will read:

Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Dr. E. L. King.

To a husband and wife, each of whom have a title, the address may be as follows:

Rev. W H. and Mrs. Dr. A. B. Smith.

Where the wife has a title, and is, alone, addressed, the form may be

Rev. Mrs. Chas. D. King. Or. Rev. Mrs. Jane E. King. Or. Rev. Jane E. King.

If the lady's husband, alone, has the title, the address will properly read:

Mrs. Rev. Chas. D. King.

If the lady is unmarried, and is a minister of the gospel or physician, her address may read:

Rev. Miss Mary Williams. Or, Rev. Mary Williams. Miss Dr. Helen E. Snow. Or, Dr. Helen E. Snow.

Suggestions.

If people wish to have their letters perfectly secure from observation it is better to seal them with wax, which cannot be broken without exposure. The ordinary envelope is easily opened, and sealed again, leaving no trace of the fact; though a very heavy fine is imposed as a penalty on any one convicted of opening a letter, that is not authorized to do so.

In the United States, a letter not called for within a certain length of time is then advertised, after which it is held thirty days, when, no owner being found, the letter is forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, where it is opened. If the address of the person who wrote the letter can there be learned, the letter is then returned to the writer.

If the name or address be written or printed upon the envelope, instead of going to the Dead-Letter Office, the letter will be returned to the writer at the expiration of thirty days. If

desirous of having it sooner returned, the writer should add, "Return in 5 days," or "10 days," etc., as seen in the letter of Jansen, McClurg & Co., shown above.

It is safest for persons sending letters to place stamps upon the envelopes themselves, and not depend upon postmasters or their clerks to do so, as, in their haste, they sometimes forget directions.

It has been suggested that the State be written first upon the envelope; thus,

MISSOURI,

CORNING, JOHN SMITH.

As the State to which the letter is directed, is, however, no more conspicious at the top of the superscription than at the bottom, there is no advantage gained in this mode of address, on the score of legibility.







N letters of business, use as few words as possible.

- Business letters should be promptly answered.
- 3. Use a clear, distinct writing, avoiding all flourish of penmanship

or language.

- Come at once to your subject, and state it so clearly that it will not be necessary to guess your meaning.
- 5. Give town, county, State and date explicitly. It is frequently of great importance to know when a letter was written.
- 6. Read your letter carefully when finished, to see that you have made no omissions and no mistakes. Also carefully examine your envelope, to see that it is rightly directed, with postage-stamp affixed.
- Copy all business letters, of your own, by hand, or with the copying-press made for the purpose.
- 8. Send money by Draft, P. O. Money-Order, or Express, taking a receipt therefor; thus you have something to show for money, guarantying you against loss. Always state in your letter the amount of money you send, and by what means sent.
- 9. Write date, and by whom sent, across the end of each letter received, and file for future reference, fastening the letters together with rubber bands, or binding in a letter-file adapted to the purpose. The possession of a letter

sometimes prevents litigation and serious misunderstanding.

Ordering Goods.

In ordering goods, state very explicitly the amount, kind, quality, color, shape, size, etc., and on what terms wanted. Whether you wish the same sent by freight or express, and what express. Much inconvenience is experienced among business men because of a neglect to designate explicitly what is wanted.

Should the writer wish to make suggestions, ask questions, or add other matter to the letter, which is foreign to the subject, such words should be placed entirely separate from the order. Of fifty or a hundred letters received to-day by the merchant, that one which is mixed up with complaints, enquiries, etc., will probably be laid over till to-morrow, or until time can be spared to read it through. Had the order been explicitly stated, and the suggestions placed elsewhere, the goods would have been forwarded immediately. It is, in fact, better to write the order on a separate sheet from the other matter.

Send your order, also, early enough to give yourself plenty of time in which to receive the goods before they are needed.

Books, being a common article ordered, may be taken as an example showing the importance of giving a careful description of the goods wanted. To illustrate: be explicit in giving name of book, name of author, by whom published, style of binding, price at which it is advertised, etc. Thus, a careless person, ordering of Harper & Brothers a United States History, will say, "Send me a United States Of course the first query of the History." shipping-clerk is, "Whose history?" There are many histories of the United States, published by as many different authors, and the clerk is liable to send the one not wanted; in which case the person ordering is very likely to unjustly blame Harper & Brothers.

If the writer should say, "Send me a copy of Willard's History of the United States, by Emma Willard, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., bound in cloth," there would be no liability to mistake. The following will serve as sample forms:

Form of Letter Ordering Books.

ROCKFORD, ILL., March 1, 18-.

MESSES. JANSEN, McClubg & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find draft for \$48.75, for which please send, by American Express,

10 Tennyson's Poems. Published by Harper & Bros. \$1.25 \$12.50 10 Thirty Years in the Harem. * 10 Literature and Art, by M. Fuller. " Fowler & Wells. 10.00 5 Getting on in the World, Mathews. S. C. Griggs & Co. 2.25 11.25 \$48.75

Thanking you for the promptitude with which you have filled my Very Respectfully,
CASII DOWN. orders heretofore, I am.

Form of an Order to a Dry-Goods Merchant.

April 5, 18--.

MESSES. A. T. STEWART & Co.,

Enclosed find Post Office Order for \$25, for which please send, by American Express, the following goods:

2 Lancaster Table Spreads (\$3.50),	\$ 7.00
4 prs. Alexandre Kid Gloves (\$2.50), No. 61/2, Brown,	
Green, Yellow, Black,	10.00
8 yds. Calico, Brown, with small figure (25c.),	2.00
12 " " White, " " pink dot "	8.00
2 Linen Handkerchiefs (50c.),	1.00
4 prs. Ladies' Cotton Hose (50c.), No. 9,	2.00
	\$25.00
Direct to	-

MRS. MARY WILSON, ELEHART, IND.

From a Young Man Commencing Business, to a Wholesale House, with Order.

RACINE, WIS., Aug. 10, 18-.

Messas. Field, Leiter & Co.,

Chicago, Ill. Dear Sirs:

Having recently commenced business for myself, with fair prospects of success, I shall be pleased to open an account with your house, and trust it will be to our mutual advantage. Should you think favorably of the matter, you will please fill the accompanying order with the least possible delay, and on your best terms.

For testimonials, I refer you to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., of your city, by whom I have been, until recently, employed; but, as this is my first transaction with your house, upon forwarding me an invoice of goods, and deducting your usual discount for cash, I will remit a sight draft on the First National Bank of your city, for the amount, by return mail. Expecting your usual prompt attention, I am,

Yours Respectfully, HENRY MAYNARD.

Reply from Wholesale House, with Invoice.

MR. HENRY MAYNARD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 18-.

Racine, Wis.

Dear Sir:
We take pleasure in sending this day, by your order, the enclosed invoice of goods, amounting to \$1,400, subject to 5 per cent discount for prompt cash.

Your references being entirely satisfactory, we have no hesitation in opening an account and allowing you our best terms. Trusting that the goods, which are shipped by express, will arrive safely and meet your favor, we are,

Yours Truly,

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Requesting Information Concerning the Opening of a Store.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 18, 18-.

CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.,

Bennington, Vt.

Dear Sir:

My partner and myself being desirous of establishments of a relyticon of a ing a branch store in the clothing trade, I take the privilege of a friend in asking you to send me the number of clothing stores already in your village, and such other information as may be necessary, concerning the feasibility of establishing our business in your place. An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours, Very Truly,

WM. B. HOPKINS.

Answer to the Foregoing.

BENNINGTON, VT., Sept. 20, 18-.

MR. WM. B. HOPKINS,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: I have taken occasion to enquire in relation to the extent and number of clothing stores in this place, and am happy to inform you that, while that department of trade is very fairly represented, there seems to be a good opening for a first-class store, such as

your house would undoubtedly establish. There is also a large store just vacated, in the center of the village, one of the best locations in the town, which can be had at reasonable rent. Hoping that you may carry out your design of locating here, and trusting that you may realize your expectations, I am,

Yours Truly,

CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

Enquiry Concerning Real Estate.

MESSRS. S. TOWN & SON,

SPRINGLAKE, MICH., Sept. 4, 18-.

Aurora, Ill.,

Dear Sirs:
Having heard much said in praise of your beautiful city, particularly concerning railroad privileges, church and educational advantages, I have concluded to make your town my permanent place of abode, if I can locate myself aright, inasmuch as I have a large family of children to educate, and the numerous lines of railway radiating from your city will afford me the desired accommodations in my traveling agency.

My object in writing you at present is to learn your best terms for a residence containing not less than ten rooms, having from six to ten acres of land attached, situated not over a mile from the postoffice.

An immediate answer will oblige,

Your Obedient Servant,

HARVEY B. WILCOX.

Superintendent's Resignation.

GALESBURG, ILL., Sept. 1, 1879.

To the General Superintendent of the C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.,
Dear Sir:

I herewith tender my resignation as local superintendent of the railroad repair works in this city, my labors in behalf of your company to cease October 1, 1878.

Respectfully Yours,

D. B. LAWSON.

Short Form of Resignation.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 2, 1979.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Dear Sirs:
Please accept my immediate resignation as business manager of your manufactory.

Yours Respectfully,

WM. D. WEBSTER.

Ciergyman's Resignation.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Pittsfield, Mass.,

Gentlemen:

It has now been seven years since the commencement of my pastoral connection with the First Baptist Church of this city. During this time the church society has grown in numbers, the sabbath school has been continually blessed by a large attendance, and the relations between pastor and congregation have always been of a most pleasant character. For these and other reasons it would be agreeable to continue my connection with the society longer; but other fields of labor affording wider and better opportunities, I feel it but just that I accept the privileges offered.

Thanking the congregation to whom I have ministered for their kind and unwavering support, and praying for your continued prosperity, I desire yoù to accept my resignation as pastor of your society, to take effect January 15, 1878. Yours Very Respectfully,

CHAS. B. HANFORD.

Letter Complaining of Error in a Bill.

MESSRS. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.,

TROY, N. Y., June 10, 18-

New York,

Dear Sirs:
Upon examining bill accompanying your last lot of goods, I find that I am charged with four dozen pairs of cotton hose which I never ordered nor received. I enclose the bill and copy of the invoice of goods, that the error may be corrected. I am, gentlemen, Yours Very Respectfully,

H B MOORE.

Answer to the Foregoing.

NEW YORK, June 11, 18-.

Mr. H. B. Moore, Troy, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:

We regret that you were put to any trouble by the carelessness of a clerk, who, having proved himself incompetent, has left our service. We enclose the correct bill to you, and offer apologies Truly Yours, for the error.

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

An Application for a Situation on a Railway.

DAVENPORT, IA., Jan. 15, 18-.

HON. B. C. SMITH,

Dear Sir:
Understanding that you are a shareholder in some of the principal railways, and on intimate terms with several of the directors, I venture to solicit your kind interest in behalf of my eldest son, William, now in his twentieth year. His education has been varied and useful, and his character, so far as I know, is above reproach.

For several years he has expressed a desire to enter the employ of a railroad company, and under the circumstances I venture to write to you, in the hope that, should you have it in your power to oblige me, you will kindly intercede in his favor. By doing so you will confer a lasting obligation both on him and me. I remain, sir,

Your Ob'd't Servant,

Recommending a Successor in Business.

MILWAUKER, WIS., Dec. 24, 18-

MESSRS. BELL & HARDY.

Dear Sirs:
We flatter ourselves that there are many friends among our connection who will regret that we are on the point of relinquishing business. In doing so our premises and stock of goods will be transferred to the hands of Messrs. Williams & Co., who will in future carry on the business on the same approved system and extensive scale as ourselves, provided they can rely upon receiving the patronage of our connection; in the hope of which, it is our pleasure and duty to present these gentlemen to your notice. We cannot speak too highly of the confidence we feel in their liberal mode of conducting mercantile transactions; and, in the hope that they may be honored with the same countenance received by ourselves from your respected firm, we beg to sign ourselves

Your Most Obedient Servants,

HOPE, GOOD & CO.

Notice of Having Forwarded Goods.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., Sept. 1, 18-.

Messrs. Hager, Spies & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.,

Dear Sirs:

According to your order, I have shipped you this

day, per Steamer Morning Star, 200 baskets Peaches,

(Marked II., S. & Co.)

10 bbls. Sweet Potatoes, "" ** 12 " Apples,

Trusting that these will prove as satisfactory as those heretofore sent, and bring as good a price, I am

Respectfully Yours,

A. M. GOODFELLOW.

Requesting a Friend to Make Purchases.

DEAR MARY:

KANKAKER, ILL., Jan. 1, 18-.

I am going to trespass on your kindness by asking you to make a few purchases for me. Enclosed find twenty dollars and a memorandum of what I want,

My household duties, combined with the objection I have to leaving my children at this season of the year in the care of servants, very closely confine me to my home, and are my excuse for troubling you.

We are in usual health, and I hope this note will find your family all well. With kind regards to Mr. Webster and love to children, I remain.

Your Sincere Friend,

HELEN D. WELLS.

To Mrs. MAY BENSON, - Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Requesting Settlement of Account.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 9, 18-

HIRAM BAXTER, Esq.,

Nashville, Tenn.

I enclose your account. I shall feel obliged by your settlement at an early date, as I have several heavy payments to make. Trusting that you will excuse my troubling you, I am,

Yours Respectfully, DELOS HARTWELL.

Reply to the Preceding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 12, 18-.

DELOS HARTWELL, Esq., Memphis, Tenn.

Sir: As I am unable to send you the money for settlement of our account, without inconvenience, I enclose my acceptance for thirty days, which I trust you will be able to use.

Yours Truly. HIRAM BAXTER.

Urging Payment of Rent.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11, 18-

MR. D. P. HOYT.

I have waited patiently for your convenience in the payment of rent for the house you are at present occupying. As, however, you have now been my tenant for four months without meeting any of the payments, which were to be made monthly, I feel obliged to remind you of the fact that there are now \$80 due to me.

Trusting that you will give the subject your immediate attention, I

Yours Truly. WEBSTER GREEN.

Letter to a Pioneer Settler in the West.

TOLEDO, Onio, July 9, 18-.

MR. MARTIN FULLER. Dear Sir:

I take the liberty, though a stranger, of addressing you a few lines relative to the inducements for new settlers in your section of the country, having been recommended to do so through our mutual friend, Artemas Carter.

As I have sold out my business in this city for ten thousand dollars, I am anxious to invest the proceeds in a large farm in a young State, feeling satisfied that a new country, like that you are now in, offers attractions for young and energetic men not found in the old cities.

You will much oblige me by giving information concerning climate, soil, water, timber, and other inducements for settling in your vicinity. Trusting that doing so will not seriously trouble you, and that I may hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, Very Respectfully,

CHAS. W. CANFIELD.

Answer to the Foregoing.

BIG STRANGER, KANSAS, Aug. 15, 18-.

MR. CHAS. W. CANFIELD, Toledo, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

Your welcome letter was received yesterday. I can assure you that I will be only too happy to furnish you all the information you desire relative to the prospects in this portion of Uncle Sam's domains.

I have now been two years in this place, and I can truly say that these years have been the happiest of my life. True, we have endured some hardships incident to pioneer life; but the glorious freedom from the frivolities of fashion and the formalities of aristocratic life, common to the old towns in the East, together with the pleasure one takes in making new improvements, all have combined to render our family perfectly delighted with the country.

For a quarter of the money in your possession, you can purchase all the land you will desire to cultivate; the remainder you can loan hereabouts, on bond and mortgage, at good interest.

The climate here is healthy and invigorating; the soil good, with running streams in sufficient abundance to water most of the farms. Plenty of building material and fuel can be had in the timber skirting the streams; and the prospect for the ultimate opening of the land in this section to a ready market, through several lines of railway now in contemplation, is very flattering. At present, however, the nearest station to my farm, on the stage route, is Chesterfield, thirty-four miles distant, at which place I will take great pleasure in meeting you, with my team, at any time you may appoint.

A very excellent farm, adjoining mine, can be bought for five dollars (\$5) per acre. One corner of the land is crossed by a never-failing stream, with considerable timber along the same.

You will have to rough it for a little while after you arrive; but the neighbors will all turn out to aid in getting up your log house, after which you will be at home "under your own vine and fig-tree."

We have two rooms in our house, and, till your house is completed, we will give one of them to your family. It will seem a little odd, at first, for a fashionable family of six or eight persons to occupy one room, with wolf and deer skins for quilts and coverlets; but, by-andby, when the young ladies find they are in just as good style as anybody else, they will dismiss their fastidiousness, and think it jolly fun. These privations that we at first endure are necessary, perhaps, to enable us to appreciate the fine homes which we all expect to have in the good time coming. Hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming yourself and family as neighbors, I am,

Yours, Very Truly,

MARTIN FULLER.





Applications for Situations.



Letters Answering Advertisements.

HE following advertisements, taken from metropolitan papers, are but samples of hundreds of such to be seen every day in the advertising columns of the

leading daily newspapers in the great cities; showing that abundant opportunities constantly offer for obtaining employment, the positions to be secured, however, by letters making application for them.

WANTED.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED - AN EDITORIAL ASSISTANT ON A literary paper. A thoroughly competent lady preferred. Address D 71, Herald office, New York.

WANTED —IN A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE, a smart lad for office work; must be a good penman. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, W 32, Ledger office.

WANTED -A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN A DRY goods store. Must be accustomed to the business. Address, with reference, B 80, Picayune office.

WANTED - AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, one who writes neatly and rapidly; willing to work for a moderate salary, and who can bring A No. 1 recommendations. Address, stating experience and particulars, X. Y. Z., Bulletin office.

WANTED -AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER in a bank. Address, with reference, Z 61, Journal office.

WANTED -LADY COPYIST, ABLE TO WRITE A bold, distinct hand. Salary good. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, COPY, Republican office.

WANTED -A COMPETENT SALESMAN TO sell planos - one who has experience and good references. Address, stating salary expected, PIANOS, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN ACCOMPLISHED, EDUCATED young lady as a companion, to travel for six months in Europe, with a gentleman, wife, and daugher. Must be a ready writer, a good conversationalist, and possess vivacity and pleasing manners. Wardrobe furnished, and money to pay all expenses. Address Z. B.M., Commercial office, stating where an interview can be had.

As a hundred different persons will sometimes make application for one position, which will be given to the individual writing the best letter, everything else being equal, this illustrates in a striking manner the importance of being able to write a letter elegantly and correctly.

Answer to an Advertisement for an Assistant Editor.

Maplewood, Mass., April 1, 15 -.

Clearning the enclosed advertisement in this morning's "Herald," I improve the opportunity by writing you an application for the place as I am at present disengaged. Ingraduated four years ago at Miss. Willard's Seminary, Troy, N. Y., since which time I conducted the literary department of Frank Leslie's "Magazine of Fashion" up to Cotober last, when failing health, resulting from too much close confinement, compelled me to travel abroad, from which journey, principally through England and France, I have just returned, with health completely restored. I beg to refer you to Mer. Leslie for lestimonials. Being exceedingly fond of leterary pursuits, I shall be happy to occupy the position you offer, if mutually agreeable. Yours. Most Respectfully, Harriet Sibley (May Mystle.)

General Directions.

Letters in reply to advertisements should be written immediately, else you may be too late.

Paste the advertisement at the head of your letter; thus it will be known exactly what your communication has reference to.

It is not necessary to speak much in praise of yourself, but you may state your reference, your experience, and qualifications fitting you for the position, the whole being told as briefly as possible.

Write your application yourself, your handwriting and the manner of expressing yourself being the test by which the advertiser judges you. If you have written testimonials, copy the same, marking them as such, and enclose the copy.

From a Boy Applying for a Cierkship.

879 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

I notice in this morning's "Ledger" your advertisement of "a boy wanted in a grain commission house," which position I take the first opportunity to apply for.

I am fourteen years old, have been at school most of the time, winters, for the pust seven years, and understand bookkeeping and conducting correspondence pretty well, having assisted my father much of the time while he was in the coal trade, which was about three years.

I am perfectly willing and ready to take my coat off and go right to

work at handling grain or anything else in your line.

I refer you to Mr. Ira Belden, coal dealer, at 56 Benton street, who

has always known me.

I will board at home, and will try to earn for you five dollars a week.

Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN CLANCY.

From a Young Lady Applying for a Clerkship in a Store.

182 Murray St., BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

I take the earliest opportunity of replying to the enclosed advertisement.

I have been for the past two years in the employ of Bennett & Hawley, dry-goods dealers, 492 Camden street, until the dissolution of their firm, about four weeks ago. I beg to refer you, for testimonials, to Mr. Chas. H. Bennett, of the firm of Snow, Williams & Bennett, 178 Harvard street, should you entertain my application.

Your Very Obedient Servant,

MARY H. BENSON.

Answering an Advertisement for a Bookkeeper.

1184 Longworth St., CINCINNATI, O., May 1, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

In reply to your advertisement in to-day's "Commercial" for a clerk or assistant bookkeeper, I beg to offer my services to your firm.

I have been in the employ of Mr. Wm. H. Wilson for the past four years, until he sold out his business a few days ago, having kept the books of his house during the time.

He permits me to refer to him for any testimonial of character or ability which you may require.

Should my application meet your views, it will be my earnest endeavor to faithfully and punctually fulfill the duties required. I have the honor to remain.

Yours, Very Respectfully.

HOMER BUXTON.

Answering an Advertisement for a Cook.

48 Wentworth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA., March 17, 1873.

MRS. D. N. HASKINS.

Respected Madam:

Sceing an advertisement in this morning's "Press" for a good plain and fancy cook, I take the opportunity to apply for the situation.

I have been with my present mistress, Mrs. Burton, for three years, and only leave because she has rented her house for the summer, to make an extended visit among her relatives in New England.

I shall remain here until Tuesday next, unless I find a place sooner, and Mrs Burton will give you any information you may desire regarding my capacity.

F-Remain, Very Respectfully, SARAH E. WESTON.

Answer to an Advertisement for a Chambermaid.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

No. — St., Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 18—

DEAR MADAM

In answer to the above advertisement, I beg to state that I am about to leave my present situation, as Mrs. Harrington, with whom I have been for the past six years, is about breaking up housekeeping; and I take the opportunity to apply for the position you offer.

Mrs. Harrington assures me that she will take pleasure in recommending me to any person who may apply to her concerning my industry and trustworthiness.

MARGARET BALLENTINE.

Application for a Situation as Gardener.

No. — 7th St., New York, June 10, 18—.

DEAR SIR:

Understanding that you want a gardener, I beg to offer myself as a candidate to fill the place. I have had constant experience for ten years, both in nursery grounds and private gardens, and am thoroughly acquainted with the management of the greenhouse and bothouse.

The enclosed testimonials, from gentlemen for whom I have worked, will, I trust, prove satisfactory. My last employer, Mr. Snow, I would like to have you see personally concerning my fitness for the position.

I am a married man, thirty-three years of age. If favorable to my application, please address as above, and oblige,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES H. HARPER.

Application for a Situation as Coachman.

178 - St., Boston, April 10, 18-.

MR. JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

Dear Sir:
Having been informed that you are in want of a coachman, I take the liberty of enclosing you the accompanying testimonials, to which I ask your attention. Though reared in Deerfield, I have been in Boston for the past fourteen years, having constantly had charge of horses during that time, as I did on the farm before leaving home.

As further evidence of my ability, I may mention that I had chief charge of the Tremont Street Livery Stable until the death of the owner, Mr. Paxton, after which the stock was sold and the stable closed.

Should my application meet your favor, I shall be glad to engage as your coachman, and will do all in my power to merit your approval. Yours Respectfully,

HIRAM WILDER.

Application from a Governess Answering an Advertisement.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

No. 784 --- St., Troy, N. Y., July 18, 18-.

MRS. C. B. WILLIAMS.

Dear Madam:
In answer to the above, I would say that I am seeking such a situation as you offer. My present term of teaching will close August 15th, at which time I would be ready to enter upon the work of superintending the education of your daughters.

I have, for several years, taught the higher English studies, besides German, Latin and drawing. For testimonials, I beg to refer you to the principal of my school, Rev. H. B. Watson.

Hoping that I may hear from you soon, and that we may make an arrangement mutually satisfactory, I remain.

Very Respectfully Yours.

HELEN B. CHANDLER.

Requesting the Character of a Governess.

No. 84 - St., TROY, N. Y.,

July 19, 18-.

REV. H. B. WATSON,

Principal, Glenhaven Seminary.

My Dear Sir:

Having inserted an advertisement in the papers requiring the services of a governess competent to instruct my two daughters, I will esteem it a great favor if you will inform me concerning the ability of Miss Chandler to give instructions in the higher English studies, German and drawing, she having referred me to you.

I am especially desirous of securing the services of a young lady whose moral influence will guard my children from danger - one whose amiability of character will make her a pleasant companion as well as teacher. I am much pleased with the appearance of Miss Chandler, and, if your report is favorable, I shall not hesitate to perfect an engagement with her at once.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

CLARA B. WILLIAMS.

Favorable Reply to the Foregoing.

GLENHAVEN SEMINARY, N. Y. July 21, 18-.

MRS. CLARA B. WILLIAMS. Dear Madam:

Your letter of enquiry in regard to Miss Chandler is before me, in reply to which it affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the high moral character, and superior intellectual culture, of which she is possessed. During five years' residence in our family she has ever been as one of our own household, and I can thus speak understandingly of her merits. She is thoroughly conversant

with the higher English branches, and is quite fluent in Latin and German. Should you complete an engagement with her, I feel confident you will have every reason for being pleased with having done so. Very Truly Yours,

HARVEY B. WATSON.

Unfavorable Reply to the Foregoing.

GLENHAVEN SEMINARY, N. Y., July 21, 18-.

MRS. CLARA B. WILLIAMS. Dear Madam:

In reply to your polite inquiries, I am sorry to say that the educational acquirements of Miss Chandler, I fear, will not be up to the standard you require. While she has taught the higher English for some years, knowing, as I do, the proficiency of your daughters, I doubt if she is capable of advancing them in their studies. Another very unfortunate fault of which she is possessed, which causes me to dispense with her services at the close of the present term, is her failure to sufficiently command her temper. In other respects I have nothing to say to her prejudice.

Regretting that I cannot give a more favorable reply to your letter, I remain, Your Most Obedient Servant.

HARVEY B. WATSON.

Answering an Advertisement for an Apprentice to a Dressmaker.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

MRS. HARRIET MUNSON.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 1, 18-

Dear Madam:
In answer to the above, I respectfully apply for the situation. Though I never took up the business as a trade, I have long been in the habit of doing all the dressmaking for our family, and feel myself competent to do all plainer kinds of sewing neatly and rapidly.

Having recently, by the death of an only brother, been thrown upon my own resources, I am thus induced to seek a position which I think I will enloy.

Hoping that you will accept my services, I remain,

Very Respectfully Yours,

PAMELIA HARRISON.

Answer to an Advertisement for a Music-Teacher.

WALNUT GROVE ACADEMY, MASS., June 9, 18-

COL. H. B. DARLING.

Dear Sir:
Seeing your advertisement in to-day's "Journal," I write to offer my services as music-teacher in your family.

I am a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, and have taught a musicclass in this institution for the past three terms. My training has been with special reference to teaching the piano, the guitar, and vocal music.

I am permitted by Professor Weston, the teacher of music in the Academy, to refer to him for any testimonial of ability. I am,

Yours, Very Respectfully, AMELIA D. PORTER.

Answering an Advertisement for an Apprentice to a Printer.

TROY GROVE, ILL.,

Mr. A. B. Cook

Feb. 4, 18-

Dear Sir:
Having seen your advertisement in the last Eagle, I would respectfully apply for the position for my son Henry, who is anxious to learn printing. He is well versed in the common English branches, having been regular in attendance at the public school for the past seven years. He is now fifteen.

I would like to have you take him on trial for a few weeks, and, if he pleases you, will arrange to have him remain until he masters the Respectfully Yours,

z. k. henderson.





NOWLEDGE of persons recommended, of their fitness and capacity for the work they engage in, is always essential, before they can be conscien-

tiously commended to others.

A letter of recommendation should be written in a plain hand, in as few words as can be used to express the idea distinctly.

A recommendation, after considering the moral character of the individual, should relate directly to the work of which the person makes a specialty.

An individual giving a recommendation is, in a certain sense, responsible for the character and ability of the person recommended; hence, certificates of character should be given with caution and care.

Recommending a Salesman.

STRACUSE, N. Y., April 10, 18-

MESSRS. DUTTON & BROWN.

Dear Sirs:

Your favor of the 4th inst., relative to the ability of Mr. Benjamin Walker, is received. We take great pleasure in testifying to his high moral worth and his business capacity. He was in our employ for four years, as a salesman, during which time his affability and uniform courtesy to customers, coupled with his truthful representations in regard to goods, made him a universal favorite.

Accurate in accounts, ready and graceful as a penman, attentive and kind to all, he is a most useful man in the counting-room; and the firm securing his services may be congratulated on their good fortune.

Very Truly Yours, SMITH & PAXTON.

Recommending a Schoolmistress.

GLEN DALE SEMINARY, March 1, 18-

GEN. A. B. COTTRELL.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure, in reply to your note of the 24th ult., to most cordially recommend Miss Fannie Chapman to the position of teacher of your village school.

As a graduate of this Seminary, and subsequently as a teacher, much of the time conducting the various classes alone, she has proven herself thoroughly competent to conduct a school under almost any circumstances.

Though very amiable, she is a strict disciplinarian, and thoroughly conversant with the ordinary branches of an English education.

Yours Respectfully.

DELOS SIMPSON,
Principal Glen Dale Seminary.

Recommending a Bookkeeper.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 10, 18-.

Mr. Ransom Fellows having been in my employ for the past two years as a bookkeeper, it gives me great pleasure to testify to his ability. He is an upright, conscientious, exemplary young man, a good penman and accountant, and a most faithful clerk. He leaves my employ voluntarily, with my best wishes.

MARTIN BIGELOW.

Recommending a Waiter.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO,

Aug. 11, 18—.

Arthur Brooks, who has been in my employ for two years, has given entire satisfaction, both to myself and guests, as a table-waiter. Honest, obliging and neat, it affords me pleasure, as he now leaves my employ, to commend him as a first-class hotel waiter.

BROWN PORTER, Steward, Tremont House.

Recommending a Cook.

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 20, 18-

This is to certify that Catherine Miller did the cooking for my family some ten months, to my entire satisfaction, serving me both as a plain and fancy cook. She is very attentive to her work, and strictly honest and reliable.

MYRA D. ROWE.

Recommending a Washerwoman.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 7, 18-.

This certifies that Hannah Webber, who has been employed in my laundry for the past year, is an excellent washer and ironer, understanding fine starching, crimping, polishing, efc.

HELEN MAYDWELL.

Recommending a Porter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18, 18-

Donald Kennedy, the bearer of this, has been in my employ, as a porter, for the last eighteen months. He is a strong, honest, reliable man, and always very punctual, careful, and faithful in the discharge of his duty.

JOHN H. BLISS.

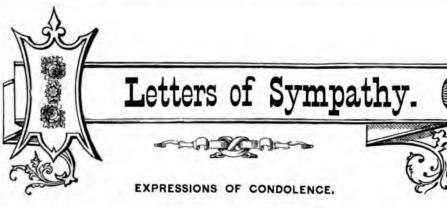
Declining to Recommend a Cook.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 10, 18-.

MRS. BALLARD:

In reply to your note of enquiry, I decline to recommend Bridget Mallory. She is both dishonest and addicted to intemperance.

HENRIETTA SANFORD.





ETTER of sympathy and condolence, though unpleasant to write, may afford inexpressible comfort to a friend in the hour of affliction.

Make your letter as brief, but earnest and sincere, as possible.

Do not commit the mistake of insinuating that the misfortune is the fault of your friend. Better leave the letter unwritten.

Admit the loss. Do not attempt to make light of it. If you are satisfied that it will eventuate in a blessing, you may gently point the way, but with a full admission of the present deep affliction.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Husband.

NEWARK, O., Oct. 18, 18-.

DEAR FRIEND:

I know that no words can make amends for the great loss you have sustained. I deeply realize, from having passed through a similar bereavement, that expressions of condolence wholly fail to restore the loved and lost one, yet I cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of a sincere friend will not be deemed intrusion on your grief.

It has been well said, that "we weep for the loved and lost because we know that our tears are in vain." I would ease your sorrow, and yet I know not how. We can only acknowledge that the affliction is God's will. Over in the beautiful land to which I trust your life-companion has gone, we may not doubt, he is free from the pains that he so long endured here; and when we gather at the river, is it not a sweet consolation to think that among the loved and lost he may meet you on the other side?

Commending you to Him who doeth all things well, I remain, in the tenderest friendship,

Your Sincere Friend. WINFIELD BROWN.

TO MRS. CLARA WAYLAND, Columbus, O.

Reply to the Foregoing.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I can scarcely express to you how grateful I am for your sympathizing letter, yet the loss of my husband has so prostrated me that I am hardly able to write this reply.

My friends assure me that time will reconcile me to my great bereavement. Yes, time, and the great consolation that you speak of, which comes from the hope that we will meet our friends in a world where partings are no more, will, I trust, enable me to bear my sorrow. God bless you for your thought of me in the dark hours, and your sweet words of consolation.

Your Friend, CLARA WAYLAND.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Mother.

EVANSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 16, 18-

FRIEND ALBERT:

I have just learned, on my return from a visit in the far West, of the death of your mother. Having suffered the loss of my mother when a child, I know how to sympathize with you in your affliction; though, fortunately for you, your mother lived to guide the footsteps of her boy till manhood's years had crowned his intellect with judgment and fixed moral principles. It can truly be said that, in the training of her family, in the church, in the social circle, she always did her duty nobly, and was an ornament to society. Ripened in years, and fully prepared for another state of existence, she passes on now to enjoy the reward of a life well spent

Restored to maidenhood prime, we cannot doubt that in the flowery walks of spirit life she is the same good woman that we knew so well

Truly Yours.

To A. H. STEWART, Belle Plain, Miss. HARTLEY JONES.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Brother.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Dec. 10, 18-.

DEAR HENRY:

I have learned with profound regret of the death of your brother. I condole with you most sincerely on the sad event, and, if sympathy of friends can be any consolation under the trying circumstances, be assured that all who knew him share in your sorrow for his loss. There is, however, a higher source of consolation than earthly friendship, and, commending you to that, I remain,

Yours Faithfully.

SANFORD F. BARTON.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Wife.

MY DEAR DELWIN:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Nov. 10, 18-

I know that this letter will find you filled with grief at the loss of your dear wife. You have, indeed, suffered a great affliction. A more faithful partner never lived, and few men, I venture to say, ever enjoyed more domestic tranquility than yourself.

A true wife, and a devoted mother! No higher eulogy can be pronounced upon any woman. How the little motherless children will miss her tender care! How those fragile little girls will miss her sweet presence at the evening hour, when she sat by the bedside and listened to their innocent prayers, soothing their little spirits as they dropped off to sleep! Truly the great central sun of your household has gone down, and I most truly, deeply sympathize with you in your

Let us hope, however, in the language of Scripture, "I go to prepare a place for you," that, in the golden summer of another life, children, mother and father will gather again in a sweet reunion, where partings are unknown.

Though the days are dark now, spring will come once more. Thus, I trust, pleasant days will come again for you and yours.

Send both of the little girls to our home for a month's visit, and come yourself as soon as you can find time to do so. My previously arranged departure, to-morrow, prevents my visiting you.

Your Friend, S. B. OSGOOD.

To D. B. MAXWELL,

Henderson, Kentucky.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Sister.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16, 18-.

DEAR FRIEND:
I have learned, with sorrow, of the death of your sister Helen. Though I never knew her personally, I knew her so well through you, that it seems as if I, myself, had lost a very near and intimate friend. I recollect her from that sweet face and gentleness of manner, as I saw her once in your company, that impressed me with the belief that she was one of the angelic ones of earth.

I know how deeply you must have grieved at her death. No one could mourn her loss so truly as yourself. Younger than you, frail and delicate, her guardianship entrusted to yourself, confiding everything to you, it was natural that to a sister's affection should be added, also, almost a mother's love for your gentle sister Helen. She died, too, at a time when life was apparently all blossoming before her. How hard to reconcile ourselves to the loss of dear kindred, when their continued presence is so necessary to our happiness. But may we not hope that the same sweet voice, and gentle, confiding heart, that was so dear to sister and kindred here, is waiting for you in the summer land? "Not dead, but gone before."

The loss of near friends thus calls for our contemplation of another life toward which we are all tending. You and I, dear M., have talked these matters over often. I know you expect to meet her on the other side; so do I. Believing that your faith in that golden, sunny Future, which you and I have so often considered, will sustain you, I am,

Your Ever Faithful Friend.

JAS. D. HENRY.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Daughter.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 14, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:
It is with profound sorrow that I have heard of the death of dear Mary. While you have lost a dutiful and affectionate daughter, I have lost one of the dearest friends on earth. Outside of vourself, I am confident no one could more fully appreciate her loss than myself. We were so much together that I can hardly reconcile myself to the thought that I can no more meet her here. True, her death teaches us that, sooner or later, we must all make the journey across that mystic river. The angels called, and, in the ways of an all-wise Providence, it was best that she should go. We all have the ordeal to pass. Fortunate it would be if all could be as certain of being among the exalted angels as was our darling Mary. I will come and see you soon. A propos, I send you this little poem, "The Covered Bridge."

Your Friend,

THE COVERED BRIDGE

BY DAVID BARKER.

Tell the fainting soul in the weary form,
There 's a world of the purest biles,
That is linked, as the soul and form are linked,
By a Covered Bridge, with this.

Yet to reach that realm on the other shore We must pass through a transient gloom, And must walk, unseen, unhelped, and alone, Through that Covered Bridge—the tomb.

But we all pass over on equal terms, For the universal toll
Is the outer garb, which the hand of God
Has flung around the soul.

Though the eye is dim, and the bridge is dark, And the river it spans is wide, Yet Faith points through to a shining mount, That looms on the other side.

To enable our feet in the next day's march To climb up that golden ridge,
We must all lie down for one night's rest
Inside of the Covered Bridge.

To a Friend, on the Death of an Infant.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

PEMBERTON, MISS., Nov. 18, 18-.

I realize that this letter will find you buried in the deepest sorrow at the loss of your darling little Emma, and that words of mine will be entirely inadequate to assuage your overwhelming grief; yet I feel that I must write a few words to assure you that I am thinking of you and praying for you.

If there can be a compensating thought, it is that your darling returned to the God who gave it, pure and unspotted by the world's temptations.

The white rose and bud, I send, I trust you will permit to rest upon your darling's pillow.

With feelings of the deepest sympathy, I remain, dear friend, Yours, Very Sincerely, MARION BRADSHAW.

To a Friend, on a Sudden Reverse of Fortune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 18, 18-.

FRIEND STEWART: I regret to hear of your sudden and unexpected heavy loss, and hasten to offer you, not only my earnest sympathy, but aid in whatever way I can assist you.

I know your energy and hopeful spirit too well to believe that you will allow this to depress or discourage you from further effort. Perhaps there is, somewhere, a blessing in this reverse. I have had my dark days, but I learned to trust the truth of that little stanza of Cowper:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face."

The child learns to walk after many falls, and many of our richest and most prosperous men have attained their eminence and wealth only by the experience resulting from failure.

I predict that you will build on your ruins a brilliant future. How can I serve you? Let me know; by so doing, I shall understand that you have not ceased to value my friendship.

Sincerely Your Friend,

HERBERT D. WRIGHT.

TO ROB'T H. STEWART, Singleton, Me.





ETTERS of Congratulation are very properly written upon receiving intel-

ligence of the sudden prosperity of a near and intimate friend.

They should be written as soon as possible after the occasion that calls them forth.

These letters will admit of an abundance of good-natured merriment.

Do not indulge in over-praise, or too much flowery exaggeration, lest your friend may doubt your sincerity.

No envy or discontent should show itself in such a letter. Nor should the same be marred by advice, bad news, the expression of any doubt, or any unfavorable prediction calculated to throw a cloud over the happiness of your friend.

Form of Letter Congratulating a Friend upon Election to Office.

From M. Y, Feb. 1, 15 -.

My Gear Friend Callie

My newspaper informs me that the people of your County have shown their good judgment by selecting you to represent them as Superintendent of Subtic Schools. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to hear of the choice falling upon yourself. I am confident that no person in your district could fill the place more worthily.

Accept my congratulations.

Yours Dulys, S. G. Villings Tiences,

To Miss Callie S. Spencer, Cedar Grove, Ill

Congratulating a Friend upon Receiving a Legacy.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 1, 18-.

FRIEND GEORGE:

I have learned to-day, through our friend Charlie Goodwin, of your good fortune in receiving a very material addition to your worldly possessions. Good! I congratulate you. I know of no one who more justly deserves good fortune, and of no person who will use it more worthily. You would be ever the same to me, whether good or ill success should attend your pathway. As it is, I take a friend's delight in congratulating you upon your fortune.

Your Friend. DANIEL TEMPLETON.

Kingston, Canada, April 4, 18-.

DEAR WILL:

I have just received a little missive, which informs me of two happy hearts made one. I wish you much joy. You have my earnest congratulations on the event, and good wishes for a long and serencly happy married life. May each succeeding year find you happier than the one before.

Congratulating a Gentleman upon his Marriage.

God bless you and yours, and surround you ever with his choicest blessings.

Your Friend.

JOHN K. BUEL.

Congratulating a Friend upon the Birth of a Son.

GRACELAND, FLA., Jan. 8, 18-

DEAR CLARK:
Accept my warmest congratulations upon the birth of your son. May his years be long in the land which the Lord giveth him. May he honor his father and his mother, and be the blessing and support of their declining years. I anticipate holding the young gentleman on my knee, and will be over to see you in a few days.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Henry. I remain, Faithfully Your Friend,

MY DEAR MR. BANCROFT:

DEB. HARTWELL.

Congratulating a Friend upon the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Wedding Day.

DARTMOUTH, N. H., March 5, 18-.

I acknowledge the receipt of a kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage. I have since learned that large numbers of your friends were present on the occasion, presenting you with an abundant and varied collection of silver, and other elegant and appro-

I congratulate you and your good wife upon passing the signalstation indicating a quarter of a century of bliseful wedded life. That you may both live to allow your friends to celebrate your golden and diamond weddings, is the hope of,

Your Sincere Friend, PERRY OLMSTED.

Congratulating a Lady upon her Approaching Marriage.

DEAR CATHERINE:

BANGOR, Mr., Dec. 2, 18-

Two beautiful cards on my table advise me of your approaching nuptials. Allow me to congratulate you upon the choice of such a noble man, to whom you are to entrust your life's happiness. That the mid-day and evening of your married life may be as cloudless and beautiful as the morning, is the earnest wish of,

Your Loving Friend,

NELLIE GRANT.

Congratulating a Friend on Passing a Successful School Examination.

DEAR HELEN:

UTICA, N. Y., April 6, 18-.

I was greatly pleased to hear, through our friend Mary, that you had, through diligent application, passed through the prescribed course of study in the Aurora public schools, and had graduated with honors. Knowing how deeply interested your parents and relatives have been in your success, it is particularly gratifying to have you reward them by the achievement of such rapid progress. Accept my best wishes for your future success.

Your Friend,

DELLA MAYNARD.

Congratulating an Author upon the Success of his Book.

FRIEND KEMPLE:

MARENGO, VA., May 7, 18-.

I have just finished an attentive examination of your most valuable book, and cannot wonder, after a careful reading, that it is meeting so large a sale. The world is greatly indebted to you for presenting in such an attractive form the amount of useful information you have collected within its pages.

Thanking you for the benefit I have obtained from its perusal, I Yours Truly,

SILAS ACKLEY.

Congratulating a Friend upon Obtaining a Business Situation.

FRIEND JOHN:

ASHBURY, PA., June 8, 18-

I am greatly pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the general duliness of business, you have succeeded in obtaining a clerkship. I doubt not your firm will regard themselves fortunate in securing your services. In the meantime, accept my congratulations upon your success.

Hoping that your stay may be permanent and prosperous, I am, Yours Truly

JOHN BELDEN.

CHARLES BELSHAW.



Introducing a Gentleman Seeking a Clerkship.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 13, 18-

FRIEND PATTERSON:

This letter will introduce to you my young friend, Morgan Hatfield, who has been in my employ as a clerk for the past eighteen months, and whom I would still retain, had not the disposing of a portion of my business rendered his services, with those of others of my clerks, unnecessary.

Believing that your wide influence would very materially aid him in securing a good position in the dry-goods trade in your city, I presume upon the acquaintance of an old friend in thus writing you. For reference you can use my name.

Believing that you will not afterwards regret any assistance you render the young man, I am,

A. B. PATTERSON, Esq.

HERBERT HOPKINS.

Introducing a Sister to a Schoolmate.

SALEM, OREGON, Nov. 14, 18-.

DEAR FRIEND: This will be brought you by my sister Callie, of whom you have heard me talk so much. No words of mine are necessary in introducing you. I have told you both so much of each other that you are already acquainted. I bid you love each other as well as I love you both.

Affectionately Yours,

MISS LIZZIE BRAYTON.

JENNIE

Introducing a Clerk to an Old Fellow-Clerk.

DEAR HAL.:

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, Dec. 18, 18-.

My friend and fellow-clerk, Wm. Bell, will spend a week in your city, and wants to look at the desk where you and I stood, side by side, so long. You will find him a genial, friendly fellow, and will most assuredly not regret my sending him to you.

Ever Your Friend,

CON. BALDWIN.

HALBERT STEBBINS.

Introducing a Student to the Writer's Mother.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 2, 18-.

DEAR MOTHER:

The bearer of this is my college chum, Harry Worthington. Being about to visit his parents at San Jose, I have persuaded him to stop over one train to see you and sister Kate. Harry is in the same class with myself, and is, I can assure you, a splendid fellow. Of course, you and Kate will treat him so finely as to make him, perhaps, stay longer than one day. He will tell you all the news. Your Ever Affectionate Son,

SAMMY DOBBIN.

Introducing a Friend to a Member of Congress.

DOVER, DEL., Mar. 3, 18-

HON. D. B. GRAHAM.

Respected Sir:

The bearer, Mr. D. H. Harmon, is the son of Mrs. Lieut. W. H. Harmon, of this town, whose husband was killed at the battle of Iuks, bravely defending the flag. This young man has just graduated from one of our best schools, and at my suggestion visits Washington, thinking to acquaint himself with the condition of things at the Capitol, and, if the same could be obtained, would gladly occupy a clerkship for a time. Should it be in your power to grant him such a favor, it will be warmly appreciated by his mother and myself. 1 remain,

Yours Respectfully,

V. H. MARTIN.

Introducing a Literary Lady to a Publisher.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 4, 18-.

MR. WARREN H. WEBSTER.

Dear Sir:

The bearer, Mrs. Lydia Huntington, visits New York for the purpose of conferring with some publisher relative to introducing her first book to the public. She is a lady of wellknown reputation and acknowledged talent throughout the South, and will, I feel sure, assume prominent rank ere long in the literary world. I take the liberty of an old friend to ask of you a consideration of her claims.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

B. H. CAMPBELL.

Introducing a Daughter About to Make a Visit.

MY DEAR MRS. HAMILTON:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6, 18-.

In compliance with your oft-repeated request, I send my daughter to spend a few weeks of her vacation in your delightful country home, trusting that her visit may be as delightful for her and yourself as mine was a year ago. Anticipating a visit from you all, ere the close of the present summer, I remain,

As Ever, Your Devoted Friend,

MARY DAVENPORT.









life been success," said an individual to an old and prosperous business man. "To what do you attribute

your success?" "To an admonition given me by my father, when a boy, which was this:

"First, to attend strictly to my own business. Second, to let other people's business alone. Observing this, I incurred no ill will by intermeddling with others, and I saved my time for the development and improvement of my own business."

Be very sparing of letters of advice. As a rule, you will have enough to do to attend to your own affairs; and, as a general thing, advice even when solicited is liable to give offence.

If, however, you are asked to give an opinion, you may plainly state it. Do not give it, however, as a law, nor feel offended if your advice is disregarded.

Beware of giving advice from selfishness. Sooner or later your motive will be discovered. Let your admonition be alone for the

interest and welfare of your friend. If you which you advise the person to pursue, you may expect, however, to be benefited by the course | frankly state the fact.

Advising a Young Lady to Refuse Gifts from Gentlemen.

Monroeville, O. Feb. 2, 15_

My Dear Caroline:

Your letter of the Esth ult is before me. I regret to learn that you accepted of a bracelet at the hands of Wm. Opencer. By all means return it. In its acceptance you place yourself under obligation to him, as you would to any one from whom you accept presents, unless you render an equivalent:

Nothing will more surely injure a young lady's reputation than the acceptance of many presents from different young men. When married, the gifts of your husband will come hallowed with his offection Until then, refuse gifts from all gentlemen. Fam.

> Your Sincere Friend, Harriet Och Inhill

Letter Advising a Young Man to Beware of Bad Company.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 18-

I observe, by the tone of your last letter, that you are becoming very intimate with Henry Hubbard and Barney McIntosh. I need not tell you that your letter has given me much uneasiness. These young men are bad characters, and you cannot continue your association with them, without contaminating your morals.

I am an old man, and I write this, my boy, with a most earnest desire for your happiness. You have acquired a fine education, and have entered upon your profession with every prospect of success. You have a widowed mother to support, and an orphaned sister looking to you for guidance. It becomes you, therefore, to maintain a reputation unsullied, and obtain a good credit, which, to a young man in the commencement of a business career, is equal to a large capital of itself.

Association with these young men will certainly carry you downward. They are both without employment, they drive fast horses, they wear flash jewelry, they frequent gambling houses, they both use intoxicating drink, chew tobacco, and talk profane language. What would you think of another that might be seen in their company? People will judge you as you would judge any one else. There is much truth in the old proverb, "A man is known by the company he keeps," and I would have your company such as will reflect the highest honor upon yourself.

I have written this letter earnestly and strongly, for I believe your good judgment will take it kindly; and I trust, when you sincerely reflect upon the matter, you will at once dismiss that class of associates from your company.

Your Earnest Well-Wisher and Sincere Friend,

DAVID CLINE.

Advising a Young Man Against a Hurried Marriage.

FRIEND CHARLES:

RUTLAND, VT., April 5, 18-.

You ask me if you will not act the wiser part by marrying Miss Manchester at once, and settling yourself permanently; and yet you inform me that it has been but three weeks since you first made her acquaintance. You may possibly be in jest, and perhaps in earnest; in either case, as you ask my advice, I can but give it.

The choosing of a life-companion, dear Charles, is a too serious matter to be so hastily decided. The selection of a partner for a dance or a ride may be of little moment; the choice of an associate for business may be determined in a short time; but the acceptance of a partner for life requires the most serious deliberation. You should take ample time for the study of the character, temperament, disposition and accomplishments of the lady whom you choose to be the sharer of your labors, joys, sorrows, reverses and prosperity.

Upon this step hangs a large share of your happiness in life. Do not act too hastily. Trusting, however, that I will some day see you happily married and settled, I am, as ever,

Your Most Sincere Friend, GEORGE BATCHELDER.

Advice to a Gentleman on the Subject of Health.

BOSTON, MASS., May 6, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Yours of the 2d inst. is before me. I am pleased with the prospect that you report in your business, but regret that you should be discouraged about your health. You ask me what you had better do; I will answer.

The first great secret of good health is good habits; and the next is regularity of habits. They are briefly summed up in the following rules:

1.—Sleep. Give yourself the necessary amount of sleep. Some men require five hours of the twenty-four; others need eight. Avoid feather beds. Sleep in a garment not worn during the day. To maintain robust health, sleep with a person as healthy as yourself, or no one.

2.—Dress. In cold weather, dress warmly with underclothing. Remove muffler, overcoat, overshoes, ctc., when remaining any considerable length of time in a warm room. Keep your feet warm and dry. Wash them, in warm water, two or three times a week. Wear warm stockings, large boots, and overshoes when in the snow or wet. Wear a light covering on the head, always keeping it cool.

Wear a light covering on the head, always keeping it cool.

3.—Cleanliness. Have always a pint or quart of water in the sleeping room. In the morning, after washing and wiping hands and face, then wet, with the hands, every part of the body. Cold water will not be disagreeable when applying it with the bare hands. Wipe immediately; follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is, the blood is brought to the surface of the skin, and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin, allowing impurities in the body to pass off, and have given yourself in the operation a good, vigorous morning exercise. Pursue this habit regularly, and you will seldom take cold.

4.—Infation of the Lungs. Five minutes spent in the open air, sfter dressing, infating the lungs by inhaling as full a breath as possible, and pounding the breast during the inflation, will greatly enlarge the chest, strengthen the lung power, and very effectually ward of consumption.

consumption.

5.—Diel. If inclined to be dyspeptic, avoid mince pie, sausage and other highly seasoned food. Beware of eating too freely of soups; better to eat food dry enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over-ent, partake freely of rice, cracked wheat, and other articles that are easily digested.

Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular hours, and lightly near the hour of going to bed. Eat slowly. Thoroughly masticate the food. Do not wash it down with continual drink while eating. Tell your funniest stories while at the table and for an hour afterwards. Do not engage in severe mental labor directly after hearty eating. after hearty eating.

6.—Exercise. Exercise, not too violent, but sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had each day in the open air.

gentic perspiration, should be had each day in the open air.

7.—Condition of Mind. The condition of the mind has much to do with health. Be hopeful and joyous. To be so, avoid business entanglements that may cause perplexity and auxlety. Keep out of debt. Live within your income. Attend church. Walk, ride, mix in jovial company. Do as nearly right as you know how. Thus, conscience will always be at ease. If occasionally disappointed, remember that there is no rose without a thorn, and that the darkest clouds have a silver lining; that sunshine follows storm, and beautiful spring follows the dreary winter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God, who doeth all things well.

Hoping to hear of your continued prosperity and recovery of health, I am,

ALLEN MATLOCK.

Your Very Sincere Friend, SIBLEY JOHNSON, M. D.

Advice to an Orphan Boy.

ARLINGTON, N. C., June 7, 18-

MY DEAR CHARLIE:

I received your letter last evening. I was greatly pleased to hear that you have secured a position with Colby, Henderson & Co., and that your sisters are comfortably situated in their new homes. You ask me for advice as to what you shall do to maintain the good opinion of your employers, and thus ultimately prosperously establish yourself.

This desire that you evince to please is one of the very best evidences that you will please. Your question is very commendable. How can you succeed? That should be the great question with all young men. It is best answered, perhaps, by the reply of the wealthy and honored old man, who gave this advice to his grandson:

"My boy, take the admonition of an old man who has seen every phase of human life.

"If I could give you but one precept to follow, it would be, Keep good company. But, adding more, I will say:

"Be truthful; you thus always have the confidence of others.

"Be temperate; thus doing, you preserve health and money.

"Be industrious; you will then be constantly adding to your acqui-

"Be economical; thus, you will be saving for the rainy day.

"Be cautious; you are not then so liable to lose the work of years. "Be polite and kind; scattering words of kindness, they are reflected back upon yourself, continually adding to your happiness."

Observe these directions, and you will prosper. With many wishes for your success, remember I am always,

Your Friend,

ABEL MATTOCK.





ETTERS of Excuse should be written as promptly as may be.

Any damage that may have been caused by yourself, you should, if possible, repair immediately, with inter-

In apologizing for misconduct, failing to meet an engagement, or for lack of punctuality, always state the reason why.

By fulfilling every engagement promptly, discharging every obligation when due, and always being punctual, you thereby entirely avoid the necessity for an excuse.

Any article borrowed by measure, be certain to return in larger quantity and better quality, to make up the interest. To fail to make good that which has been borrowed is the certain loss of credit and business reputation in the neighborhood where you live. No letter of apology can make amends for neglecting to pay your debts.

Apologizing for a Broken Engagement.

FREDERICK, MD., July 13, 18-.

MY DEAR MISS MERTON:

I fear that you will feel injured at my failure to keep my appointment this evening. You will, however, I know, forgive me when I explain. When about to proceed to your residence, my horse, being very restive, became so frightened at an object by the roadside as to cause his runaway, throwing me violently to the ground, breaking an arm, and completely demolishing my carriage. Regretting my failure to keep my engagement, I am yet rejoiced that the accident occurred before you had entered the carriage.

Trusting that my excuse is a sufficient apology, I remain, Your Faithful Friend.

ALBERT BIGBEE.

Apologizing for Failure to Pay Money Promptly.

DANBY, N. Y., July 11, 18-.

Mr. D. B. Frisbie. Dear Sir:

I very much regret that the failure of H. Cole & Son will prevent my payment of your note on the 20th instant, without serious inconvenience to myself. I shall be able to pay it, however, promptly on the 25th. Should the five days' delay seriously incommode you, please write me at once, and I will aim to procure the money from another source.

Your Obedient Servant. DANIEL FRAZIER.

Excuse to a Teacher for Non-Attendance of Child at School.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 4, 18-

Miss BLAKE:
You will please excuse Gertrude for non-attendance at school yesterday afternoon, she being detained in consequence of a severe headache.

Very Respectfully, MARCIA BARROWS

Apology for Breaking a Business Engagement.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Oct. 15, 18-.

MR. PAUL D. WARREN. Kensington.

Dear Sir:

I very much regret being compelled to apologize for not meeting you at the railroad meeting in Salem last Saturday, as I agreed to do. The cause of my detention was the sudden and severe illness of my youngest child, whose life for a time we despaired of. Please write me the result of the meeting. Hoping that the arrangements we anticipated were perfected, I am,

> Yours Truly. SOLOMON KING.

Apology for Delay in Returning a Book.

KENTLAND, IND., Nov. 19, 18-.

You must excuse my long delay in returning your book. The truth is, it has been the rounds for several to read, though it has not been out of our house. When I had nearly finished its reading, Aunt Mary became interested in its contents and read it through. Herglowing description of the character of the work caused mother to peruse it; so that we have kept it from you several weeks. We feel very grateful to you, however, for furnishing us such an intellectual feast, and hope to have the pleasure of doing you a like favor.

Truly Your Friend, LIZZIE BRAINARD.





T is to be hoped that you will not often be compelled to write a letter asking a favor.

Do not urge your claims too strongly. Should you be refused, you will feel the more deeply humiliated.

In conferring a favor, avoid conveying the impression that the recipient is greatly under obligation to you. Rather imply that the granting and accepting of the favor is mutually a pleasure.

Letters refusing a favor should be very kindly worded, and, while expressing regret at your inability to comply with the request, state the reason why.

Requesting the Loan of a Book.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 18-.

DEAR BERTHA:

Will you be so kind as to loan me, for a few days, "How I Found Livingstone ?" By so doing, you will greatly oblige, Your Friend,

NANNIE WHITE.

Reply Granting the Favor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 1, 18-.

I send you the book with pleasure, and hope you will enjoy its perusal as much as I did. I shall be over to see you next Thursday afternoon.

Affectionately Yours, BERTHA.

Requesting a Loan of Money.

LISBON, ILL., Feb. 2, 18-.

FRIEND BAKER:

DEAR NANNIE:

Will you do me the kindness to loan me one hundred dollars until Wednesday of next week. Having several large collections to make during the next three days, I may return the loan before then. Yours Truly,

GEORGE HASKINS.

Answer Refusing the Request.

LISBON, ILL., Feb. 2, 18-

FRIEND HASKINS:
I regret that all the money I have at liberty I am compelled to use this afternoon; else I would comply with your request with pleasure. Respectfully, JOHN BAKER.

Requesting a Letter of Introduction.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 4, 18-

I start for Boston to-morrow, to make arrangements for our excursion. I shall arrange to have the journey extend as far as the Holy Land. Be so kind, if you please, as to give me a letter of introduction to Prof. Wm. Kidder, whom I hope, also, to enlist in the

With warmest regards to your family, I remain,

Very Truly Yours, HENRY FRENCH.

Reply Granting the Request.

SPARTA, R. I., March 6, 18 -- .

DEAR FRENCH: I enclose, with pleasure, the letter to Prof. Kidder, who, I think, will be pleased to join us. Wishing you much success, Yours Truly,

BARTON RICH.

Requesting the Loan of an Opera Glass.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 7, 18-

DEAR MABEL:

Accompanied by cousin Fred and Jennie Masters, I am going to the theater to-night, and in behalf of Fred I wish you would loan me your opera-glass for the evening.

BECKIE HOWELL.

Answer Refusing the Request.

DEAR BECKIE:

THURSDAY, April 7, 18-.

Charlie Hackney called and borrowed my glass about an hour since; otherwise, I would take the greatest pleasure in granting your request. Wishing you a delightful evening, I am, Your Devoted Friend.

MABEL GALE.

Requesting the Loan of a Pistol.

FRIEND GODARD:

FRIDAY MORN., MAY 8, 18-.

Please loan me your pistol this forenoon, and oblige JOHN OGDON.

Reply Granting the Request.

FRIDAY, May 8, 18-.

FRIEND JOHN:

Accept the pistol. Beware that you do not get hurt. I shall want it to-morrow. Truly Yours,

BEN GODARD.



UALLY, in sending gifts, it is customary to accompany the same with a prettily written note. Such letters, vith their answers, are very brief, and

are usually written in the third person, unless among relatives or very intimate friends.

Though a reply should be given immediately, no haste need be made in repaying the gift, else it would seem that you feel the obligation, and will experience relief by paying the debt.

Accompanying a Betrothai Gift of a Ring.

No. 84 ELDRIDGE COURT, Jan. 1, 18-. DEAR ANNIE:

Will you accept the accompanying ring, and wear it as a pledge of the undying affection Yours Constantly,
WILLIAM.

Reply to the Foregoing.

DEAR WILLIAM:

Your beautiful gift is on my finger, where it will be ever worn as a token of your love. Yours Truly.

ANNIE.

Form of Letter Accompanying Photographs.

Rockland, Va., Oct. 20, 18_

Dear Helen:

Will you accept the accompanying photographs of husband, May, Jennie, and your humble servant, in lieu of the visit that we anticipated making you this month?

We want the photos of all your family to make our album complete, and I-shall watch the mail, expecting to get them. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your Friend, Emily Gerry.

Answer to the Foregoing.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 25, 18-

DEAR EMILY:

I regret that we are not to have the anticipated visit from you this spring. We are very thankful for the photographs, however, if we can do no better. We regard them very life-like in expression, and truthful in representation. When baby is a few weeks older, we will group ourselves together, and you shall see us as we are. Our love to all your family, and remember me as,

Your Constant Friend, HELEN STANFORD.

Accompanying a Book Sent by the Author.

SPRINGDALE, N. J., June 1, 18-.

Miss Harmon will please accept the accompanying volume as a token of the high esteem and regard of the Author,

ARTHUR WELLS.

MISS MARTHA HARMON.

Answer to the Foregoing.

No. 9 - St., Aug. 2, 18-.

Miss Harmon presents her regards to Mr. Wells, and accepts with much gratification his highly esteemed and valuable gift.

ABTHUR WELLS. Eso.

Accompanying a Boquet of Flowers to a Lady.

Will Miss Beveridge honor Mr. Haines by carrying the accompanying flowers to the concert this evening?

Answer to the Foregoing.

Miss Beveridge's compliments and thanks to Mr. Haines. His beautiful and fragrant gift will be a welcome addition to her toilet for this avening

Accompanying a Birthday Gift.

BELVIDERE, ILL., Dec. 10, 18-

FRIEND DAVID:

Sixty years ago, to-day, you and I exchanged birthday greetings, then in our twentieth year. How the years have flown by since then, sprinkling our heads with snow, and finally covering them with white! You will please accept this staff as an evidence that time cannot dim the unchanging friendship of,

Your Friend,

JOSEPH BARLOW.

Answer to the Foregoing.

FREEPORT, ILL., Dec. 10, 18-.

MY FRIEND JOSEPH:

Your very valuable and welcome gift came to-day. I lean on it, and look back. The noonday of our life has passed. Gradually we are descending the slope towards the going-down of our life's sun. It is appointed for all to reach life's meridian, stand there for a little while, and go down on the other side. Youth may not be recovered here, but I doubt not that we may be young again, in that bourne towards which we are fast passing. During my remaining years I will cherish your gift. Accept my warmest thanks, and remem-

Your Constant Friend,
DAVID BINNINGER.

Accompanying a Donation to a Clergyman.

To The Rev. Washington Smith,

Pastor of the -th St. M. E. Church.

Dear Sir:

Will you confer upon us the great pleasure of appropriating to your own use the accompanying check? It is presented by your many friends in your congregation, as a slight token of the very high esteem in which you are held by the people, as a Christian gentleman and a most eloquent and instructive preacher.

Trusting that its acceptance will afford you as much pleasure as is given us in the presentation, we are,

n the presentation, we are, Very Respectfully,

MARTIN FULLER, Wm. B. King, Chas. H. Snow.

Com. of Presentation.

Answer to the Foregoing.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 18-.

MESSES. MARTIN FULLER, WM. B. KING, AND CHAS. H. SNOW.

Gentlemen:

Your very kind and courteous letter, accompanied by your valuable testimonial, is received, for which please accept my grateful acknowledgments. The gift itself, however, is not more valued than the golden words of sympathy and encouragement that accompany its presentation. Trusting that, through God's blessing, I may be able to serve the generous donors as acceptably in the future as your testimonial leads me to suppose I have in the past, I am,

Your Very Obedient Servant, WASHINGTON SMITH.

Accompanying a Gift to a Superintendent upon Retirement.

Сикаво, Ілл., Feb. 2, 18-.

MR. ARTHUR P. STEPHENS.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, employes of the Northwestern Sheet Lead and Zinc Works, deeply regretting your departure from among us, desire your acceptance of the accompanying memorial, in testimony of our affection and respect for you as a gentleman and a mechanic, and as a faint expression of our appeciation of your kindly efforts to render our connection with this manufactory not only pleasant and agreeable to ourselves, but profitable to the company.

Deeply regretting that our connection must be severed, we shall gratefully remember our association in the past, and hope always to be held in pleasurable remembrance by you.

(SIGNED BY THE EMPLOYES.)

Answer to the Foregoing.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 8, 18-.

TO THE EMPLOYES OF THE NORTHWESTERN SHEET LEAD AND ZINC WORKS.

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of your kind letter and testimonial. Wherever fortune may cast my lot, I shall never cease to remember the pleasant associations of the past few years, and the many kind attentions I have received at your hands. If our relations and labors have been pleasant, I do not forget that they were largely made so by your always generous efforts and willing cooperation.

I will ever cherish your beautiful gift as a memorial of our pleasant years together, and can only wish that each of you, when occupying positions of trust, may be as warmly supported and as ably assisted by those in your charge as I have been since my connection with yourselves. Thanking you for this testimonial and your generous words of approval. I remain.

Your Friend,
ARTHUR P. STEPHENS.



"sis," and the baby. Even "Major," the dog, should have a mention. The little tid-bits that

are tucked in around, on the edge of the letter, are all devoured, and are often the sweetest morsels of the feast.

Let the young, more especially, keep up a continual correspondence with their friends. The ties of friendship are thus riveted the stronger, and the fires of love and kind feeling, on the altar of the heart, are thus kept continually burning bright.

will drop away into happy homes, which, if they do not make them, they will at least adorn.

And so you are married. Well, I had some intimation, months ago, that such an event might sometime take place, but really I did not think you would change your name so soon. Mrs. Charles Blackwell!—well, that does sound a little odd, I confess, but then it is a pretty name, nevertheless. I assure you I am impatient to meet you, and witness how you dignify the name.

Accept my most sincere good wishes for your future happiness, and tell your husband that he must be prepared to feel an interest in the welfare of all your old friends, especially,

> Your Friend, CALLIE BROWN.

From a Husband, Absent on Business, to his Wife.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 1, 18-

MY DEAR HENRIETTA:

I have been to the end of my journey, and am now homeward bound. Another week, and I hope to kiss my wife and bables, and tell them that this is my last journey of the winter. One or two journeys next spring, and then I am done traveling away from home. What better news can I write you than this? Yes, perhaps I have better news yet, which is, that I have completed such arrangements, during my absence from you this time, as will greatly increase my income without it being necessary for me to travel.

Is n't that pleasant? How I long to get home and tell you all about it. At present, when not closely engaged in business, I am busy thinking of many improvements that we will make around our home next summer, being the very changes that you have so long desired, but which our means hitherto have not permitted us to make.

Kiss Sammic and Tillie for me, and accept many kisses for yourself. I will write you from Cleveland, if not before. Good night.

Your Loving Husband,

WM. TILDEN.

From a Young Lady to a Schoolmate just Married.

GALVA, ILL., DEC. 26, 18-.

DEAR MINNIE:

I have just heard, through our mutual friend and former schoolmate, Nellie Crandall, that you are the first of our school-girl circle who has taken upon herself the cares and duties of married life.

Thus, one by one, I expect, our little band of joyous, happy girls, so short a time ago together,

From a Young Girl, at Boarding-School, to her Mother.

Hopeville Temale Sominary, Oct. 1, 15.

Dear Mother

I want you to write me a

letter at once, asking me to come home and see you. O dear! I am so homesick! You know, mother, this is the first time I was ever away from you so long. You must let me come right home, or I will certainly die of homesickness.

Your Miserable Child,

Ella Bennett.

To Mus. Q. G. Bennett.

Answer of the Mother.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 18-.

MY DEAR CHILD:
I am sorry that you should urge me to grant you such an unreasonable request. Of course, nothing could please me better than to have my darling little Ella sitting on my lap at this very moment; but think how seriously the absence from your school, now, would derange all your recitations for this term. You must not think of it; recollect that all your brothers and sisters have been away at school, and always remained until the vacations. It is true that you, being the youngest, have been petted more than the rest, but it would be very unfortunate to have my indulgence interfere with your studies. You know that you are the idol of our hearts; for that very reason you should endeavor to become proficient in those branches of study that will render you an accomplished lady.

Believe me, my dear child, you will find school more pleasant every day, as you get better acquainted with your schoolmates; and, through improvement in your studies, you will steadily grow in favor with your teachers.

I will write Mrs. Mayhew to render your tasks as light as possible at first, and I have no doubt she will do all in her power to aid you.

Only a few weeks, remember, and you will be home for a long vacation, which will be all the more delightful for the privation you are at present undergoing. Your father, brothers and sisters all unite with me in sending you their love.

I remain, my dear child,

Your Affectionate Mother,

NANCY BENNETT.

TO ELLA BENNETT.

Hopeville Female Seminary.

From an Absent Wife to her Husband.

DEAREST LOVE:

ARGYLE, N. Y., March 2, 18-.

I am at last safely under uncle's roof, having arrived here last evening, baby and myself both well, but really very tired. We had no delay, except about two hours at Buffalo. Uncle met me at the depot with his carriage, and, in fifteen minutes from the time of my arrival, I was cosily seated in my room, which was all in readiness for me.

Uncle and aunt seem greatly pleased with my coming, and both are loud in their praise of the baby. They very much regret that you could not have come with me, and say they intend to prevail on you to make them a visit when I am ready to go home.

Baby looks into my eyes once in a while and says, solemnly, "Papa, I do actually believe he is thinking about home, and wants to keep up a talk about you. Everybody thinks he looks like his papa.

By day after to-morrow I will write a long letter. I want you to get this by the first mail, so I make it short. With dearest love, I am, Your Wife,

CAROLINE.

Answer to the Foregoing.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., March 7.

DEAR WIFE:

I was indeed rejoiced to hear of your safe arrival, having felt no little anxiety for you, which is relieved by the receipt of your

letter. I miss you very much, the house looks so dreary without your loved presence; but I am, nevertheless, glad that you are making your visit, as the journey, I trust, will be beneficial to your health.

Kiss baby for me. Only hy his absence do I know how much I have enjoyed my play with our little Charlie.

Don't take any concern about me. Enjoy your visit to the utmost extent. In one of my next letters I will write whether I can go East and return with you.

Remember me to uncle and aunt.

Your Ever-Faithful Husband,

ARCHIBALD.

From a Servant in the City, to her Parents in the Country.

New York, June 1, 18-.

MY DEAR PARENTS:

I take the first opportunity, since I arrived in the city, to write to you. It was a sore trial, I assure you, to leave home, but since coming here I have been quite contented, and I am getting so well accustomed to my work that I begin to like my place very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict are both very kind to me. The family consists of father, mother and three children, the youngest being a little boy three years old—a beautiful little fellow, that always reminds me of brother James. Eliza, the oldest girl, is thirteen, and Martha is eleven. They are both very kind to me, and do so much about the house that it helps me very considerably.

Mr. Benedict is a clothing merchant in the city, and. I judge, is in very good circumstances. The girls are attending school at present. All the family are very regular in their attendance at church.

For the first few days here, everything seemed very strange. I hardly knew what to make of so much noise and so many people on the streets. I have now, however, become accustomed to the multitudes, and would, I presume, consider my native village very dull indeed, compared with the bustle and activity of the city.

I realize every day, dear parents, the worth of your good advice to me, which I never knew the value of so much before; thanking you for the same, I will always endeavor to follow it.

Give my love to Johnny, Mary, Jimmy and all inquiring friends. I shall anxiously look-for a letter from you. Write me in the care of Solon Benedict, No. — Thirteenth Street.

Your Dutiful and Affectionate Daughter.

BETSEY ANN FAIRBANKS.

To Mr. and Mrs. H. K. FAIRBANKS, Swallow Hill, Pa.

The Mother's Reply.

SWALLOW HILL, PA., June 7, 18-

DEAR BETSEY:

Your letter, which has been received, affords great pleasure and satisfaction to your father and myself. Nothing could give our hearts greater happiness than to know of your enjoyment and firm purpose to do right. Now that you are removed from all parental restraint, it is of the most vital importance that you implicitly rely upon the religious precepts which have been instilled into your mind, and that you daily pray to God for guidance and mercy.

We are greatly pleased that you are well situated with Mr. and Mrs. Benedict; in return for their kindness you must be honest, industrious, kind and obliging, always doing your duty faithfully, which will be a real satisfaction to yourself as well as to your employers.

Several of the neighbors, who have called, have wished to be remembered to you; Mary and Jimmy unite with you father and myself in sending you love.

We shall constantly pray for your continued protection and prosperity. I remain, dear Betsey,

Your Affectionate Mother.

HARRIET FAIRBANKS.

Letter from a Father, Remonstrating with his Son.

DANBURY, CONN., July 7, 18---.

I am sorry to learn that you are not inclined to be as strict in your line of duty as you should be. Remember, my son, that a down-hill road is before you, unless you rouse yourself and shake off immediately the habits of dissipation that are fastening themselves upon you. Be sure, dear boy, that nothing but sorrow and shame can come of had company, late hours, neglect of duty, and inattention to the obligations of morality. I am willing to think that you have not given this matter sufficient thought heretofore; that your actions are the result of thoughtlessness, rather than a disposition to do wrong. But be forewarned in time. You must change your course of action immediately, or incur my severe displeasure.

I urge this, my boy, for your sake. Remember that my happiness is bound in your own, and that nothing could give me greater pleasure than your prosperity. I trust that it will not be necessary for me to use more severe language than this.

Your Anxious Father,

RUDOLF MATHEWS.

The Son's Reply.

Boston, Mass., June 9, 13-

DEAR FATHER:

I realize that I need the good advice contained in your letter. I am aware, as I stop to think of my conduct, that I have given you reason for anxiety, but I intend, by attention to my business hereafter, and a complete reformation of my habits, to give you no occasion for concern about me in the future. Believe me, I love and respect you too much to intentionally wound your feelings, or to bring down your gray hairs with sorrow.

Excuse me, dear father, for having given you this uneasiness, and trust me as.

Your Affectionate and Repentant Son.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

From a Married Man to a Friend About to Marry.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 20, 18-

FRIEND BATCHELDER:

Can it be possible? Am I right, or am I dreaming? Has it come to this at last? You, Batchelder Button - you cynic, railer against women, the unalterable, unchangeable bachelor, is it possible that you have at last been captured, and have surrendered all your ordnance, heavy guns and small arms to the enemy?

What a defeat! That large, strong heart of yours all crumbling to pieces, and surrendering to Cupid's battery!

Well, now, seriously, my friend, from my point of view, I think you have done a very sensible thing. The man who goes the journey alone through life, lives but half a life. If you have found the woman fitted by temperament and accomplishments to render your pathway through life the joyous one that the married state should be, you are certainly to be congratulated for awakening to a true sense of your condition, though rather late in the day.

Though but slightly acquainted with Miss Howell, I have formed a very favorable idea of her intelligence and worth, which opinion, I believe, is generally shared by those who know her best. I doubt not, with her your married life will be a continually happy one.

Your Friend.

HERBERT TRACEY.

From a Young Man Who Has Recently Entered College.

HARVARD COLLEGE, MASS., May 18, 18-

DEAR FATHER:

I am happy to inform you that I passed my examination with credit, if I am to believe the commendation bestowed upon me by Dr. H-

I was very agreeably surprised, soon after my arrival, to meet my former schoolmate, Hartley Montague, who is one of the most respected and influential in his class, with whom I am, as formerly, on quite intimate terms. Many things are quite new to me here. The society is very much mixed, and I cannot tell just where my level is; but I trust I shall be able to follow the good advice of my parents, and always do credit to myself and my relatives, who have labored so assidnously to advance me to this position.

I thank you for the check you so kindly sent me, which was fully adequate to cover all expenses of entrance, and leave me a surplus sufficient for the rest of the term.

Love to dear mother and sisters. Hoping to meet you all at our forthcoming commencement, I am,

Your Affectionate Son.

BARFORD D. CLAY.

Descriptive Letter From a Young Man at the "Oid Home," to his Parents in the West.

DEAR PARENTS:

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., June 18, 1873.

Agreeable to your request, I take the first opportunity, after my visit to the "old home" and a hurried call upon our relatives, to write you how I found the people and scenes that you knew so well in the days lang syne, and that I remember as a boy.

I arrived at Cambridge after a ninety minutes' ride from Troy. What a great change in traveling! When last I was here, it was a day's journey from Troy, by stage-coach. To-day, New York, in time, is nearer to our old home than Troy was then; and Troy, after traveling among the thriving, driving cities of the great West, seems like a wayside village, instead of the great metropolis that it once seemed to be; though it is a beautiful, growing, wealthy manufacturing city to-day, nevertheless. It is not that the villages and cities that we once knew grow less, but by observation and comparison we class them where they belong.

At Cambridge I secured a livery team for a three days' solourn among the scenes of my boyhood. Up the Battenkill. Could it be that this was the great river in which my parents were in such constant fear of their boy being drowned? Was this the Mississippi of my childhood? Alas! that I had floated down the Ohio River to the real Mississippi, that I had been up the Missouri, two thousand miles from its month, and that I had navigated the Father of Waters from its fountain-head to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico.

Had the Battenkill been drying up? Not at all. Though a brook, comparatively, there are the same milldams, the same trout-holes, and the same bending willows by its side; and the first to meet me among our old neighbors was uncle Nat., the same old jolly fisherman, returning from his daily piscatorial excursion, with a small string of trout. Uncle Nat. complains bitterly of the scarcity of fish at present in the river, caused, he says, by "them city chaps" from Troy, New York and Albany, who are in the habit of sojourning during the summer months in the hotels among the mountains hereabouts.

Stopping first at uncle Henry's, I visited the old homestead towards evening on the day of my arrival. Whatever may be said about the village and rivers growing smaller, it must certainly be admitted that the mountains, hills and rocks hold their own. Up there, on the hillside, was "the old house at home," which I had not seen for fifteen years. I went up the walk. There were the maples that I assisted father in planting, twenty years ago - great, spreading trees now. There was the same rosebush that mother and I cared for sixteen years ago. No other evidence of the flowers and shrubbery that mother so much delighted in remained about the premises.

I had learned that the place had passed into the hands of an Irishman named Sweeny, so I rapped at the front door, and was met by Mrs. S., from whom I obtained permission to stroll around the place. "Oh, yes," said the kind-hearted woman, "go all about, and when Mr. Swainv comes, he'll go wid ye."

So I strolled in the quiet evening hour, alone, among the scenes of my childhood, where we boys picked stones and played ball in the summer, and slid down hill and chopped firewood in the winter. The barn was the same old barn. I clambered to its old girtbeam, and sat looking down on the haymow where I had jumped, hundreds of times, into the hay below. I climbed to the box, close under the rafters, where we boys used to keep doves. The same box is there yet. I went down into the stables, where we hunted hens' eggs. Apparently, the same speckled hens are there now. And down around the barn are the same old maples, and willows beside the brook.

I went out to the fields. What immense tracts of land I thought these ten-acre fields, when I was a boy! The same orchards are there. The old Jones sweet-apple tree is dead, however, and none of the trees are looking thrifty. I took a drink from the upper spring, in the Barnes lot, which tasted just as cool as ever, and getting down on my hands and knees to drink seemed like old times. I saw a woodchuck and several squirrels, in my walk, and heard the same old caw, caw, of the crows, which brought back the past the most vividly of anything I had heard.

Returning, and looking through the house, I found almost everything changed. Two American and three Irish families had occupied it since we left, and they, evidently thinking that they would soon leave, did not pretend to make any improvements for their successors to enjoy. To sum up the description of the house - it has never been painted since we left; the dooryard fence is gone; the woodhouse has been removed; the outdoor cellar has caved in; the wagonhouse leans so badly it is liable to fall over at any time; the house itself, in a few years, will go the way of the fences; and most of the outbuildings are already gone. Nearly every American family that once lived here has gone West; the population of the vicinity, at the present time, being largely made up of Irish. Another generation, and, it is probable, scarcely an American will be left to tell the tale. Though sorrowing to see the wreck of our old home, I am greatly enjoying the visit. The scenery is truly beautiful; though, unfortunately, the people here know nothing of its beauties, and it takes us some years on the level plains of the West to learn to appreciate it.

One thing must be said of the people here, however, especially the Americans that are left—they take their full measure of enjoyment. With continuous snow four months in the year, the winter is made up of sleighriding to parties and festal occasions; the sunshine of spring is the signal for maple-sugar-making, and sugaring-off parties; the hard work of summer is broken up by fishing, berrying, and frequent excursions to various parts of the country; the fall is characterized by apple-parings and corn-huskings; so that, with their maple sugar, berries, cream, trout, honey and pumpkin ples, they are about the best livers and happiest people I ever met. I never knew, till I returned, that they enjoyed themselves so well.

I will continue the record of my visit in my next.

Yours Affectionately,

ALFRED T. WEEKS.

Descriptive Letter.

From a Young Lady Visiting Chicago, to her Parents in the East.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1873.

DEAR PARENTS:

Having been the rounds among our relatives here, I seat myself to give you something of an idea of this wonderful city—in many respects one of the most remarkable on the face of the earth, having a population to-day of over 300,000.

You have heard so much of the city that I must give you a brief sketch of its history.

The first white man ever known to have set foot on the spot where Chicago now stands, was a French Missionary, from Canada, named Pierre Jacques Marquette, who, with two others, having been on a missionary tour in the southern part of Illinois, when homeward bound was detained at this place in the fall of 1673, in consequence of the severe cold, until the following spring. That was two hundred years ago.

The first settler that came here was Point-au-Sable, a St. Domingo negro, who, in 1796, commenced a few improvements -- seventy-seven years since. Au-Sable soon afterwards removed to Peoria. Ill., his improvements passing into the hands of one Le Mai, a Frenchman, who traded considerably with the Indians. The first permanent settler here was John Kinzie, who came over from St. Joseph, Michigan, and commenced his improvements in 1804 - sixty-nine years ago. Mr. Kinzie was, indeed, what Romulus was to Rome, the founder of the city. There was a fort built that year, a blockhouse made of logs, a few rods southwest of what is now known as Rush street bridge. Mr. Kinzie had a house near the south end of the bridge, which bridge, of course, had no existence in those days. An employe of Mr. Kinzie, named Ouilmette, a Frenchman, had a cabin a little west of Mr. Kinzie; and a little further west was the log cottage of one Burns, a discharged soldier. South of the fort, on the South Side, a Mr. Lee had a farm, in the low swamp lands, where now stands the heart of the business center of the city, and his cabin was a half mile or so down the river.

For a quarter of a century the growth of the village was remarkably slow, as shown by the fact that in 1830 there were but twelve houses in the village, with three suburban residences on Madison street, the entire population, whites, half-breeds and negroes, making about one hundred. That was forty years ago.

I should have told you that Chicago has a river, which is doubtless the cause of the wonderful commercial growth of the place of late years, which, at the time of its discovery, was two hundred feet wide, and twenty feet deep, with banks so steep that vessels could come up to the water's edge and receive their lading. A half mile or more from the mouth of the river, the stream divides: that portion north of the stream being known as the North Side; that between the forks, the West Side; and that south of the river, the South Side.

At that time, the North Side was covered with a dense forest of black walnut and other trees, in which were bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, deer and other game in great abundance; while the South Side, now the business center, was a low, swampy piece of ground, being the resort of wild geese and ducks. Where the court house stands, was a pond, which was navigable for small boats. On the banks of the river, among the sedgy grass, grew a wild onion, which the Indians called Chikago, and hence the name of the city.

On a summer day, in 1831, the first vessel unloaded goods at the mouth of the river. In 1832, the first frame house was built, by Geo. W. Dole, and stood on the southeast corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. At an election for township trustees in 1833,—just forty-one years since—there were twenty-eight voters. In 1840, there were less than 5,000 people in the place. Thus you see this city, now the fifth in the order of the population in the United States, has grown from 5,000 to 300,000 in thirty-three years.

It is needless for me to describe the wonderfully rapid up-building of the city since the fire. You have heard all about it. What I want to tell von more especially is concerning our relatives. Uncles John. William and James, you recollect perhaps, all came here in 1836. They worked that summer for different parties, and until the next spring, when, in the summer of 1837, each of the men they had labored for failed. Uncle John had due him \$150. Fortunately, as he thought, he was able to settle the claim at fifty cents on the dollar, and with \$75 he left the place in disgust, and went to work for a farmer in Dupage County, a little distance west of Chicago. Uncle William could not get a cent. He even proposed to take \$50 for the \$175 that were due him, but cash could not possibly be obtained. He finally settled his claim by taking six acres of swampy land on the South Side, which he vainly tried to sell for several years that he might leave the city; but, unable to do so, he continued to work in Chicago. Uncle James took fifteen acres in the settlement of his claim, which he also found it impossible to sell, his experience being about the same as that of uncle William. Well, now the luck begins to come in. Uncle William got independent of his land by and by, but at last sold an acre for money enough to put up one of the most elegant residences you ever beheld. He sold afterwards another acre for money with which he bought a farm three miles from the court house, that is now worth \$500,000. With two acres more, he got money enough to put up five business blocks, from which he gets a revenue, each year, sufficient to buy several farms.

Uncle James' experience is almost exactly similar to uncle William's. He has sold small portions of his land at various times, re-investing his money in real estate, until he is worth to-day about \$2,000,000. Uncle William is said to be worth about the same amount. Uncle John came in from the country a few years ago, and, in various capacities, is working for his brothers around the city, being to-day a poor man; but will, I presume, be just as rich in eternity as uncles James and William.

All have interesting families of intelligent children, among whom I have almost terminated one of the most delightful visits I ever made. Such in brief is the history of Chicago, and a sketch of two of its sample rich men, who were made wealthy in spite of themselves.

In my next I will describe the parks and boulevards about the city. Till then, adieu.

Your Affectionate Daughter, AMELIA SPARLAND.







F all letters, the love-letter should be the most carefully prepared. Among the written missives, they are the most thoroughly read and re-read, the longest preserved, and the most likely to be regretted in after life.

IMPORTANCE OF CARE.

They should be written with the utmost regard for perfection. An ungrammatical expression, or word improperly spelled, may seriously interfere with the writer's prospects, by being turned to ridicule. For any person, however, to make sport of a respectful, confidential letter, because of some error in the writing, is in the highest degree unladylike and ungentlemanly.

NECESSITY OF CAUTION.

As a rule, the love-letter should be very guardedly written. Ladies, especially, should be very careful to maintain their dignity when writing them. When, possibly, in after time the feelings entirely change, you will regret that you wrote the letter at all. If the love remains unchanged, no harm will certainly be done, if you wrote with judgment and care.

AT WHAT AGE TO WRITE LOVE-LETTERS.

The love-letter is the prelude to marriage—a state that, if the husband and wife be fitted for each other, is the most natural and serenely happy; a state, however, that none should enter upon, until, in judgment and physical development, both parties have completely matured. Many a life has been wrecked by a blind,

impulsive marriage, simply resulting from a youthful passion. As a physiological law, man should be twenty-five, and woman twenty-three, before marrying.

APPROVAL OF PARENTS.

While there may be exceptional cases, as a rule, correspondence should be conducted only with the assent and approval of the parents. If it is not so, parents are themselves generally to blame. If children are properly trained, they will implicitly confide in the father and mother, who will retain their love until they are sufficiently matured to choose a companion for life. If parents neglect to retain this love and confidence, the child, in the yearning for affection, will place the love elsewhere, frequently much too early in life.

TIMES FOR COURTSHIP.

Ladies should not allow courtship to be conducted at unseasonable hours. The evening entertainment, the walk, the ride, are all favorable for the study of each other's tastes and feelings. For the gentleman to protract his visit at the lady's residence until a late hour, is almost sure to give offence to the lady's parents, and is extremely ungentlemanly.

HONESTY.

The love-letter should be honest. It should say what the writer means, and no more. For the lady or gentleman to play the part of a coquette, studying to see how many lovers he or she may secure, is very disreputable, and bears in its train a long list of sorrows, frequently wrecking the domestic happiness for a life-time. The parties should be honest, also, in the state-

ment of their actual prospects and means of support. Neither should hold out to the other wealth or other inducements that will not be realized, as disappointment and disgust will be the only result.

MARRYING FOR A HOME.

Let no lady commence and continue a correspondence with a view to marriage, for fear that she may never have another opportunity. It is the mark of judgment and rare good sense to go through life without wedlock, if she cannot marry from love. Somewhere in eternity, the poet tells us, our true mate will be found. Do not be afraid of being an "old maid." The disgrace attached to that term has long since passed away. Unmarried ladies of mature years are proverbially among the most intelligent, accomplished and independent to be found in society. The sphere of woman's action and work is so widening that she can to-day, if she desires, handsomely and independently support herself. She need not, therefore, marry for a home.

INTEMPERATE MEN.

Above all, no lady should allow herself to correspond with an intemperate man, with a view to matrimony. She may reform him, but the chances are that her life's happiness will be completely destroyed by such a union. Better, a thousand times, the single, free and independent maidenhood, than for a woman to trail her life in the dust, and bring poverty, shame and disgrace on her children, by marrying a man addicted to dissipated habits.

MARRYING WEALTH.

Let no man make it an ultimate object in life to marry a rich wife. It is not the possession, but the acquisition, of wealth, that gives happiness. It is a generally conceded fact that the inheritance of great wealth is a positive mental and moral injury to young men, completely destroying the stimulus to advancement. So, as a rule, no man is permanently made happier by a marriage of wealth; while he is quite likely to

be given to understand, by his wife and others, from time to time, that, whatever consequence he may attain, it is all the result of his wife's money. Most independent men prefer to start, as all our wealthiest and greatest men have done, at the foot of the ladder, and earn their Where, however, a man can independence. bring extraordinary talent or distinguished reputation, as a balance for his wife's wealth, the conditions are more nearly equalized. Observation shows that those marriages prove most serenely happy where husband and wife, at the time of marriage, stand, socially, intellectually and pecuniarily, very nearly equal. For the chances of successful advancement and happiness in after life, let a man wed a woman poorer than himself rather than one that is richer.

POVERTY.

Let no couple hesitate to marry because they are poor. It will cost them less to live after marriage than before - one light, one fire, etc., answering the purpose for both. Having an object to live for, also, they will commence their accumulations after marriage as never before. The young woman that demands a certain amount of costly style, beyond the income of her betrothed, no young man should ever wed. As a general thing, however, women have common sense, and, if husbands will perfectly confide in their wives, telling them exactly their pecuniary condition, the wife will live within the husband's income. In the majority of cases where men fail in business, the failure being attributed to the wife's extravagance, the wife has been kept in entire ignorance of her husband's pecuniary resources. The man who would be successful in business, should not only marry a woman who is worthy of his confidence, but he should at all times advise with her. She is more interested in his prosperity than anybody else, and will be found his best counselor and friend.

CONFIDENCE AND HONOR.

The love correspondence of another should be held sacred, the rule of conduct being, to do to others as you wish them to do to you. No woman, who is a lady, will be guilty of making light of the sentiments that are expressed to her in a letter. No man, who is a gentleman, will boast of his love conquests, among boon companions, or reveal to others the correspondence between himself and a lady. If an engagement is mutually broken off, all the loveletters should be returned. To retain them is They were written under cirdishonorable. cumstances that no longer exist. It is better for both parties to wash out every recollection of the past, by returning to the giver every memento of the dead love.

HOW TO BEGIN A LOVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Some gentlemen, being very favorably impressed with a lady at first sight, and having no immediate opportunity for introduction, make bold, after learning her name, to write her at once, seeking an interview, the form of which letter will be found hereafter. A gentleman in doing so, however, runs considerable risk of receiving a rebuff from the lady, though not always. It is better to take a little more time, learn thoroughly who the lady is, and obtain an introduction through a mutual acquaintance. Much less embarrassment attends such a meeting; and, having learned the lady's antecedents, subjects are easily introduced in which she is interested, and thus the first interview can be made quite agreeable.

The way is now paved for the opening of a correspondence, which may be done by a note inviting her company to any entertainment supposed to be agreeable to her, or the further pleasure of her acquaintance by correspondence, as follows:

148 --- St., July 2, 18-.

Having greatly enjoyed our brief meeting at the residence of Mrs. Powell last Thursday evening, I venture to write to request permission to call on you at your own residence. Though myself almost entirely a stranger in the city, your father remembers, he told me the other evening, Mr. Williams of Syracuse, who is my uncle. Trusting that you will pardon this liberty, and place me on your list of gentleman acquaintances, I am, Yours, Very Respectfully,

HARMON WILLIAMS.

Favorable Reply.

944 --- St., July 8, 18-.

Mr. Harmon Williams Dear Sir:

It will give me much pleasure to see you at our residence next Wednesday evening. My father desires me to state that he retains a very favorable recollection of your uncle, in consequence of which he will be pleased to continue your acquaintance.

Yours Truly. MYRA BRONSON.

Unfavorable Reply.

— ST., July 2, 18—.

Miss Myra Bronson, making it a rule to receive no gentleman visitors upon such brief acquaintance, begs to decline the honor of Mr. Williams' visits.

HARMON WILLIAMS, Esq.

An Invitation to a Place of Public Amusement.

MISS FARRINGTON:

462 - St., April 4, 18-.

May I request the very great pleasure of escorting you to Barnum's Museum, at any time which may suit your convenience? To grant this favor will give me very much pleasure. No pains will be spared by myself to have you enjoy the occasion, and I will consult your wishes in every particular as to time of calling for you and returning. Waiting an early reply to this, I remain,

Most Sincerely, CHAS. STEVENSON.

Reply Accepting.

. 876 — St., April 7, 18—.

Dear Sir: I thank you for your very kind invitation, which I am happy to accept. I will appoint next Monday evening, at which time, if you will call for me at our house, I will accompany you. Yours Sincerely.

CLARA FARRINGTON.

Reply Refusing.

876 - St., April 4, 18-.

Dear Sir: I am grateful to you for your very polite invitation, but, as I should go only with my own family were I to attend any place of amusement, I am unable to avail myself of your kindness. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours Truly,

CLARA FARRINGTON.

Reply with Conditions.

876 - St., April 4, 18-

MR. STEVENSON.

Dear Sir: I shall be most happy to visit Barnum's Museum with you, but will prefer being one of a company in which yourself is included, such also being the wish of my mother, who sends her kind regards. A visit from you at our house, next Tuesday evening, will enable us to decide upon the time of going.

Very Sincerely,

CLARA FARRINGTON.

Love at First Sight.

DEAR MISS HAWLEY:

96 - St., June 1, 18-

You will, I trust, forgive this abrupt and plainly spoken letter. Although I have been in your company but once, I cannot forhear writing to you in defiance of all rules of etiquette. Affection is sometimes of slow growth, but sometimes it springs up in a moment. I left you last night with my heart no longer my own. I cannot, of course, hope that I have created any interest in you, but will you do me the great favor to allow me to cultivate your acquaintance? Hoping that you may regard me favorably, I shall await with much anxiety your reply. I remain,

Yours Devotedly

BENSON GOODRICH.

Unfavorable Reply.

MR. GOODRICH.

694 - St., June 1, 18-

Sir: Your note was a surprise to me, considering that we had never met until last evening, and that then our conversation had been only on commonplace subjects. Your conduct is indeed quite strange. You will please be so kind as to oblige me by not repeating the request, allowing this note to close our correspondence. MARION HAWLEY.

Favorable Reply.

MR. GOODRICH.

694 --- St., June 1, 18-

Dear Sir: Undoubtedly I ought to call you severely to account for your declaration of love at first sight, but I really cannot find it in my heart to do so, as I must confess that, after our brief interview last evening, I have thought much more of you than I should have been willing to have acknowledged had you not come to the confession first. Seriously speaking, we know but very little of each other yet, and we must be very careful not to exchange our hearts in the dark. I shall be happy to receive you here, as a friend, with a view to our further acquaintance. I remain, dear sir,

MARION HAWLEY.

A Lover's Good-bye Before Starting on a Journey.

MY DARLING MINNIE:

104 - St., May 10, 18-

I go west, to-morrow, on business, leaving my heart in your gentle keeping. You need be at no expense in placing a guard around it, for I assure you that, as surely as the needle points towards the pole, so surely my love is all yours. I shall go, dearest, by the first train, hoping thereby to return just one train sooner, which means that not an hour, not a minute longer will I be absent from you, than is imperatively necessary. Like the angler, I shall "drop a line" frequently, and shall expect a very prompt response, letter for letter. No credit given in this case; business is business - I must have prompt returns.

Ever Faithfully Yours, WINFIELD BAKER.

Reply to the Foregoing.

814 — Sт., May 10, 18-

DEAR WINFIELD:

I have had my cry over your letter - a long, hard cry. Of course, I know that does not help the matter any. I suppose you must go, but I shall be so lonely while you are gone. However, you promise that you will return at the earliest moment, and that is one little ray of sunshine that lines the cloud. Shall we be enough happier after your return to pay for this separation? Thinking that we may be, I will let that thought sustain me. In the meantime, from this moment until your return I will think of you, just once - a long-drawn-out thought.

Yours Affectionately,

MINNIE LA SURE.

Letter Asking an Introduction through a Mutual Friend.

— Sт., April 2, 18—

FRIEND HENRY:

I am very desirous of making the acquaintance of Miss Benjamin, with whom you are on terms of intimate friendship. Will you be so kind as to give me a letter of introduction to her? I am aware that it may be a delicate letter for you to write, but you will be free, of course, to make all needed explanations in your letter to her. I will send her your letter, instead of personally calling upon her myself, thus saving her from any embarrassment that may result from my so doing. By granting this favor, you will much oblige,

Yours, Very Respectfully,
WM. H. TYLER.

Reply.

117-St., April 2, 18-.

FRIEND TYLER:

Enclosed, find the note you wish. As you will observe, I have acted upon your suggestion of giving her sufficient explanation to justify my letter. Your desire to please the lady, coupled with your good judgment, will, I doubt not, make the matter agreeable.

Truly Yours,

HENRY PARSONS.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

DEAR Miss BENJAMIN: This will introduce to you my friend Wm. Tyler, who is very desirous of making your acquaintance, and, having no other means of doing so, asks of me the favor of writing this note of introduction, which he will send you, instead of calling himself, thus leaving you free to grant him an interview or not. Mr. Tyler is a gentleman I very highly respect, and whose acquaintance, I think, you would not have occasion to regret. Nevertheless, you may not regard this a proper method of introduction, in which case, allow me to assure you, I will entertain the same respect for yourself, if you will frankly state so, though it would be gratifying to Mr. Tyler and myself to have it otherwise. With sincere respect, I am,

Very Respectfully, HENRY PARSONS.

To the Father of the Lady.

RESPECTED SIR:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Jan. 1, 18-

I take this means of consulting you on a subject that deeply interests myself, while it indirectly concerns you; and I trust that my presentation of the matter will meet with your approval.

For several months your daughter Mary and myself have been on intimate terms of friendship, which has ripeued into affection on my part, and I have reason to think that my attentions are not indifferent to her. My business and prospects are such that I flatter myself I can provide for her future, with the same comfort that has surrounded her under the parental roof. Of my character and qualifications, I have nothing to say; I trust they are sufficiently known to you to give confidence in the prospect of your child's happiness.

Believing that the parents have such an interest in the welfare of the daughter as makes it obligatory upon the lover to consult their desires, before taking her from their home, I am thus induced to request you to express your wishes upon this subject.

I shall anxiously await your answer

Your Very Obedient Servant,

DANIEL HARRISON.

To Wm. FRANKLIN, Esq.,

184 ---- ST.

Favorable Reply.

MY DEAR MR. HARRISON:

184 - St., Jan. 1, 18-.

I very highly appreciate the manly and honorable way in which you have addressed me in reference to my daughter Mary.

Believing you to be honest, industrious, ambitious to do well, and possessed of an excellent moral character, I unite with Mrs. Franklin in the belief that our darling child may very safely trust her happiness to your protecting care.

If agreeable and convenient to you, we shall be happy to have you dine with us to-morrow.

Very Sincerely Yours,

WM. FRANKLIN.

TO MR. DANIEL HARRISON.

Unfavorable Reply.

184 — 8т.

DEAR SIR:

Highly appreciating the straightforward and gentlemanly manner in which you have written me concerning a subject that every parent has an interest in, I am compelled to inform you that, though my daughter has treated you with much friendliness, as she is accustomed to with all her friends, she will be unable to continue with you a love acquaintance with a view to marriage, owing to a prior engagement with a gentleman of worth and respectability, which contract she has no occasion to regret.

Fully sensible of your most excellent qualities, and the compliment paid in your selection of her, my daughter unites with me in the wish that you may meet with a companion in every way calculated to ensure your happiness.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

TO MR. DANIEL HARRISON.

WM. FRANKLIN.

Reply to a Young Man that Uses Tobacco.

662 --- St., July 18, 18-

MB. BANNISTER.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your courteous letter, containing a declaration of love. I will be frank enough with you to admit that, while I have been sensible of your affectionate regard for me for some months, I have also cherished a growing interest in you. In truth, to make a candid confession, I most sincerely love you. I should, perhaps, say no more, but I feel it due to you, as well as to myself, to be strictly honest in my expression, lest we foster this growing love, which, under present conditions, must be broken off.

I have always admired your natural ability; I appreciate you for your industry; I respect you for your filial conduct towards your parents. In fact, I consider you quite a model young man, were it not for one habit, which has always been, heretofore, a very delicate subject for me to speak of, fearing that it might give you offense. But believing it best that I be true to my convictions and state my objections plainly, I thus freely write them.

I have reference to the use of tobacco. Apparently, this is a little thing. I am aware that ladies generally consider it beneath their notice; but so thoroughly convinced am I that it is one of the most destructive habits, sapping the morality and vigor of our young men, that I could never consent to wed a man addicted to its use, my reasons being as follows:

It would impoverish my home. Only ten cents a day expended for a cigar, in a lifetime of forty years, with its accumulations of interest, amounts to over four thousand dollars! The little sum of eleven cents per day, saved from being squandered on tobacco, and properly put at interest, amounts in that time to \$5,160! No wonder so many homes, the heads of which use tobacco, are without the comforts of life.

It might wreck my happiness. It is a well-known physological fact that the use of tobacco deadens the sense of taste; that water and all common drinks become insipid and tasteless when tobacco is used, so that the person using the same involuntarily craves strong drink, in order to taste it. Therein lies the foundation of a large share of the drunkenness of the country. Observation proves that, while many men use tobacco that are not drunkards, almost every drunkard is a user of tobacco, having nearly always formed the habit from the use of this narcotic weed.

It would surround me with filth. To say nothing of the great drain on the physical health by the constant expectoration of saliva, thus ruining the health of many robust constitutions, I could not endure the fetid breath of the tobacco-user. I sicken at the sight of the brown saliva exuding from between the lips; physiology proving that, with tobacco-chewers, nearly all the waste fluids from the body pass through the mouth. I am immediately faint at the thought of dragging my skirts through spittle in a railway car, or any place where it is thrown upon the floor; I turn with disgust at the atmosphere—God's pure, fresh air—that is tainted with the stench of tobacco smoke.

It would corrupt my husband's morals. All the associations of tobacco are bad. It is true that many good men use tobacco. It is also a truth that nearly every man that is bad is addicted to its use. To smoke in peace, the man must resort to the place where others smoke. In that room are profanity, obscene language and every species of vulgarity. There may be occasionally an exception. The fact is patent, however, that, in the room in which vulgarity and obscentty prevail, there is always tobacco smoke in the air, and the vile spittle on the floor.

You will forgive me for speaking thus plainly. I love you too well to disguise my feelings on the subject. I could not possibly constantly love a tobacco-user, for the reasons that I have given.

While I devotedly love you, I cannot consent that you should bestow your affections upon a person that would instinctively repel you. Believing, therefore, under the circumstances, that our further correspondence should cease, I remain,

Your Friend and Well-Wisher,

MARIETTA WILCOX.

Letter to an Entire Stranger.

478 --- Sr., Jan. 1, 18-.

Miss Henderson:

I beg to apologize for addressing you thus, being an entire stranger; but having the misfortune to be unknown to you is my excuse for this strange proceeding, which, I am well aware, is entirely at variance with the rules of etiquette. I have for two sabbaths seen you at church, and I am frank to confess that your appearance has made so deep an impression upon me as to make me extremely desirous of forming your acquaintance. I am, at present, a clerk in the ribbon department at Smith & Brown's store. Will you do me the great favor of allowing this to commence a friendship, which, I trust, will never be regretted by yourself. Please deign to give me at least

a single line in reply to this, and oblige,
Your Sincere Admirer,
WESLEY BARNUM.

Unfavorable Reply.

Mr. Barnum.

Dear Sir:

I considerably question whether it is due to propriety to answer your note at all. But as you might fear that your letter had miscarried, and thus be induced to write again, it is best, probably, for me to make an immediate reply, and thus settle the affair entirely, and relieve you, possibly, of further suspense. It will be impossible for me to recognize you, or to think under any circumstances of permitting an acquaintance to be commenced by such an introduction as you seem to deem sufficient. More especially should I regret allowing a friendship to be formed by recognitions in the hours of divine service in church, while the mind should be employed in religious observances. You will, therefore, please understand that I am not favorable to further recognition, nor to a continuance of correspondence.

AMELIA HENDERSON.

Reply More Favorable.

355 --- Sт., June 10, 18-.

MR. BARNUM.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note, and must confess that I am surprised at your request. I am entirely opposed to commencing, on general principles, an acquaintance with such an introduction, and consider it very improper, especially to allow it to originate in church during the hours of divine service. Were it not that I think your meaning kind and your intentions good, I would return your letter unanswered. As it is, I will take your request under consideration, and, if I think best to grunt it, you may know of the fact by my recognition at the close of the service in the Sabbath School.

Respectfully,
AMELIA HENDERSON.

An Advertisement in a Morning Paper.

DERSONAL.—Will the lady who rode up Broadway last Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, in an omnibus, getting out at Stewart's, accompanied by a little girl dressed in blue suit, please send her address to D. B. M., Herald office?

REMARKS.

It is useless to advise people never to reply to a personal advertisement like the above. To do so is like totally refusing young people the privilege of dancing. People will dance, and they will answer personal advertisements. The best course, therefore, is to properly direct the dancers, and caution the writers in their answers to newspaper personals. If the eye of the young lady referred to meets the above advertisement, she will possibly be indignant at first, and will, perhaps, resolve to pay no attention to it. It will continue to occupy her attention so much, however, and curiosity will become so great, that, in order to ease her mind, she will at last give her address; in which case she makes a very serious mistake, as any lady replying to a communication of such a character, giving her name and residence to a stranger, places herself at a great disadvantage. Should her communication never be answered, she will feel mortified ever afterwards that she committed the indiscretion of replying to the advertisement at all; and, should the person she addresses prove to be some worthless fellow who may presume to press an acquaintance upon the strength of her reply, it may cause her very serious perplexity and embarrassment.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that she should not give her name and address as requested; and yet, as the advertisement may refer to a business matter of importance, or bring about an acquaintance that she will not regret, she may relieve her curiosity on the subject by writing the following note in reply:

THE REPLY.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

D. B. M.:

I find the above advertisement in the "Herald" of this morning. I suppose myself to be the person referred to. You will please state your object in addressing me, with references.

Address,

A. L. K., Herald Office.

It is probable that the advertiser, if a gentleman, will reply, giving his reasons for requesting the lady's address, with references, upon receiving which, the lady will do as she may choose relative to continuing the correspondence; in either case, it will be seen that she has in no wise compromised her dignity, and she retains the advantage of knowing the motive and object that prompted the advertisement, while she is yet unknown to the advertiser.

Great caution should be exercised in answering personals. The supposition is, if the advertiser be a gentleman, that he will honorably seek an interview with a lady, and pay court as gentlemen ordinarily do. Still, an occasion may happen to a man, who is in the highest sense a gentleman, wherein he sees the lady that he very greatly admires, and can learn her address in no other way without rendering himself offensive and impertinent; hence, the apparent necessity of the above personal advertisement.

Instances have also occurred where gentlemen, driven with business, and having but little time to mingle in female society, or no opportunity, being strangers comparatively, desirous of forming the acquaintance of ladies, have honestly advertised for correspondence, been honestly answered, and marriage was the result.

Those advertisements, however, wherein Sammy Brown and Coney Smith advertise for

correspondence with any number of young ladies, for fun, mutual improvement, "and what may grow out of it, photographs exchanged," etc., young ladies should be very wary of answering. Instances have been known where scores of young ladies, having answered such an advertisement, could they have looked in upon those young men, a week afterwards, would have seen them with a pile of photographs and letters, exhibiting them to their companions, and making fun of the girls who had been so foolish as to answer their advertisement.

It is true that no one but the meanest kind of a rascal would be guilty of such a disgraceful act as to advertise for and expose correspondence thus, and it is equally true that the young lady who gives the advertiser the opportunity to ridicule her shows herself to be very foolish.

Personal Advertisement.

DERSONAL.—A gentleman, a new comer in the city, having a sufficiency of this world's goods to comfortably support himself and wife, is desirous of making the acquaintance of a lady of middle years, with a view to matrimony. Address, in the strictest confidence, giving name, residence and photograph, H. A. B., Station H, Postoffice.

THE REPLY.

To H. A. B.

I am led to suppose, from the reading of the above, that it is dictated in sincerity, by a desire to meet with a lady who would be treated with candor and respect. I have at present no acquaintance to whom I am inclined to give a very decided preference, nor have I ever had any very distinct ideas on the subject of marriage. I am free, however, to confess that, should circumstances favor my acquaintance with a gentleman whom I could honor and respect, I might seriously think of a proposal. Believing that you wish, as you intimate, this letter in confidence, I will say that I am - years old, am in receipt of annually, from property that is leased. I have been told that I was handsome, though others, probably, have a different opinion. Of that fact, you must be the judge. I am entirely free to select whomsoever I may choose. My social standing, I trust, would be satisfactory, and my accomplishments have not been neglected. It is not necessary that I should write more. I shall be happy to correspond with you with a view to better acquaintance, when, if mutually agreeable, an introduction may take place. You desire me to send name, address and photograph, which, I trust you will perceive, would be improper for me to do. It is due to myself, and, under certain circumstances, to you, that I should be very guarded as to the manner of my introduction. A letter addressed to M. A. L., Station A, Postoffice, will reach me

1 sign a fictitious name, for obvious reasons.

Respectfully,
NANCY HILLIS.

A Gentleman Makes a Frank Acknowledgment. — Gushing with Sentiment, and Running Over with Poetry.

MY DEAR MARY:

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Oct. 1, 18-

One by one the brown leaves are falling, reminding us that the golden summer that we have so delightfully loitered through approaches its close. How thickly our pathway has been strewn with roses; how fragrant have been the million blossoms; how sweetly the birds have sung; how beautiful have been the sunny days; how joyous have been the starry nights! Dear M., I do not need to tell you that this delightful summer has been to me one grand Elysian scene. I have gazed on and dreamed of thy beauty. I have been fed by thy sparkling repartee and merriment; I have drank at the fountain of thy intellectuality; but the feast is ended, and gradually the curtain is falling. Dear, beautiful summer; so beautiful to me because of thy loved presence. And standing now on the threshold of a scene all changed, I take a last, fond, long, lingering look on the beautiful picture that will return to me no more; and yet, who knows, but on in that great eternity we may live again these Eden hours.

"Like a foundling in slumber, the summer day lay
On the crimsoning threshold of even,
And I thought that the glow through the azure-arched way
Was a glimpse of the coming of Heaven.
There together we sat by the beautiful stream;
We had nothing to do but to love and to dream
In the days that have gone on before.
These are not the same days, though they bear the same name,
With the ones I shall welcome no more.

"But it may be the angels are culling them o'er,
For a Sabbath and Summer forever,
When the years shall forget the Decembers they wore,
And the shroud shall be woven, no, never!
In a twilight like that, darling M. for a bride—
Oh! what more of the world could one wish beside,
As we gazed on the river unroll'd
Till we heard, or we fancied, its musical tide,
Where it flowed through the Galeway of Gold?"

Dearest, you must forgive my ardent expressions in this letter. With a temperament gushing to the brim and overflowing with sentiment and rhapsody, I have passed the fleeting summer in thy charming presence in one continual dream of poesy. I cannot now turn back to the solemn duties before me, without telling you what trembled on my tongue a thousand times, as we gathered flowers together and wove our chaplets in the sunny days gone by. Dear, darling Mary, I love you, I adore you. How often in the beautiful moonlight nights, as we strolled among the lilacs and the primroses, have I been on the verge of clasping your jeweled hand and telling you all my heart. But, oh! I did not quite dare; the hours were so delightful, even as they were. Fearing that I might be repulsed, I chose to accept the joy even that there was, rather than run the risk of losing it all.

How many a morning have I arisen and firmly resolved that, ere another day, I would know my fate! But, ah! the twilight would fall, and the evening hour would pass by, and I never completely dared to risk the result of a declaration. The morrow I knew would be joyous if I bridled my impulse; it might not be if I made a mistake. But the dream has passed by. To-morrow, I bid adieu to these silvan groves, the quiet meadows and the gurgling brooks, to go back to the prose duties of business. And now, at the close of this festal season, as I am upon the verge of going, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, I have told you my heart. I have not the slightest idea what your reply will be. You have been to me one continual puzzle. If your answer is adverse, I can only entertain the highest respect for you ever in the future; and memory shall keep alive the recollection of the most blissful summer I have ever known. If your reply is favorable—dearest, may I fondly hope that it will be?—then opens before me a great volume of happiness, of which this joyous summer has been but the opening chapter.

Dear M., may I come again and see you, and address you henceforth as a lover? The messenger who brings you this will return again in an hour for your answer. I need not tell you what an hour of suspense this will be to me. Upon your reply hangs my future. If your reply is favorable, I shall tarry another day; and will you grant me a long interview, as I have much to talk over with you? If unfavorable, please return this letter with your note. Accept my warmest thanks for the entertainment which I, in common with others, have received at your hand in the past; and, if I may not sign myse!f your devoted lover, I shall at least, I trust, have ever the pleasure of subscribing myself,

Your Sincere Friend, CLARENCE HARRINGTON.

Favorable Reply.

DEAR CLARENCE:

I shall not attempt in this to answer your missive with the same poetic fervor that colors your letter from beginning to

end. While it is given you to tread the emerald pavements of an imaginative Eden, in my plainer nature I can only walk the common earth.

I fully agree with you in your opinion of the beautiful summer just passed. Though in seasons heretofore many people have been here from the cities, I have never known a summer so delightful. Yes, Clarence, these three months have been joyous, because—shall I confess it?—because you have been here. I need not write more. You have agreed to stay another day; I shall be at home this afternoon, at two o'clock, and will be happy to see

Yours Very Truly,
MARY SINGLETON.

To a Lady, from a Gentleman Confessing Change of Sentiment.

844----St., April 2, 18--.

MISS MARION THORNTON:

Your note accusing me of coldness is before me. After spending several hours in a consideration of this subject, to determine what is my duty, I have concluded that it is decidedly best for me to be perfectly frank with you, and give my reasons for a change of sentiment.

I do not think we could live happily together if we were married, because, from disparaging remarks I have heard you make concerning people that are not wealthy, I think you would be entirely dissatisfied with my circumstances; and the further fact that you allow your mother to do all the drudgery of the household, you sitting in the parlor entertaining gentlemen, and affecting to have no knowledge of housekeeping, is proof that our tastes would not accord in home matters. I consider it just as honorable, and just as important, that young ladies should do something to support themselves, as that young men should. If the opportunities are not as great for them to go abroad. they can, at least while at home, learn to be good in sewing, cooking and housekeeping, and thus be prepared when opportunities offer, to make prudent, economical, tidy housewives. I do not under-value the importance of being proficient in the lighter accomplishments which go to make a lady at ease in society; but I vastly more prize

the lady who knows how to get an excellent breakfast early in the morning, who is not only a model of neatness herself, but relieves her mother in household duties, keeping her younger brothers and sisters clean and orderly.

I have admired and loved you for your musical talent and your fine conversational powers, but, as I could not keep the necessary servants to enable you constantly to gratify those talents to the exclusion of the more substantial duties, I feel that our marriage would be a mistake for us both.

You asked my reason for my changing love; I have reluctantly, yet plainly, stated it. Hoping, however, that you may always be happy in life, I am,

Your Friend,

CLINTON HOLMES.

Reply to a Young Man Addicted to Intemperance.

667_____ It., Nov. 7, 18___

Mr. Spellman.

Gear Sir

Your kind invitation to accompany you to the opera, to-marrow evening, is received. Under ordinary circumstances, I would be delighted to go with you, believing you at heart to be really a most excellent gentleman. I regret to add, however, that I have undoubted evidence of the fact that you are becoming addicted to the use of the wine-cup. I regard it entirely unsafe for any young lady to continue an intimacy with a young man upon whom is growing the habit of intemperance. With an earnest prayer for your reformation, ere it be too late, I beg you to consider our inti-macy at an end.

Bespectfully, Kelen Sanford

One Way of Breaking the Ice.

MY DEAR FRIEND CAROLINE:

584 - St., July 1, 18-

I returned yesterday from a brief trip into Canada, my journey being most agreeable; only one little episode breaking the monotony, as I neared home, which was this: in the next seat behind me in the car sat a young couple, who were evidently regretting that their ride was so near an end. Though buried in my reading, I could not avoid hearing much that they said. One question asked by the young man made a striking impression on my mind. "Maggle," said he, "we have now been acquainted a good while; you know me, and I know you. I do not need to tell you that I love you with all my heart; now, do you love me?"

I knew the young fellow had taken that occasion, when the cars were thundering along, so that he might not be knocked down by the beating of his own heart. I confess to have been guilty of eavesdropping, then. I listened intently for the lady's answer, but just at that monent, as my ill luck would have it, another train came thundering by us, and her voice was drowned in the noise. I got to thinking like this: suppose you and I were riding thus, and I should ask precisely the same question; what would be your reply? I am very curious to know what your answer would be, and shall await a letter from you, with much anxiety.

Most Truly Yours,

ROLAND MILLS.

An Offer of Marriage.

DEAREST BERTHA:

248 — Sт., Dec. 10, 18—.

I have intended, oh, how many times! when we have been together, to put the simple question which I intend this note shall ask; but, although apparently a very easy matter to ask the hand in marriage of one I so deeply love as yourself, it is no easy task. I therefore write what I have never found courage in my heart to speak. Dearest, will you bestow upon me the great happiness of permitting me to call you mine? If I have spoken this too boldly, you will forgive; but I fondly hope that you will not be indifferent to my appeal. I trust, if you answerthis in the affirmative, that you will never regret doing so. Anxiously awaiting your answer, I remain,

Yours Affectionately,

HARLAN DEMPSTER.

Favorable Reply.

867 — Sт., Dec. 10, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

Your proposal is quite unexpected to me, but it is made with such candor and frankness that I can take no offence. I cannot, in this note, give you a definite reply. Marriage is a very serious matter; and, while I regard you with the greatest favor, I desire to consult my near relatives, and consider the subject myself carefully for a few days, ere I give you a final answer. I think I can assure you, however, that you may hope.

Very Sincerely.

FANNIE KIMBALL.

Letter from a Young Man Who Proposes Marriage and Emigration.

DEAR CLARA:

482 - St., April 16, 18-.

You have doubtless heard of my intention to go West in the coming month. Though surrounded here with my relatives and all the many friends of my boyhood, I have an intense desire to try my fortune amid new scenes, feeling that the fetters that now bind me and seem to hinder my upward progress will then be broken.

I shall sunder my ties with some regrets, but, to commence my business career as I am desirous of doing, I must make the sacrifice; in doing so, I do no more than thousands have done before me. In the great, broad fields of the growing West, a young man of resolution, ambition, honesty, temperance and perseverance cannot fail, I believe, to better his condition much more rapidly than he can here; you will, I think, coincide with me in this opinion.

Dear Clara, of all my farewells, none will be so sad to me as that I shall bid to you. Dear, dear Clara, you cannot be indifferent to the fact that I have long devotedly leved you; and, at the hour of parting, I feel that I cannot go without telling you my heart, and asking you if I may not have your love in return. And now, while I am asking, will you not take me and my heart, and in turn allow me to be your protector through life?

Dearest, I am going to press my suit still further. Will you not be mine before I go, and accompany me on my journey? I know this is asking a great deal of you. To accept of this proposition, is to take you from a home of affluence, where you are surrounded with every desired comfort. I have no right to ask the sacrifice; and yet I have resolved to make bold before I go, and tell you all. If you accept my offer, and will consent to cast your fortunes with me-out in the great Sea of the Hereafter, I can assure you that no trouble or sorrow will come to you through me; and that, as you will be my dear, dear companion and sacred trust, so will I be to you all the plover and husband can be.

Now, dearest, if you will accept my future as your own, and place yourself by my side, accepting the sorrow and partaking of the joy that is in store for me, you will make me the happlest of men. If you assent, God grant that you may never regret your faith. Do not decide the question hastily. The sacrifice is such, in leaving home and kindred, that you may not accept of my proposal even though you love. When you have fully determined, however, please send the answer, which I shall most anxiously await. Ever, Dear Clara,

Your Affectionate,

HENRY ADAMS.

Reply.

172 - St., April 16, 18-.

DEAR HENRY:

I can make a reply to your candid question at once. I do not need to deliberate upon it long. I love you; I confide in you. I will trust you; I will go with you; I will accept the love and the future you offer. You may have many joys; you may experience some sorrows: I will share and bear them all with you, trusting that patient, earnest, willing effort may crown our labors with success. Believing that God will guide and prosper us, I can only add, hoping to see you soon, that I am,

Ever yours,

CLARA DUNIIAM.







WEDDING CARDS.

F the lady who marries resides with her parents, with relatives, guardians, or friends, and the marriage receives the approval of those parties, the ceremony usually takes place at the residence of the bride, or at the church where she generally attends; a reception being held at her resi-

dence soon afterwards or upon the return from the bridal tour.

Some parties prefer to marry very quietly, having but few guests at the wedding. Others make more elaborate display, and observe the time as an occasion of general rejoicing. Where many guests are invited, it is customary to issue notes of invitation to those persons whose attendance is desired, accompanied by wedding cards bearing the name of the bride and groom. The form of wording such notes and cards has changed but little for several years, though the style in which such wording appears, changes frequently.

Two methods are pursued in preparing the invitations and cards: one being to have them neatly printed from type; the other, and more expensive manner, is to have them engraved and printed in the metropolis, by a card-engraver, who makes an exclusive business of preparing such cards.

The later style for cards and notes of invitation is to have the most of the wording in a light script, upon very fine, white, billet paper, and the cards upon thin bristol-board, sometimes long, and frequently nearly square, according to fancy.

The following cards and notes of invitation, while expressing the suitable wording, do not,

in all cases, represent the size of the card or note of invitation. They are of various sizes, according to fancy, and generally a little larger than here illustrated.

In sending the note of invitation, it is customary to inclose the cards in the same envelope. In cases where no guests are invited, yet it is desired to inform the acquaintances throughout the country of the marriage, it is usual to inclose the cards alone. Formerly, it was common to use but one card, having Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith in the center of the card, while the lady's maiden name was placed upon the lower left-hand corner. Of late, it is regarded more in style to use two cards, one considerably larger than the other; the larger bearing the names, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, the smaller, the lady's name alone, thus:



Hattie M. Magnard.

If it is definitely decided where the future permanent residence of the newly wedded couple is to be, it is proper to place the name of the town and state, at the lower left-hand corner of the larger card, as shown herewith.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith,

Invitations to the Wedding.

HE following, are among the many of the various styles of notes of invita-

tion to the wedding ceremony. The form shown

here, is printed on paper about the width, but a little shorter than, commercial note paper, the wording being on the lower half of the sheet. In the center of the upper half of the sheet is the monogram, composed of the initial letters of the surnames of the bride and groom, blended together. This monogram is also printed upon the flap of the envelope containing the invitation and cards. The accompanying is the note of invitation issued by Mr. & Mrs. D. Collins, on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, M. Louise, to Jay H. Sabray; the ceremony taking place at their residence. Two cards accompany this note, one reading Mr. & Mrs. Jay II. Sabray, the other, M. Louise Collins.





Actual size of one form of Note of Invitation. This dotted line shows the fold.

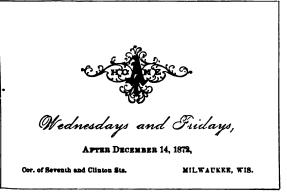


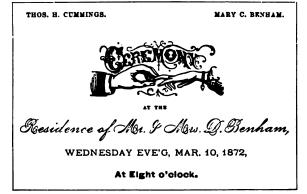
Request the pleasure of your Company at the Marriage of their Daughter,

M. Louise to Jay W. Sabray,

Thursday, September 19th, '72, at 8 o' clock, P. M.

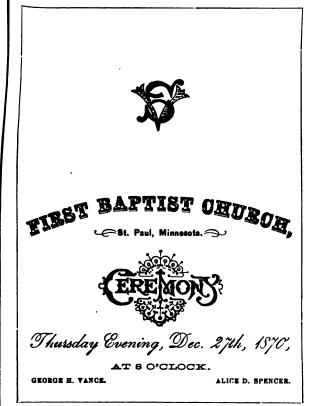
If desirous of giving information of the time of return from the bridal tour, and an invitation to receptions afterwards, the address is omitted on the larger card, and a third card may accompany the other two, worded as follows: This style of invitation, printed on a fine card about the size of a large envelope, is frequently employed. If desirous of using colored cardboard, a light olive or pink tint is sometimes admissible, though white is always in best taste.

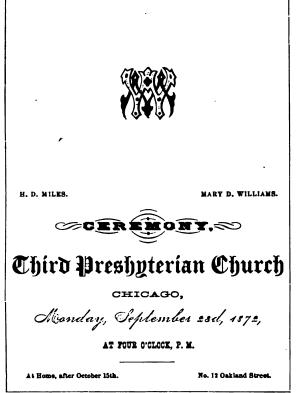




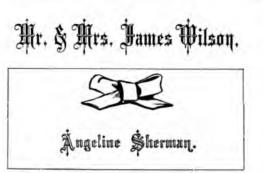
This style of invitation, requiring no cards, is frequently used:

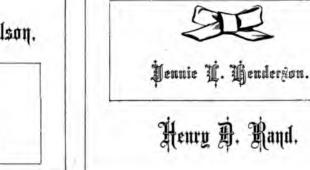
The following note, announcing, "At Home," after October 15, requires no cards:





The cards are often made in this proportion, and fastened with a ribbon, thus: Not unfrequently the cards are fastened at the top, as shown in this illustration:





The following invitation is accompanied by the cards shown above, fastened by a ribbon in the center. The larger card bears the names of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson; the other, the name of the bride, Angeline Sherman. The succeeding invitation is issued by the parents of the bride, the reception taking place at their residence, after the ceremony at church. As with the other invitations, this is also accompanied by the monogram.







In most of the States, the common law requires that the male be fourteen and the female twelve years of age, before the marriage can take place. In certain States, seventeen for males and fourteen for females; in others, the age for males is eighteen, for females, fourteen.

Formerly in certain Eastern States, parties intending to marry were required by statute to record a notice of such intent with the town clerk for three weeks, at the expiration of which time, if no objection was interposed, the clerk was authorized to give a certificate to that effect, and the clergyman or magistrate was empowered to perform the ceremony. In various States, the law requires that parties intending marriage shall

previously obtain from the city or town clerk, a certificate of their respective names, occupations, ages, birth-places, and residences upon receipt of which, any clergyman or magistrate is authorized to perform the ceremony.

In several States of the Union, the consent of the parents or guardians is required, before the proper officer can issue a license, if the male be under twenty-one years, or the female under eighteen

In some of the States, a license to marry must first be procured of the city, town, or county clerk, empowering the clergyman or magistrate to marry the contracting parties, which is worded as follows:

Marriag -State of-	F		Litense.
Marriage, GREETIN To celebrate the rites and	G: You are hereby ceremonies of Marrio	authorized to join in the ige, between £At	on legally authorized to solemn c holy bonds of Matrimony, an custom and laws of the State
***************************************	, and you are requi	red to return this licen	se to me within thirty days, fro
under the penalty of On	e Hundred Dollars.	picate of the same, appli	ended thereto, and signed by yo
10	tness	***************************************	, Clark
de la	our said Court and the	Seal thereof, at his of	lice, on
Seal.	in said County, this do	y of	, A.D.,187
8 8		(County Clerk
			cramy cara
Server B		Ŧ.	
Server B	County.	ł,	
State of	County. S.S.	***************************************	
State of the Atr.	day of, and	Æ	, 187, I joined in Marriag
State of the Atr. authority given in the	above License, and the	M	, 187, I joined in Marriag

The Ceremony.

The license procured, the ceremony of marriage may take place wherever it best suits the convenience of the parties marrying, and may be performed by a clergyman, justice of the supreme court, judge of an inferior court, justice of the peace, or police justice; one or more witnesses being present to testify to the marriage. The clergyman or magistrate may visit the candidates for matrimony at a private residence, hotel, hall, church or other place; or the parties may call upon the clergyman at his residence, or visit the magistrate in his office, where the rite may be performed. When the ceremony is conducted by the magistrate, the following is the usual form.

Form of Marriage.

(The man and woman rising, the justice will say to the man :)

"Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance, in the holy estate of Matrimony, to love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health, and, for-saking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as you both shall live?"

(Then, addressing the woman, the justice will say:)

"Will you have this man to be your wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance, in the holy estate of Matrimony, to love, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as you both shall live?"

(The parties answering in the affirmative, the justice will then instruct to join hands, and say:

"By the act of joining hands you take upon yourselves the relation of husband and wife, and solemnly promise and engage, in the presence of these witnesses, to love, honor, comfort and cherish each other as such, so long as you both shall live; therefore, in accordance with the laws of the State of ————, I do hereby pronounce you husband and wife."

Short Form of Marriage.

(The justice will instruct the parties to rise and join hands, and then say:)

"By this act of joining hands you do take upon yourselves the relation of husband and wife, and solemnly promise and engage, in the presence of these witnesses, to love and honor, comfort and cherish each other as such, as long as you both shall live; therefore in accordance with the laws of the State of _______, I do hereby pronounce you husband and wife."

The form used by clergymen is essentially the same, though the wording may vary slightly to suit the occasion and conform to the rites of the church under which the parties marry.

The marriage license is returned by the magistrate or clergyman to the clerk that granted it, for record. At the time of procuring the license, however, the bridegroom or other person should obtain a blank marriage certificate, usually furnished by the clerk, which should be filled by the clergyman or magistrate at the close of the ceremony, certifying to the marriage of the parties; which certificate should be always preserved by the husband and wife, as proof of marriage, if necessary, when they have removed to other parts of the country.

The following is the form of the marriage certificate:

Marriage	A HE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	Certificate.
plate of	ES CERTIF	FIES
That of in the Sta	y, by me joined together	
		Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy



SIDE from guests at the expense entirely be is underst the prize. are wealt standing

SIDE from the entertainments of guests at the residence of the bride, the expenses of the marriage are entirely borne by the groom, who is understood to be the winner of the prize. If the parties marrying are wealthy and of undoubted standing and respectability in

society, they can appropriately celebrate the nuptial ceremony in an expensive manner, the occasion being taken by the relatives and friends as an opportunity for the making of every description of present to the bride and groom. If, however, the parties move in the humbler walks of life, an expensive bridal tour, and very great display at the wedding, are not advisable. It is much better for the newly wedded couple to commence life in a manner so plain and modest that succeeding years cannot fail to steadily increase their wealth and give them better People always more highly opportunities. respect those persons who steadily go upward, no matter how slowly, than those that attempt a display beyond their ability honestly to maintain.

To legally marry in the United States, only a few incidental expenses are really necessary. Of these, the license costs, in different States, from one to two dollars, and the magistrate, for performing the ceremony, is allowed by law to charge two dollars. While no law regulates the price, it is customary to quietly present the clergyman five dollars or more, according to the ability and liberality of the groom. In giving notice of the marriage to the newspaper, it is

courtesy always to enclose, with the same dollar bill.

The wording of the marriage notice videpend upon circumstances. If the parties has large circle of acquaintances, to whom the desire to offer an apology for not having invitation to the wedding, they will announce, with notice, that no general invitation extended, thus:

MARRIED.

LEONARD — REYNOLDS. — In this city, at the residence of the br father, January 1, 1873, by the Rev. Chas. G. Robinson, rect. Christ Church, Mr. Theron D. Leonard and Mrs. A. B. Reyn daughter of Wm. Fairbanks, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards

Other marriage notices, according to circustances, will read as follows:

In this city, by the Rev. H. A. Henderson, Charles H. Will and Myra B. Cooley, both of Chicago.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Belmont, at the resic of the bride's uncle, Harvey Baker, Esq., Cyrus E. Maynard, of York, and Miss Lizzie H. Wentworth, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On Thursday, January 20th, at the residence of Mr. Asa Sprague Mayberry St., Auton D. Miller, of St. Joseph, Mich., and Harri-Sprague, of this city. St. Joseph papers please copy.

At the Leland house, Springfield, Ill., January 30, by the Rev. Stoddard, Stephen M. Byron, of Detroit, Mich., and Carrie D. P of Springfield, Ill.

On the evening of the 30th, at the Revere Honse, by Winfield (ner, Miss Emma Brown to William Wedgewood, all of this city.

In this city, on Monday, at the residence of the bride's father, MA. Waldron and Miss Agnes E. Willett.

The ceremonies took place at the residence of Henry lett, Esq., on Beverly Place, yesterday morning at nine o'c only a select company of friends being present. The hi couple departed at once on their wedding tour, with New' as their main point of destination. Their visit will be protrauntil the middle of next month, when, upon their return, Waldron will assume the secretaryship of the Great Wes Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, to which position has been recently called by the directors of the company.



PRINTED ON CARDS AND CIRCULARS.

Die Ren

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Simmonds,

RECEIVE FRIENDS,

Wednesday Evening, May 10th,

At 8 o'clock.

Mr. & Mrs. W. Bartlett,



BURLINGTON, Friday Evening, Sept. 20th,

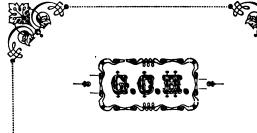


Ar. § Mrs. William Stewart,



Wednesday Eve'g, Nov. 10th, '71,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.



GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4TH, 1871.

- COMPLIMENTARY. &-

MG:

Committee of Arrangements •

D. O. LEWIS, WM. W. BEOWN, D. B. SNOW, G. HIRAM D. KING, CHAS. WILSON, H. R. POTWIN.









How to Prepare the Register; giving Names of the Family, Births, Marriages and Deaths.

URING LIFE, a carefully prepared record of the family, which should be arranged by the head of the household, is of great convenience for reference. This register should contain the name, birth, marriage, and death of each member of the family. It may be kept in the Bible, on a paper prepared

especially for the purpose, suitable for framing, or in any manner whereby the same may be preserved. It may also contain brief biographical sketches of members of the family.

N preparing the register, care should be taken to give the names of the family in full, the town and state where each was born, and date of birth; the state and town where each died, and date of death; town and state where each married, and date, together with the name of the

officiating clergyman, or magistrate, and of one or more witnesses to the marriage. In proying claims to pensions, or heirship to estates, this is frequently of great importance. Observe carefully the form of record shown on the opposite page.

SOURCE OF CHILDREN.

UARDIANS and parents are also recommended to prepare in a book of blank pages, made for the purpose, a biographical sketch of each child under their charge, noting peculiarities of birth, attending physician, color of hair, eyes, &c., when born; strength of constitution, subsequent disposition, age at the child first walks, talks, reads, writes, first

which the child first walks, talks, reads, writes, first attends school, and so on upwards until the child is able to take up the record itself.



HE child's record should be made very full and explicit for many reasons, the principal being that it may be of great service to the future biographer of the child, while the physiologist may draw an important lesson by a comparison between the habits of infancy and those

of mature years. This record will certainly be a matter of value to the family, and like the infant-picture, it will be of especial interest to the man and woman as a daguerreotype of their early years.



HENRY DANIEL BAKER. MARY EMILY BAKER.

NAMES.

CHILDREN.

WILLIAM WARD BAKER.
HIRAM KING BAKER.
WALTER HENRY BAKER.
MARY EMILY BAKER.
SARAH ADOLINE BAKER.
CHAS, ALBERT DOW BAKER.

BIRTHS.

May 2, 1800, at Concord, N. H. June 7, 1810, at Troy, N. Y.

August 6, 1834, at Rome, N. Y. April 14, 1837, at Rome, N. Y. July 2, 1839, at Rome, N. Y. May 10, 1842, at Rome, N. Y. Nov. 18, 1845, at Detroit, Mich. Oct. 4, 1848, at Detroit, Mich.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8, 1850, at Rome, N. Y.

June 9, 1862, at Detroit, Mich.

April 17, 1869, at Rome, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1855, at Detroit, Mich.

MARRIAGES.

By Whom Solemnized.

Names of Witnesses.

HENRY DANIEL BAKER and MARY EMILY MUNSON.

000000000000000

CHILDREN.

WILLIAM WARD BAKER and BERTHA JANE CORBETT.

WALTER HENRY BAKER and ALICE ANN BAILEY.

MARY EMILY BAKER and MYRON BURTON ELDRIDGE.

CHAS. A. D. BAKER and FLORENCE PERCY BRIGGS. By the Rev. A. H. BURLING, June 2, 1831, At Troy, New York.

By the Rev. D. P. SMITH, Sept. 1, 1859, At Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

By the Rev. ARTHUR BROWN Sept. 4, 1865, At Rome, New York.

By the Rev. D. O. SMITH, Aug. 16, 1865, At Detroit, Michigan.

By Wm. M. Kellogg, J. P., March 4, 1872, At St. Louis, Missouri. In Presence of A. D. Baker, MARY E. SUEBMAN, CYNTHIA BENSON.

In Presence of Thos. E. Andrews, W. H. Burton.

In Presence of Selden Marshall, Susan Maynard.

In Presence of CAPT. O. D. KEMPLE, MALVINA SIMPSON, HARBIET PUTNAM.

In Presence of Chas. D. Wells, Abigail Minard.



GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER WEDDINGS.



ASHION has established the custom, of late years, of celebrating certain anniversaries of the marriage, these being named as follows:

The celebration at the expiration of the first year is called

the corron wedding; at two years comes the PAPER; at three, the LEATHER; at the close of five years comes the WOODEN; at the seventh anniversary the friends assemble with the WOOL-EN, and at ten years comes the TIN. At twelve years the SILK AND FINE LINEN; at fifteen the CRYSTAL wedding. At twenty, the friends gather with their CHINA, and at twenty-five the married couple, that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century, are rewarded with SILVER gifts. From this time forward, the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable. At the thirtieth anniversary, they are presented with PEARLS; at the fortieth, come the RUBIES; and at the fiftieth, occurs the celebration of a glorious GOLDEN wedding. Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace. If, however, by any possibility they reach the seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their DIAMOND wedding.

In issuing the invitations for celebrating these anniversaries, it is customary to print them on a material emblematical of the occasion. Thus, thin wood, leather, cloth, tin-foil, silk, silver and gold paper, and other materials are brought into use.

Of course, those who accept of such an invitation, and partake of the hospitalities of the host and hostess, are expected to contribute to the collection of gifts that will grace the occasion.

The form of invitation for such an anniversary is represented in the following:



Invitation to the Crystai Wedding.



Invitation to the China Wedding.



Invitation to the Silver Wedding.



MR. & MRS. H. R. MEAD,

Cordially invite you to be present at their Twenty-Fifth Wedding

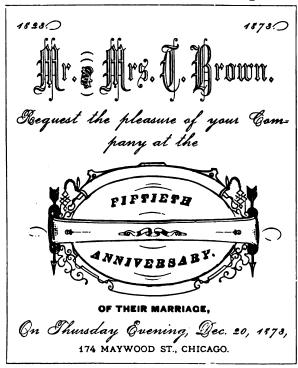


On Monday Evening, June 16, 1873.

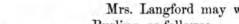
No. 700 Broadway, New York.

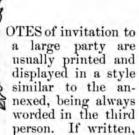
Ceremony at 8 o'Clock.

Invitation to the Golden Wedding.









and among intimate friends, a more familiar style may be adopted.

Invitations should be written or printed upon a whole sheet of small note-paper, and should be issued at least a week before the time appointed for the party, so that, if necessary, a suitable dress may be obtained. For a costume ball or masquerade, two weeks is the usual time allowed for preparation.

The letters R. S. V. P. are sometimes put at the end of a note. They stand for the French phrase, "Repondez s'il vous plait" -- answer, if you please. It is better, however, when an answer is particularly desired, to say, "An answer will oblige."

It is courtesy to reply promptly to a note of invitation requesting an answer.

If no reply is requested, and you send no regrets, it is understood that you accept the invitation.

Send invitations, to persons in your own city or neighborhood, by your own messenger. It is regarded a violation of etiquette to send them by mail.

Mrs. Langford may write to her intimate friend, Miss Burling, as follows:

Invitation to an Intimate Friend.

June 7th, 18_

Dear Ligie:

We are to have a little social

party on Wednesday evening next, which will be very incomplete without you. Flease come, and bring your cousin with you. He will not, I bust, require a more format invitation, as he knows he will be very welcome.

Your Friend,

Harriet Langford

Wednesday Evening.

Invitation to a Lawn Soiree.

MR. & MRS. HARRINGTON.

Mr. D. C. HARRINGTON.

Request the pleasure of your company, at a Lawn Soiree, Friday evening, from half-past seven to half-past ten o'clock, June 20th, 18—, weather permitting.

R. S. V. P.

Invitation to an Evening Party.

Mrs. Langford requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Bell's company on Thursday evening, 7th inst., at seven o'clock.

No. 7——St., Dec. 1st.

Answer Accepting the Invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell accept, with pleasure, Mrs. Langford's kind invitation for Thursday evening, the 7th inst.

No. 8 ---- St., Dec. 2d.

Answer Declining the Invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell regret their inability to accept Mrs. Langford's kind invitation for Thursday evening, the 7th inst.

No. 8 ----- St., Dec. 2d.

Invitation to a Dinner Party.

Mr. Conklin presents his warm regards to Mr. Belden, and requests the pleasure of his company to dinner, on Thursday next (18th) at 5 o'clock. Mr. Conklin expects the pleasure, also, of receiving Mr. Wilbur, of Buffalo.

An answer will oblige.

No. 44 ---- St., June 16, 18-.

Answer Accepting the Invitation.

Mr. Belden presents his kind regards to Mr. Conklin, and accepts, with pleasure, his polite invitation for Thursday next.

No. 17 ---- St., June 17, 18-.

Answer Declining the Invitation.

Mr. Belden regrets that a previously arranged business engagement will prevent his accepting Mr. Conklin's kind invitation for to-morrow. Mr. Belden has delayed answering until to-day, hoping to effect a change of appointment, but has learned this forenoon that no change can be made without serious disappointment to others.

No. 17 ----- St., June 17, 18-.



Gertrude, Willie and Carrie Hall's

COMPLIMENTS POR

Monday Evening, October 81, 1878.

No. 481 MARBLE STREET.



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COMPLIMENTS FOR

Monday Evening, Sept. 21st, 1878.

DANCING.

Refreshments will be Served at Ten o'Clock.

Familiar Invitation to a Wedding.

DEAR HATTIE:

I have issued but few invitations for our Aggle's wedding, as we desire to be almost entirely private; but the presence of a few dear friends will give us all pleasure. Can we count you among those few? The ceremony will be at seven, on Tuesday evening next, December 18th, and at eight we will receive the other invited guests.

Hoping to see you early, I am, Yours Affectionately,

BERTHA HANSON.

Answer Accepting the Invitation.

—St., Dec. 18, 18—.

MY DEAR BERTHA:

I accept with great pleasure your kind invitation to Aggie's wedding, and will be punctual. I most earnestly pray that she may be very happy in her new life and home. Please give her my kindest love and best wishes. Your Friend.

HATTIE HARMON.

Answer Declining the Invitation.

-St., Dec. 18, 18-. No.-

MY DEAR BERTHA:

My recent great bereavement must plead my excuse for not attending the wedding of your dear daughter Aggle. I would not cloud the festal scene by my heavy weeds of mourning, and I could not lay them aside, even for an hour, while the wound in my heart is so fresh with grief.

Deeply regretting that I cannot attend, I can only wish Aggie, in her new relations, the joyous life of happiness she so richly deserves.

Your Sincere Friend. HATTIE HARMON.

The following exhibits the size of paper, and the wording of a Funeral Notice, in common use in the metropolitan cities, where it is impossible, frequently, for all the friends to know of the death.

Juneral Notice.

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of

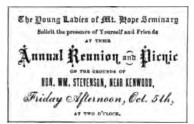
William Comstock.

from his late residence, on Oak Street, near Monroe, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

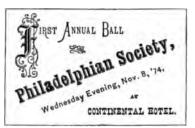
A discourse, by the Rev. A. W. Lendall, will be delivered, at the First Baptist Church, immediately before the funeral.

Pillsburgh, Nov. 7, 1874.

Invitation to a Picnic.



Invitation to a Ball.



Invitation to a Festival.

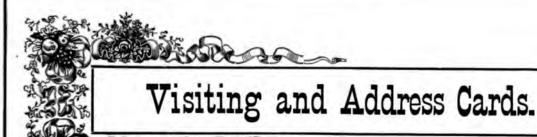
Fête Champêtre,

Menry Mitchell, Esq. SPRINGDALE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10, 1874.

Entrance Ticket, 50 Cents.

The above cards may be displayed in this manner, but for actual use should be about four times larger.





OUR kinds of cards are in general use, viz.: Wedding, Autograph or Visiting, Address, and Business cards. The wedding has already been described. The visiting card is used principally by

the lady in her calls among acquaintances in the city. The address card is also frequently used for the same purpose, and is useful to present when it may be desired to open future correspondence. The business card is valuable for advertising and as being introductory to business acquaintance. In the autograph card, Chas. H. Briggs will write his name as follows:

Chas. H. Briggs.

His wife will write her name:

Mors. Chas. H. Briggs.

His daughters will add Miss to their names, thus:

Miss Edith W Briggs.

Or the name may be without the Miss, thus:

Emily A. Briggs.

The address card may read thus:

Mes. Chas. H. Friggs.

Or it may read thus:

Mess. Chas. H. Briggs.

Autograph cards should be used only among those acquaintances to whom the residence is well known. Business cards should contain upon their face the name, business, address and references, if references are used.

NOTE .- A former rule of etiquette, not now so much observed, was for the eldest daughter, only, to prefix "Miss" to her name.





A DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

VERY charming and interesting method of commu-nicating thought is by the aid of flowers, their language and sentiment being understood by the parties who present them. Although the following list is very complete, this vocabulary may be still enlarged by the addition of other definitions, the parties having an understanding as to what language the flower shall represent. Thus an extended and sometimes important correspondence may be carried on by the presentation of bouquets, single flowers and even leaves; the charm of this interchange of thought largely consisting in the romance attendant

upon an expression of sentiment in a partially disguised and hidden

Of course much of the facility with which a conversation may be conducted, thus, will depend upon the intimate knowledge possessed of the language of flowers and the variety from which to select.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A declaration of feeling between a lady and gentleman may be expressed by single flowers, as follows:

The gentleman presents a Red Rose-"I love you." The lady admits a partial reciprocation of the sentiment by returning a Purple Pansy—"You occupy my thoughts." The gentleman presses his suit still further by an Everlasting Pea—"Wilt thou go with me?" The lady replies by a Daisy, in which she says-"I will think of it." The gentleman, in his enthusiasm, plucks and presents a Shepherd's Purse-"I offer you my all." The lady, doubtingly, returns a sprig of Laurel—"Words, though sweet, may deceive." The gentleman still affirms his declaration by a sprig of Heliotrope—"I adore you." The lady admits a tenderness of sentiment by the Zinnia -"I mourn your absence."

LANGUAGE OF THE BOUQUET.

A collection of flowers in a bouquet may mean very much. Thus a Rose, Ivy and Myrtle will signify "Beauty, Friendship and Love." A Bachelor's Button "Hope," and a Red Rose "Love," will indicate that "I hope to obtain your love."

> I DESIRE TO MARRY YOU. Jonquil-Linden.

I HAVE SWEET MEMORIES IN MY SOLITUDE. Periwinkle-Heath.

> PRAY FOR ME IN MY ABSENCE. White Verbena - Wormwood,

Thus longer and shorter sentences may be readily expressed by flower-language; and by agreement, if the variety of flowers is not sufficient, a change of definition may be given the more common blossoms and plants, whereby the language and correspondence may be conducted without inconvenience.

Flowers and their Sentiment.

Acacia, Rose Friendship.	Blue BellConstancy.	ColtsfootJustice shall be done
AcanthusArt.	Blue Bottle Delicacy.	you.
Adonis, FlosPainful recollections.	BorageAbruptness.	Columbine, RedAnxious and trem-
Agnus CastusColdness; life without	BoxStoicism.	bling.
love.	BriersEnvy.	Coreopsis
AgrimonyGratitude,	BroomNeatness; Humility.	Coriander Hidden merit.
Almonds	Bryony, BlackBe my support.	CornRiches; Abundance,
ness.	Buckbean	Cornelian, CherryContinuance; Dura-
AloeBitterness.	BuglossFalsehood.	tion.
Amaranth	BulrushDocility.	Cowship
ing.	Burdock Touch me not; Impor-	siveness.
Amaryllis Beautiful but timid,	tunity.	CoxcombFoppery.
Anemone, Garden Forsaken; Withered	ButtercupRiches; Memories of	CrocusCheerfulness.
hones: Illness	childhood	CressesStability.
Amethyst	CabbageProfit.	CrowfootIngratitude.
Anemone, Windflower Desertion.	Calla Delicacy; Modesty.	Currant Thy frown will kill me
AngelicaInspiration.	CamilliaGratitude; Perfect	Crown, Imperial Power; Pride of birth
Apple BlossomPreference,	Loveliness.	CucumberCriticism.
Arbor Vita		Cypress
ship.	sity.	Dahlia
ArbutusThee only do I love.	Candytuft Indifference; Archi-	DaffodilUnrequited love.
AshGrandeur.	tecture.	Daisy, Garden I share your feelings.
AspenSighing.	Canterbury BellConstancy.	Daisy, Single FieldI will think of it.
Asphodel		Daisy, Single Field Will think of it.
the tomb.	Cardinal FlowerDistinction; Prefer-	Dandelion Oracle; Coquetry,
	ment.	DaturaDeceitful charms,
Aster, Double German Variety.	CarnationPure and deep love,	Dew PlantSerenade.
Aster, Large flowered Afterthought; Love of		Dittany of CreteBirth.
variety.	Cedar Leaf I live for thee.	Dodder Meanness; Baseness.
Bachelors' Button Hope; Single Bless-	Cherry A good education.	Ebony TreeBlackness.
edness.	Chestnut	EglantinePoetry; I wound to
Balm, MintPleasantry.	Cereus, Night Blooming. Transient Beauty.	heal.
Balm of GileadHealing; I am cured.	Chiccory Frugality; Economy.	ElderCompassion,
BalsamineImpatience.	Chrysanthemum A heart left to desola-	ElecampaneTears.
Barberry Petulance; Ill temper.	tion,	Everlasting Always remembered.
BasilGive me your good	Cinnamon TreeForgiveness of inju-	Everlasting PeaWilt thou go with me?
wishes,	ries.	FennelForce; Strength,
Bay Leaf I change but in death,	Cinquefoil A beloved daughter.	FernSincerity.
BeechLovers' tryst; Pros-	CistusSurety.	FirElevation.
perity.	Clover, RedIndustry.	Flax I feel your benefits.
Begonia Deformed.	Clematis	Flos, Adonis
Bindweed	tifice.	Forget-me-notDo not forget.
BirchGrace; Elegance.	Clover, White I promise.	Foxglove Insincerity; Occupa-
Bittersweet Nightshade Truth.	Clover, Four Leaved Be mine,	tion.
Blackthorn, or Sloe Difficulties.	Cockle Vain is beauty without	FraxinellaFire.
Bladder TreeFrivolous amusement	merit.	FuchsiaTaste; Frugality.
The state of the s	inverse.	

Gentian	Intrinsic worth. I engage you for the next dance.
Geramum, Ivy	next dance.
Geranium, Oak	A melancholy mind.
Geranium, Rose	l preter you.
Gillyflower, Common	Lasting Beauty.
Gillyflower, Stock	. Promptness.
Goats' Rue	Ready armed. Reason.
Gold Basket	.Tranquility.
Grane Vine	Anticipation.
Grass	.Utility; Submission.
Geranium, Oak Geranium, Rose Geranium, Rose Geranium, Scarlet Gillyflower, Common Gillyflower, Stock Gladiolus Goats' Rue Gold Basket Gooseberry Grape Vine Grass Greek Valeriun Golden Rod Gorse, or Turze Harebell Hawthorn	Rupture.
Gorse, or Turze	.Anger.
Harebell	.Retirement; Grief.
Hawthorn	Reconciliation.
Heath	Solitude
Henbane	Blemish: Fault.
Hibiscus	Delicate beauty.
Heliotrope	Am I forgotten? Fore-
Honey Flores	Fecundity; Ambition.
Hollyhock Honey Flower Honeysuckle	.Devoted love; Fidelity
Hornbean Horse Chestnut	.Injustice.
Horse Chestnut	Luxury.
Houstania	.Innocence; Content.
Houstania	Constancy: Benevo-
	lence.
Hydrangea	Vain-glory; Heart-
Ice Plant	Your looks freeze me.
Indian Plum	.Privation.
Iris, German	.Flame.
Ivy	.Friendship; Marriage
Jasmine, White	Amiability. Grace and elegance.
Ice Plant	Desire; Affection re-
Jumper	turned.
James Control Control	tection
Laburnum	Pensive beauty.
Larch	Boldness; Audacity.
Laburnum Ladyslipper Larch Larkspur, Pink Laurel, American	Lightness; Fickleness
Laurei, American	may deceive.
Lantana	Rigor.
Laurel, Mountain	Glory; Victory; Am- bition.
Laurestine	_I die if neglected.
Lavatera	.Sweet disposition.
Lavender Lemon Blossom Lettuce	.Prudence; Discretion.
Lichen. Lilac, Purple Lilac, White Lily, Water Lily, White Lily of the Valley Linden, or Lime Liverwort Licent Tree Green	.Dejection.
Lilac, Purple	First emotions of love
Lily, Water	.Eloquence.
Lily, White	Majesty ; Purity.
Linden, or Lime	. Keturn of happiness. .Conjugal: Marriage.
Liverwort	.Confidence.
Locust Tree, Green Lotus Leaf	. Love be you wie grave
Lucern	Life.
Lupine	- Dejection.
Madder Magnolia	Love of Nature.
maiden riur	. Discretion.
Marjoram	. Falseness.
Mandrake	.Rarity.
Marigold	. Keserve. . Sacred affection
Marigold, Garden	.Grief; Chagrin.
Marigold Marigold, Garden Marigold, Rainv Marigold and Cypress Marshmallow	.A storm.
Marshmallow	Beneficence.
Marvel of Peru Mayflower	. I imitalty.
ALC THE WELL ASSESSED ASSESSED	. W CICOME.

	Meadow Saffron	.My best days are past
ıe	Meadow Saffron Mezercon Mignonette	. Desire to please.
	Milfoil	pass your charms.
	Milfoil	.War.
	Milkwood	Virtue.
	Mistletoc	I surmount everything
	Mock Orange	Counterfeit; Uncer-
	Monkshood	near.
	Morning Glory	.Coquetry; Affection.
•	Moss	Maternal love
	Mourning Bride	.I have lost all.
	Mugwort	. Good luck; Happiness
	Mulberry, Black	Wisdom.
	Mullen	.Good nature.
n	Mushroom	Suspicion.
**	Myrtle	Love in Absence.
	Mushroom Musk Plant Myrtle Myrtle Narcissus Nasturtium	.Gladness.
٠.	Narcissus	.Egotism; Self-Love.
	Nasturtium	.Cruelty.
1.	Nightshade	.Dark thoughts; Sor-
e. y	Oak	cery. Hospitality; Bravery.
٦	Oleander	. Beware.
	()hve	Peace.
	Orange FlowerOrchis, BeeOrchis, Spider	Error.
	Orchis, Spider	.Skill.
٠-	OsierOsmunda	. Frankness.
t-	Oxalis	.Wood sorrel.
	Oxalis	You occupy my
٠.	ParsleyPassion Flower	thoughts. Festivity: Banquet.
s.	Passion Flower	.Devotion; Religious
_		iervor.
e	Peach Blossom	Ostentation: Anger.
١	Peony Persimmons	Bury me amid Na-
۱ ۱	Pennermint	ture's beauties.
١.	Pennyroyal	.Flee away.
	Periwinkle	.Sweet memories.
	Pimpernel	Rendezvous: Change.
7.	Pine	Endurance; Daring.
t,	Pine Apple	. You are perfect.
"	Plane, or Platane	.Genius.
	Plum Tree	Keep your promises.
١-	Polyanthus	Independence. Heart's mystery
	Pomegranate	.Conceit.
	Pompion, or Pumpkin	.Grossness; Coarseness
١.	Poplar, White	.Time.
۱- ا	Poppy, Corn	Consolation.
	Potatoe	Benevolence.
c	Persimmons Peppermint Pennyroyal Persiminkle Persiminkle Phlox Pimpernel Pine Pine Apple Pink, Red Plane, or Platane Plum Tree Plum Tree Plum, Wild Polyanthus Pomegranate Pompion, or Pumpkin Poplar, Black Poplar, White Poppy, Corn Poppy, White Popty, White Potatoe Primrose Primrose	. Modest worth; Silent
- [Privit or Prim	love.
	Privit, or Prim	. Mourning.
3.	Queen of the Meadow	.Uselessness.
۱.	Ranunculus Garden	You are radiant with
e		
	Reeds	Music.
	Phododondron	A mitation
	Rhubarb	. Advice.
	Rosebud White	.Confession of love,
1	Rhubarb Rosebud Rosebud, White Rose, Cinnamon Rose, Hundred leaved Rose, Austrian	.Without pretension.
1	Rose, Hundred leaved	.The graces.
	Rose, Austrian	Thou art all that is lovely.
	Rose Leaf	Beauty ever new.
		luntuomeness
	Rose, Musk	.Capricious beauty.
	Rose, Red	Silence.

: 1		
	Rose, Wild, Single	Simplicity.
1	Rose, Wild, Single Rose, Yellow	Infidelity ; Unfaithful-
١		ness.
	Rosemary	Remembrance; Your
	Rue	Disdain.
-	Rush	Docility.
	Safron, Meadow	My best days are past.
	Saffron Crocus Sage	Domestic Virtue : Es-
3	=	teem.
	St. John's Wort	Animosity.
1	Sargonia	irony. Forgetfulness
	Satin Flower	Roughness.
	ocoun imade	
•	Sensitive Plant	Sensitiveness; Mod-
١.	Serpent Cactus	esty. Horror
	Serpent Cactus	. Prudence.
	Shepherd's Purse	I offer you my all.
	Silver Weed	. Naiveté.
1	Snapdragon Snowball	Fresumpuon.
.		of Heaven.
•	Snowdrop	Consolation; A friend
	Sarral	in adversity.
	Speedwell	Fidelity
.	Sorrel	Your charms are gra-
		ven on my neart.
1	Star of Bethlehem	Reconciliation; Pu-
1	Straw, Broken	rity.
	StrawStrawberrySumachSunflower, Tall	Agreement: United.
	Strawberry	Perfect excellence.
1	Sumach	Splendid misery.
.		
	Sunflower	- False riches.
ı	Sunflower, Dwarf	Adoration.
١,	Sweet Flag	Fitness.
	Sweet Pea	A meeting.
	Sunflower. Sunflower, Dwarf. Sweet Flag Sweet Pea Sweet Sultan Sweet William	Gallantry; Finesse;
٠		Dexicity.
	Syringa	
	Sycamore	love.
	Tare	Vice.
	Teasel	
. 1		Misanthropy.
	Thistle	Misanthropy. Austerity.
	Thistle	Misanthropy. Austerity. Disguise. Sympathy
	Thistle	Misanthropy. Austerity. Disguise. Sympathy. Activity.
	Thistle Thorn Apple Thrift Thyme. Tremella	Misanthropy Austerity Disguise Sympathy Activity Resistance.
	Sycamore Tare Teasel Thistle Thorn Apple Thrift Thyme Tremella Tube Rose	MisanthropyAusterityDisguiseSympathyActivityResistanceDangerous Pleasure;
		Voluptuousness;
		Voluptuousness;
5		Voluptuousness;
8	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating dis-
8	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating dis-
6	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating dis-
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitive-
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common Venus's Looking Glass Verbena	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating dis- position. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitive- ness.
	Tulip, Variegated	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I ween for you: Re-
	Tulip, Variegated	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes, Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret.
	Tulip, Variegated	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes, Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret.
5	Tulip, Variegated	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes, Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet. Blue	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithulness.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet. Blue	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Facility. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Mod-
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian. Valerian. Venus's Looking Glass Verbena. Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White.	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. If weep for you; Regret. Prav for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian. Valerian. Venus's Looking Glass Verbena. Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White.	Võluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. If weep for you; Regret. Prav for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misforture.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misforture.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misforture.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misforture.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena, Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat Whortleberry Willow, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena, Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat Whortleberry Willow, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena, Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat Whortleberry Willow, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena, Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat Whortleberry Willow, Common	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Flattery. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken.
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common. Valerian. Venus's Looking Glass Verbena. Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White. Vervain Vernal Grass. Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat. Whortleberry. Willow, Common Willow Herb Wood Sorrel Woodbine Wormwood Yarrow.	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken. Pretension. Joy. Fraternal love. Absence. Cure for the heartache
	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red. Tulip, Red. Valerian, Common Valerian Venus's Looking Glass Verbena Verbena, Purple. Verbena, White Vervain Vernal Grass Vetch Violet, Blue Violet, Blue Violet, White. Volkamenia Wall Flower Weeping Willow Wheat Whortleberry Willow, Common Willow Herb Wood Sorrel Woodbine Wormwood Yarrow Yew	Voluptuousness; Sweet voice. Beautiful eyes. Declaration of love. Accommodating disposition. Facility. Sensibility; Sensitiveness. I weep for you; Regret. Pray for me. Enchantment. Poor, but happy. I cling to thee. Faithfulness. Purity; Candor; Modesty. May you be happy. Fidelity in misfortune. Melancholy. Wealth. Treachery. Forsaken. Pretension. Joy. Fraternal love. Absence. Cure for the heartache

VOCABULARY OF "GIVEN" NAMES, FOR REFERENCE.

Names of Men, Alphabetically Arranged.

_			mes or men,	-		-	1.72	
Aaron. Abel.	Benjamin. Berjah	Ebenezer.	Frederick.	Isador.	Leander. Lemuel.	Nahum.	Raymond. Reuben.	Theobald. Theodore.
biel.	Bernard.	Edmund.	Gabriel.	Israel	Leo.	Nathaniel.	Reuel.	Theodoric.
Abijah.	Bertram.	Edward.	Gail.	Ivan.	Leon.	Neal.	Reynold.	Theophilus.
Abner. Abraham.	Bertrand. Boniface.	Edwin.	Gaius. Gamaliel.	Jabez.	Leonard. Leonidas,	Neil. Nehemiah.	Richard. Robert.	Theron.
bram.	Burnell.	Egbert. Elbert.	Gardner.	I Jacob.	Leopold.	Newton.	Roderic.	Thomas. Thompson. Timethy.
dam.	Burton.	Elbridge. Eldred.	Garret.	Jairus.	Leroy	Nicolas.	Roderick.	Timethy.
ddison.	Byron.	Eldred.	George. Gerald.	James.	Levi.	Niles.	Rodman.	Titus.
delbert. dolphus.	Cadwallader.	Eleazer. Eli.	Gerard.	Japeth. Jared.	Lewis. Lincoin.	Noah. Noel.	Rodolph. Rodolphus.	Tobias.
doniram.	Casar.	Eliab.	Gershom.	Jason.	Linus.	Norman.	Roger. Roland.	111201
lanson.	Caleb.	Ellas.	Gideon.	Jasper.	Lionel.	Norton.	Roland.	Ulysses.
laric.	Calvin. Casimir.	Elihu. Elijah.	Gilbert. Giles.	Jay. Jean.	Llewelyn, Loami.	Obadiah.	Rollo. Romeo.	Umphrey. Uranus.
lbert. lexander.	Cass.	Eliphalet.	Given.	Jedediah.	Lorenzo.	Obed.	Roswell.	Urban.
lexis.	Cassimer.	Elisha.	Goddard.	Jefferson.	Lot	Octavius.	Rowland.	Uriah. Urian.
lfred.	Cecil.	Elizur.	Godfrey.	Jeffrey.	Louis.	Octavus.	Royal.	Orian.
llan. lonzo.	Chauncey. Charles.	Ellis. Ellsworth.	Gregory. Grimth.	Jeremiah. Jeremy.	Lucian. Lucius.	Oley. Oliver.	Rudolph. Rudolphus.	Uriel.
ipheus.	Christian.	Elmer.	Gustavus.	Jerome.	Ludovic.	Ona.	Rufus.	Valentine
lphonso.	Christopher.	Elmore.	Guy.	Jesse.	Ludwig.	Orestes.	Rupert.	Vard.
lvah.	Claudius.	Elnathan.		Jethro.	Luke.	Orlando.	0-1	Vardemond.
lvan. lvin.	Clarence. Clark.	Emanuel.	Haman. Hanford.	Job. Joel,	Luther. Lycurgus.	Orrion. Oscar.	Salem. Salmon.	Vernet.
lwin.	Claude.	Emery, Emilius.	Hannibal.	John.	Lyman.	Osmond.	Samson.	Veronus. Victor.
mariah.	Clement.	Emmerson.	Harold.	Jonah.	Lysander.	l Oswald.	Sampson.	Vincent
masa.	Columbus.	Emmery.	Harrie.	Jonas. Jonathan.	Madoc.	Othello.	Samuel.	Virgil. Vivian.
mbrose. mmi.	Conrad. Constant.	Emory. Enoch,	Harrison. Heman.	Joseph.	Madison.	Otto. Owen.	Saul. Seba.	A IATEU
mos.	Constantine.	Enos.	Henry.	Josephus.	Mahlon.		Sebastian.	Wade.
idrew.	Cornelius.	Ephraim.	Herbert.	Joshua.	Manasseh.	Patrick.	Sem.	Wilter
nselm.	Cuthbert.	Erasmus.	Herman, Hezekiah.	Josiah. Josias.	Mansfield. Marcellus.	Paul.	Sereno.	Washington William.
ison. ithony.	Cyprian.	Erastus. Eric.	Hiram.	Josias. Jotham.	Marcius.	Peleg. Peregrine.	Serenus, Seth.	William.
tony.	Cyril. Cyrus.	Ernest.	Homer.	Joy. Judah,	Marcus.	Peter.	Shelden.	Winfield.
chibald.	1 '	Erving.	Horace.	Judah.	Mark.	Philander.	Sherman.	Winfred.
temas. thur.	Dale.	Ethan.	Horatio. Hosea.	Julian. Julius.	Marmaduke. Martin.	Philemon.	Sigismund. Silas.	Winton.
nnur. 18.	Dan. Dana.	Eugene. Eustace.	Hosea. Howard.	Justin.	Martin.	Philip. Philo.	Silvanus.	Zabdiel.
ahel.	Danforth.	Evan.	Howe.	Justus.	Matthew.	Philo. Phineas.	Silvester.	Zaccheus.
aph.	Daniel.	Everett.	Howell.		Matthias.	Pius.	Simeon.	Zachary.
sher. shur.	Darius. David.	Ezekiel. Ezra.	Hubert, Hugh,	Kenneth.	Maurice. Melvin.	Pluto.	Simon. Solomon.	Zadok. Zabadiah.
snur. ugustin.	David. Delos.	DAI B.	Hugo.	King. Kinnie.	Merton.	Pompey. Pontus.	Solomon.	Zachariah.
agustine.	Delwin.	Felix.	Humphrey.	1	Merwin.	1	Stephen.	Zedekiah.
astin.	Demetrius.	Ferdinand.	1	Laban.	Maximilian.	Queen.	Steven.	Zelotes.
ugustus. zariah.	Denis. Dennis.	Fernando. Festus.	Ichabod. Immanuel	Lambert. Langdon.	Micah. Michael.	Quincy. Quintin.	Sylvan. Sylvanus.	Zėnas. Zėnia.
mai IAU.	Derrick.	Fletcher.	Ingram.	Laurence.	Miles.	Animen.	Sylvester.	Zeno.
arnabas.	Dionysius.	Forrest.	Inigo.	Lawrence.	Milton.	Ralph.	1 -	Zenos.
rnard.	Donald.	Francis.	Ira. Irving.	Lafayette.	Morgan. Morris.	Ransom.	Tamer.	Zephaniah.
artholomew. arton.	Earl.	Frank. Franklin.	Irving.	Lazarus. Legrand.	Morris. Moses.	Raphael. Ray.	Taylor. Thaddus.	Zeri. Zerus.
sil.	Eben.	Frederic.	Isaac.			1,.		
	•	Mam	es of Wome	n. Alphaha	tically Arra	nged		•
bigail.	Aurora.	Cornelia.	Ettie.	i Hebe.	Katie.	Marianne.	· Paulina.	· Sophia.
chas.	Azalia,	Cynthia.	Ethel.	Helen.	Katrina.	Marietta.	Pauline.	Sophronia.
da. daline.			Ethelind.	i Helena.	Keziah.	Marilla.	Penelope.	Haila.
laline,	Barbara.	Darina.	Ethelinda.	Henrietta.	Kittie.	Marion.	Pera.	Surelia.
ddie.	Beatrice. Beatrix.	Deborah. Dele,	Eudora. Eudosia.	Hessa. Hester.	Larelda.	Martha.	Perebel. Perrine.	Susan. Susanna.
dela. delaide.	Belinda.	Delia.	Eugenia.	Hesther.	Laura.	Mary. Mathilda.	Pettie.	Swannah.
ielia.	Belle.	Delia.	Eugenie.	Hilda.	Lauriet	Matiida.	Phebe.	Swannah. Sylvia.
delina.	Bertha.	Diana.	Eunice.	Honora.	Laurietta.	Maud.	l Philip.	I
leline. loline.	Bessie, Betsey.	Dinah. Dora.	Euphemia. Eva.	Honoria.	Laurinda. Lavinia.	May. Meggie	Phœbe. Phyllis.	Tabitha. Terine.
lora.	Beulah.	Dorcas.	Evangeline.	Hortensia. Huldah.	Lena.	Meggie. Mehetabel.	Pina.	Theodora.
atha.	Blanch.	Dorinda.	Eve. Evelina,	1	Leonora.	l Mehitable.	Polly.	Theodosia.
nes.	Blanche.	Dorothy.	Evelina.	Ida.	Letitia.	Melicent.	Porcia.	Theresa.
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HE individual is frequently called upon for his or her autograph. In complying, it is customary to couple with the same a sentiment, signing the name beneath. If the matter written is original, be it long or short, it is usually more highly valued. If a brief selection be made, some of the following quotations

may be appropriate:

ownl

O NATURE! though blessed and bright are thy rays,
O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown,
Yet faint are they all to the luster that plays
In a smile from the heart that is dearly our

TAKE heart, nor of the laws of fate complain, Though now 'tis cloudy, 't will clear up again.

So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire evident superiority over the other.

IF others be as fair,
What are their charms to me?
I neither know nor care,
For thou art all to me.

PURCHASE not friends by gifts; when thou ceasest to give, such will cease to love.

SMALL service is true service while it lasts;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one:
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.

OLD Time will end our story, But no time, if we end well, will end our glory.

THE most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

A ND what is fame? the meanest have their day; The greatest can but blaze and pass away.

AH! could you look into my heart And watch your image there! You would own the sunny loveliness Affection makes it wear. $H^{\rm E}$ who labors with the mind governs others; he who labors with the body is governed by others.

THERE is pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep Sea, and music in its roar:
I love not Man the less, but Nature more.

HE who surpasses or subdues mankind, Must look down on the hate of those below.

LET us deal very gently with the erring. We should always remember that had we been born with a like unfortunate organization, and been trained amid as unfavorable circumstances, we would have done as badly ourselves.

DEEMED that time, I deemed that Pride Had quenched at length my boyish flame; Nor knew, till seated by thy side, My heart in all, save hope, the same.

EARTH holds no other like to thee, Or if it doth, in vain for me.

OH! many a shaft, at random sent, Finds mark the archer little meant; And many a word, at random spoken, May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

THOSE who have finished by making others think with them, have usually been those who began by daring to think with themselves.

DESIRE not to live long, but to live well; How long we live, not years, but actions tell.

WIIO does the best his circumstance allows, Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.

AH, well! for us all some sweet hope lies Deeply buried from human eyes; And, in the hereafter, angels may Roll the stone from its grave away.

HE who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in the possession of some of the best requisites of man.

SOMETIME, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

Feruse these simple rhymes, If ever you read any, And think of me, sometimes, Among the many!

ay you through life remain the same, Unchanged in all except your name.

This album page of my fair friend;
Enrich her from thy precious store,
And happy recollections send.
If on this page she chance to gaze
In years to come—where'er she be—
Tell her of earlier happy days,
And bring her back one thought of me.

Then I, poor elf, shall have vanished in vapor,
May still my memory live—on paper.

s half in shade, and half in sun,
This world along its path advances,
Oh! may that side the sun shines on
Be all that ever meets thy glances:
May Time, who casts his blight on all,
And daily dooms some joy to death,
On thee let years so gently fall
They shall not crush one flower beneath.

s flowers bloom'd in Petrarch's favorite grove,
So glows the heart beneath the smile of love.

Make the most of every day;
Youth and beauty Time will sever,
But Content bath no decay.

care not for beauty, but give me that heart
Where truth has its dwelling, and goodness a part.

so 'er the cold, sepulchral stone
Some name arrests the passer-by,
So, when thou view'st this page alone,
Let mine attract thy pensive eye;
And when by thee that name is read,
Perchance in some succeeding year,
Reflect on me as on the dead,
And think my heart is buried here,

Cupid be blind, as the ancients declare,
'Tis strange he should always recognize the fair.

Thy future, my dear friend,
It would be fair and ever bright,
Unclouded to the end.

Fright be the years before thee,
Priend of my childhood days;
Peace weave her olive o'er thee,
And joy attend thy ways.

Think of me and close the book.

Thy memory, as a spell

Of love, comes o'er the mind;
As dew apon the purple bell,
As perfume on the wind,
As music on the sea,
As sunshine on the river,
So hath it always been to me,
So shall it be forever.

Good sense and virtue must prevail
O'er hearts where wit and beauty fail.

The shallow tide and latest;
The rocks have marked its highest flow,
The deepest and the greatest:
And deeper still the flood-marks grow;
So, since the hour I met thee,
The more the tide of time doth flow,
The less can I forget thee!

when you are gone, oh where has fied my rest?
When you are near, I feel supremely bless'd.

air and flowery be thy way,

The skies all bright above thee,
And happier every coming day

To thee and those that love thee.

weet is the girl who reads this line;

I wish her sweetness were all mine!

That you, I trust, a happy wife, Will former happy hours retrace, Recall each well-remembered face. At such a moment I but ask, I hope 'twill be a pleasant tark, That you'll remember as a friend One who'll prove true e'en to the end.

ost noble and generous, benevolent and free,

My heart beats with affection and friendship for thee.

What! won't you waste a line on me?
Write but a thought—a word or two,
That Memory may revert to you.







ay thy voyage through life Be as happy and free As the dancing waves On the deep blue sea.

n visions of midnight my thoughts are with thee; O say, are thy fancies at midnight with me?

hose who have written here before, Have sung thy praises o'er and o'er; And while the flattering verse they made, They doubtless felt the words they said.

I lack the power that they possessed; I stand in weakness here confessed; Powerless my feelings to reveal, I say much less than what I feel.

ay all your hours in sweetest bliss be spent, Crowned with friendship, happiness, content.

hold it true, whate'er befall— I feel it when I sorrow most-'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

hough Adam was holy, and Eve was fair, His happiness lingered till woman was there.

trace These simple lines I've sketched for thee, Whate'er the time, whate'er the place, Then wilt thou think of me?

the stars of heaven are not more true Than this unchanging breast to you.

For those that love you, For those whose hearts are true. For the Heaven that smiles above you And the good that you may do.

ake care of these verses, preserve them awhile, And some tedious hour they may help to beguile.

ysterious maid! uncertain treasure, Thou bring'st more of pain or pleasure; Endless torments dwell about thee, Yet who would live, and live without thee?

or weeks may pass and years may end, Yet you will find in me a friend.

on the storms of life, When you need an umbrella, May you have to uphold it A handsome young fellow.

Then the billows roll and waves around me rise, One thought of thee will clear the darkest skies.

> s life flows on from day to day, And this, your book, soon fills, How many may be far away From treasured vales and hills?

> > But there is joy in future time To turn the pages o'er, And see within a name or rhyme, From one you'll see no more.

The virtues of modesty, candor and truth, In woman exceed all the beauty of youth.

Thy should I blush to own I love? 'Tis love that rules the realms above. Why should I blush to say to all That virtue holds my heart in thrall?

The girl of my choice must be free from disguise, Show her heart in her face and her soul in her eyes.

> any years may come and go, Many faces greet the sight, But among them none can show One like you to me so bright.

ay, when I plough the watery deep, Wilt thou this slight memento keep?

hen in the course of human life, Five things observe with care; To whom you speak, of whom you speak, How, when, and where.

Tighen the charms of thy youth and thy beauty are gone, Then goodness and virtue thy face will adorn.

ithin the oyster-shell, unsought, The purest crystals hide; Trust me, you'll find a heart sincere Within the rough outside.

Strive to keep the "Golden Rule," and learn your lessons well at school.

















Calles

A little health, a little wealth,

A little house and freedom;

A few good friends for certain ends,

And little use to need them.

Some write for pleasure, some write for fame, but I write simply to sign my name.

Having plenty laid up for a rainy day;
And when you are ready to settle in life,
May you find a good husband and make a good wife.

from thy hand no worthy action done.

whink of me when you are happy,

Keep for me one little spot;

In the depth of thine affection

Plant a sweet "Forget-me-not."

eanness shun and all its train; goodness seek and life is gain.

these few lines to you are tendered,

By a friend, sincere and true;

Hoping but to be remembered

When I'm far away from you.

s it vain in life's wide sea, to ask you to remember me?
Undoubtedly it is my lot, just to be known and then
forgot.

And single is your station,
Happy will be the man
Who makes the alteration.

the golden chain of friendship regard me as a link.

Think of me in the hour of leisure,

Think of me in the hour of care,
Think of me in the hour of pleasure,
Spare me one thought in the hour of prayer.

not to go back is somewhat to advance.

hen far away by love you're carried,
And to some little fellow married,
Remember me for friendship's sake,
And send me a piece of wedding cake.

wherever thou shalt be,
And joy and pleasure light the spot
That may be home to thee.

emember me when "far, far off, where the woodchucks die of whooping cough."

- (3) N

weet ———! could another ever share

This wayward, loveless heart, it would be thine;
But, check'd by every tie, I may not dare

To cast a worthless offering at thy shrine.

e is a coward who will not turn back, when first he discovers he's on the wrong track.

From every sorrow free,

And grant thee every blessing—
My earnest wish for thee.

thought, I thought, I thought in vain; at last I thought
I would write my name.

when the golden sun is setting,
And your heart from care is free,
When o'er a thousand things you're thinking,
Will you sometimes think of me?

friends presume to write; and may each line, with friendship given, direct the reader's thoughts to heaven.

though the lapse of years can change
Cherished friendship to deceit,
After all, within its range,
I'm your friend whene'er we meet.

ever trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you.

h, woman: Subtle, lovely, faithless sex!

Born to enchant, thou studiest to perplex;

Ador'd as queen, thou play'st the tyrant's part,

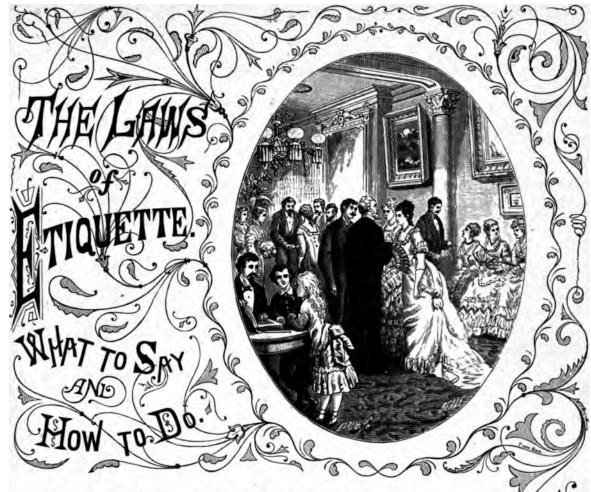
And, taught to govern, would'st enslave the heart.

smooth sea never made a skillful mariner.

And marks the sparrow's full,

Protect and save you, Bella,

And guide you safe through all."



PLEASANT WORDS AND AGREEABLE MANNERS.

O be loved is the instinctive desire of every human heart. To be respected, to be honored, to be successful, is the universal ambition. The ever constant desire of all is to be happy. This never varying instinct lies at the foundation of every action; it is the constantly propelling force in our every effort.

To be happy, we strive for the acquisition of wealth, for position and place, for social and political distinction. And when all is obtained, the real enjoyment in its possession comes from the thousand little courtesies that are exchanged between individuals—pleasant words and kindly acts, which the poor may enjoy as well as the rich.

In reality it need not take much to make one happy. Our real wants are very few. To be fed and clothed, and provided with comfortable shelter, are the prime necessities. Added to these are kindness and love from those with whom we associate. Given all these, with a contented spirit, and, however lowly our position, we may be very happy.

There is one perpetual law, however, running through all our intercourse with others, which is that we may rightly possess nothing without rendering therefor just compensation. This law is

recognized in the commercial world, and it should be strictly observed in the etiquette of social life. In short, in the many varied amenities of life, the fundamental rule of action should be the golden rule: "To do unto others as we would that others should do unto us."

We are at ease, we are made peaceful, satisfied and happy, by words and acts of kindly feeling extended to us; and in like manner we may strew the pathway of others with roses and sunshine, by courteous action, and kind, gentle and loving conduct; to do which may cost us no effort, but on the contrary may afford us real pleasure.

In a business, social and artistic view, it is of very great advantage to most people to be possessed of ease and grace of manner. By the possession of confidence and self-command, a single individual will oftentimes cause a large company, that otherwise would be socially very inharmonious, to be satisfied, composed and perfectly at ease; and in a thousand ways such a person will scatter happiness and blessings among those with whom he or she may come in contact.

Natural and Acquired Politeness.

To some, a pleasing manner comes very naturally. If born to the possession of an easy flow of language, agreeableness of address, poetical and imaginative power, and large knowledge of human nature, the whole accompanied by judicious training, good education and wide opportunities, such persons will most surely, without studied effort, be self-possessed and at ease in any company, upon any occasion.

On the contrary, if the natural advantages have been few, and the opportunities for acquiring polished deportment limited, then we may very appropriately make a study of the subject of how to please; and hence the necessity for special instruction on the subject of Etiquette.

It is of the utmost importance, however, that there be no labored effort to behave by rule, and that the forms of etiquette be not carried too far. The law of common sense should rest at the basis of our intercourse with society, and a kindly desire to make happy everybody with whom we

come in contact, should actuate our conduct. Still, with all this, there are thousands of people of the kindest intentions, with much breadth of intellect, who continually violate the common usages of society, and who are liable to do the wrong thing at important times, and thus embarrass their warmest friends. Hence, the need of a treatise on general conduct is evidently as much a necessity as is the text-book on grammar, penmanship or mathematics.

If the soldier is more efficient by drill, the teacher more competent by practice, the parliamentarian more influential by understanding the code of parliamentary law, then equally is the general member of society more successful by an understanding of the laws of etiquette, which teach how to appear, and what to do and say in the varied positions in which we may be placed.

In the study of etiquette, much may be learned by observation, but much more is learned by practice. We may listen to the finest oratory for a dozen years, and yet never be able to speak in public ourselves; whereas, by practice in the art of declamation, with passable talent, we may become quite proficient in half that time. We may thoroughly study the theory and art of language for twenty years, and yet be very poor talkers. We may practice the art of conversation by familiar and continuous intercourse with the cultured and refined, and become fluent and easy in communicating thought in a few years.

Such is the difference between theory and practice. Both are necessary—the former in pointing the way; the latter by making use of theory in practical application. Thus we may acquire ease and grace of manner: First, by understanding the regulations which govern social etiquette; and secondly, by a free intermingling in society, putting into continual practice the theories which we understand. To avail ourselves, however, to the fullest extent of society advantages, we must have acquaintance; and hence, we introduce the rules of etiquette by a chapter on the forms of presentation—the art of getting acquainted.



HERE are various forms of introduction to be used, each depending on particular circumstances. Thus, when introducing a gentleman to a lady, the party introducing them will say, how-

ing to each as the name of each is pronounced, "Miss Williamson, allow me to introduce to you my friend Mr. Grant; Mr. Grant, Miss Williamson."

Some prefer the word "present" instead of the word "introduce." The words are not very material. The form is all that is essential.

Of two gentlemen being introduced, one of whom is more eminent in position, look first at the elder or superior, with a slight bow, saying, "Mr. Durham, I make you acquainted with Mr. Stevens; Mr. Stevens, Mr. Durham."

The last clause repeating the names, "Mr. Stevens, Mr. Durham," may be justly regarded a useless formality, and is not necessary unless for the purpose of making the names more distinct by their repetition.

Parties being introduced have an opportunity for conversation, and are immediately set at ease by the person introducing giving the place of residence and the business of each, with the introduction, thus: "Mr. Snow, allow me to make you acquainted with Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton is extensively engaged in mining in Colorado. Mr. Snow is one of our lawyers in this city." He may still continue, if he wishes to aid the parties he is introducing, by saying, "Mr. Burton comes East for the purpose of disposing of mining stock to some of our capitalists, and it is possible, Mr. Snow, that with your large acquaintance you can give him some information that will aid him." Such an introduction will immediately lead to a general conversation between the parties, and the person having introduced them can then retire if he desires.

It is always gratifying to anyone to be highly esteemed, hence you will confer pleasure by always conveying as favorable an impression as possible when giving the introduction.

Always apply the titles when making introductions, where the parties are entitled to the same, as Honorable, Reverend, Professor, etc. Thus, in introducing a clergyman to a member of the legislature, it is etiquette to say: "Mr. Shelden, permit me to present to you the Reverend Mr. Wing." Addressing Mr. Shelden, he says: "Mr. Wing is the pastor of the First Presbyterian charch at Troy, New York." Addressing Mr. Wing, he continues: "Mr. Shelden is at present our representative in the State Legislature, and author of the "Shelden Letters" which you have so much admired."

If there are many introductions to be made, the simple words, "Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones," will serve the purpose. Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones will then take up the weather or some other topic, and proceed with their conversation. A very proper reply for either party to make when introduced is, "I am glad to meet you," or, "I am happy to make your acquaintance."

If several persons are introduced to one, mention the name of the single individual but once, as follows: "Mr. Belden, allow me to introduce Mr. Maynard, Mr. Thompson, Miss Hayward, Mrs. Rice, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Brown," bowing to each as the name is mentioned.

When introducing a couple that may be somewhat diffident, the parties will be materially aided in becoming sociable and feeling at ease, by a very full introduction, thus: "Miss Kennicott, allow me to present to you my friend Miss Swift. Miss Kennicott is from the far-famed city of New Haven, Connecticut; and, upon the close of her visit here, is going to California for a visit of a year. Miss Swift is from Buffalo, New York, and is attending Hopedale Seminary in this city."

General Suggestions About Introductions.

Ladies being introduced should never bow hastily, but with slow and measured dignity.

The inferior is to be introduced to the superior; the younger to the older; the gentleman to the lady.

It is the lady's privilege to recognize the gentleman after an introduction, and his duty to return the bow.

Introductions on the streets or in public places should be made so quietly as not to attract public attention.

Perfect ease and self-possession are the essentials to the making and receiving of graceful and happy introductions.

Etiquette requires that a gentleman always raise his hat (Fig. 2) when introduced to either a lady or gentleman on the street.

Introduce to each other only those who may find acquaintance agreeable. If any doubt exists on the subject, inquire beforehand,

When introducing parties, pronounce the names distinctly. If you fail to understand the name when introduced, feel at liberty to inquire.

One of the duties of the host and hostess of a private party is to make the guests acquainted with each other. Guests may, however, make in-



Fig. 2. Introduction on the Street.

Introductions are often dispensed with at a private ball, it being taken for granted that only those are invited who ought to be acquainted. Thus acquaintance may begin without formal introduction.

If upon any occasion you are introduced at a friend's house to even your bitterest enemy, courtesy requires that you salute him, or her, and give no sign of illfeeling while you are the guest of your friend.

If casually introduced to a stranger, when making a call at the house of a friend, etiquette does not require a subsequent recognition. It is optional with the parties whether the acquaintance be continued or not after such accidental meeting and introduction.

Always pronounce the surname when giving the introduction. To be introduced to "my cousin Carrie" leaves the stranger at a loss how to address the lady. In introducing a relative, it is well to say, "My brother, Mr. Wells;" "My mother, Mrs. Briggs," etc.

To shake hands when introduced, is optional; between gentlemen it is common, and oftentimes between an elderly and a young person. It is not common between an unmarried lady and a gentleman, a slight The married lady will use her discretion when introduced to gentlemen.

Two parties meeting on the street, accompanied by friends, may stop and speak to each other without the necessity of introducing their friends, though, when parting, it is courtesy for each to give a parting salutation as though acquaintance had been formed.

Parties who may meet by chance at your house, when making calls, need not necessarily be introduced to each other. If, however, they continue their calls together, it may be agreeable to make them acquainted in order to more pleasantly carry forward conversation.

If you are a gentleman, do not let the lack of an introduction prevent you from rendering services to any unattended lady who may need them. Politely offer your protection, escort or assistance, and, when the service has been accomplished, politely bow and retire.

A visitor at your house should be introduced to the various callers. and the acquaintance should continue while the friend remains your guest. All callers should aim to make the visit of the friend as pleasant as possible, treating the guest as they would wish their friends to be treated under similar circumstances.

If thrown into the company of strangers, without the formality of an introduction, as is often the case when traveling and at other times.

bow between them when introduced being all that etiquette requires. ' acquaintance may be formed between gentlemen and ladies, with proper reserve, but duty requires that the slightest approach toward undue familiarity should be checked by dignified silence.

> Persons who have been properly introduced have claims upon the acquaintance of each other which should call for at least a slight recognition thereafter, unless there be very decided reasons for cutting the acquaintance entirely. To completely ignore another to whom you have been rightly introduced, by meeting the person with a vacant stare, is a mark of ill-breeding.

Introductions at Court and Presidential Receptions.

In paying your respects to the President of the United States, you will be introduced by the master of ceremonies on public occasions. At other times, to send in your card will secure you audience, although the better way is to be introduced by a mutual acquaintance, or a member of Congress. Introductions at Court in foreign countries are accompanied by a good deal of formality. At the English Court, the stranger, having the credential of the American Ambassador, will be introduced, if a lady, by a lady; if a gentleman, by a gentleman. Elsewhere abroad the proper method in each case can be best learned from our national representative at each capital. Court etiquette requires that the lady appear in full dress, and the gentleman in black suit, with white vest, gloves and necktie.



FORMS OF SALUTATION



SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE BOW.

OMMON forms of salutation, in America, are the bow, the kiss, words of address, and shaking hands.

Acquaintances are usually entitled to the courtesy of a bow. It is poor policy to refuse recognition because of a triffing difference between parties.

The young lady should show a similar deference to an elderly lady, or to one in superior position, that a gentleman does to a lady.

A gentleman who may be smoking when he meets a lady, should in bowing remove the cigar from his mouth and from her presence.

When bowing to ladies, it is etiquette for the gentleman to raise his hat from his head. If passing on the street, the hat should be raised and salute given with the hand farthest from the person addressed.

A how or graceful inclination should be made by ladies when recognizing their acquaintances of the opposite sex. It is the privilege of the lady to bow first.

A gentleman on horseback should grasp whip and reins in his left hand, and raise his hat with his right, when saluting a lady. The lady salutes by bowing slightly.

To a casual acquaintance you may bow without speaking; but to those with whom you are well acquainted, greater cordiality is due. A bow should always be returned; even to an enemy it is courtesy to return the recognition.

When a gentleman, accompanied by a friend, meets a lady upon the street, it is courtesy, in the salutation, for the gentleman's friend to bow slightly to the lady also, as a compliment to his companion, even though unacquainted with the lady.

On meeting a party, some of whom you are intimately acquainted with, and the others but little, the salutation should be made as nearly equal as possible. A slight recognition of some, and great demonstration of pleasure toward others, is a violation of etiquette.

A gentleman should return a bow made him upon the street, even if the one making the same is not recognized. The person may possibly be a forgrotten acquaintance; but, even if a mistake has been made, there will be less embarrassment if the bow is returned.

A gentleman should not bow from a window to a lady on the street, though he may bow slightly from the street upon being recognized by a lady in a window. Such recognition should, however, generally be avoided, as gossip is likely to attach undue importance to it when seen by others.

A warm cordiality of manner, and a general recognition of acquaintances, without undue familiarity, is the means of diffusing much happiness, as well as genial and friendly feeling. In thinly settled localities, the habit of bowing to every one you meet is an excellent one, evincing, as it does, kindliness of feeling toward all.

When meeting a lady who is a stranger, in a hallway, upon a staircase, or in close proximity elsewhere, courtesy demands a bow from the gentleman. In passing up a stairway, the lady will pause at the foot and allow the gentleman to go first; and at the head of the stairway he should bow, pause, and allow her to precede him in the descent.

How to Address Others.—Nicknames.

Use the title, when speaking to others, whenever possible. Thus, addressing John Brown, a Justice of the Peace, say, "Squire;" Dr. Bell, you will address as "Doctor;" Mayor Williams, as "Mayor;" Senator Snow, as "Senator;" Governor Smith, as "Governor;" Professor Stevens, as "Professor," etc.

Before all public bodies, take pains to address those in authority very respectfully, saying to the presiding officer, "Mr. President," or if he be a Mayor, Judge, or Justice, address him as "Your Honor," etc.

When stopping at the house of a friend, ascertain the Christian names of all the children, and of those servants that you frequently have to address; and then always speak respectfully to each, using the full Christian name, or any pet name to which they are accustomed.

To approach another in a boisterous manner, saying," Hello, Old Fellow!" "Hello Bob!" or using kindred expressions, indicates ill-breeding. If approached, however, in this vulgar manner, it is better to give a civil reply, and address the person respectfully, in which case he is quite likely to be ashamed of his own conduct.

Husbands and wives indicate pleasant conjugal association existing where they address each other in the family circle by their Christian names, though the terms of respect, "Mr." and "Mrs.," may be applied to each among strangers. When speaking of each other among near and intimate relatives, they will also use the Christian name; but among general acquaintances and strangers, the surname.

Never call anyone by a nickname, or a disrespectful name. Treat all persons, no matter how lowly, in addressing them, as you would wish to be addressed yourself. You involuntarily have more respect for people, outside of your family or relatives, who call you "Mr. Smith," or "Mr. Jones," than for those who call you "Jack," or "Jim." Hence, when you speak to others, remember that you gain their favor by polite words of address.

When speaking to a boy, under fifteen years of age, outside of the circle of relatives, among comparative strangers, call him by his Christian name, as "Charles," "William," etc. Above that age, if the boy has attained good physical and intellectual development, apply the "Mr." as "Mr. Brown," "Mr. King," etc. To do so will please him, will raise his self-respect, and will be tendering a courtesy which you highly valued when you were of the same age.

It is an insult to address a boy or girl, who is a stranger to you, as "Bub" or "Sis." Children are sometimes very sensitive on these points, resenting such method of being addressed, while they very highly appreciate being spoken to respectfully. Thus, if the child's name is unknown, to say "My Boy," or "My Little Lad," "My Girl," or "My Little Lady," will be to gain favor and set the child a good example in politeness. Children forever gratefully remember those who treat them respectfully. Among relatives, nicknames should not be allowed. Pet names among the children are admissible, until they outgrow them, when the full Christian name should be used.

THE PRACTICE OF KISSING.

Upon the meeting of intimate friends among ladies, at the private house, the kiss as a mode of salutation is yet common; but even there it is not as customary as formerly. The custom ought to be abolished for physiological and other reasons.

Upon the meeting or departure of a young person, as between parents and children, or guardians and wards, the kiss is not inappropriate in public. Between all other parties it is a questionable propriety in public places, it being etiquette to avoid conduct that will attract the attention

ETIQUETTE OF SHAKING HANDS.-SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SHOPPING.

WAYS OF CLASPING HANDS.

CCOMPANYING the salutation of hand-shaking, it is common, according to the customs of English-speaking people, to 1 inquire concerning the health, the news, etc.

Offer the whole hand. It is an insult, and indicates snobbery, to present two fingers (Fig. 3) when shaking hands. It is also insulting to return a warm, cordial greeting with a lifeless hand (Fig. 4), and evident indifference of manner, when hand-shaking. Present a cordial gra-p (Fig. 5) and clasp the hand firmly, shaking it warmly for a period of two or three ingers when shaking hands. seconds, and then relinquish the grasp en-



tirely. It is rude to grasp the hand very tightly or to shake it over-vigorously. To hold it a long time is often very embarrassing, and is a breach of etiquette. It is always the lady's privilege to extend the hand first. In her own house a lady should give her hand to every guest.

If both parties wear gloves, it is not necessary that each remove them in shaking hands: if one, however, has ungloved hands, it is courtesy for the other to remove the glove, unless in so doing it would cause an awkward pause; in which case apologize for not removing it, by saying, "Excuse my glove." The Fig. 4. words and forms will always very much depend upon circumstances, of which in-



Fig. 4. The cold-blooded, son, that exhibits only as you shake the hand

dividuals can themselves best judge. Kid and other thin gloves are not expected to be removed in hand-shaking; hence, apology is only necessary for the non-removal of the thick, heavy glove.

As a rule in all salutations, it is well not to exhibit too much haste. The cool, deliberate person is much the most likely to avoid mistakes. The nervous, quickmotioned, impulsive individual will need to make deliberation a matter of study; else, when acting on the spur of the moelse, when acting on the spur of the mo-ment, with possibly slight embarrass-ment ledicrous errors are liable to be with a warm, hearty grasp. ment, ludicrous errors are liable to be made. In shaking hands, offer the right



hand, unless the same be engaged; in which case, apologize, by saying "Excuse my left hand." It is the right hand that carries the sword in time of war, and its extension is emblematic of friendliness in time of peace.

CONDUCT IN THE STORE.

URCHASERS should, as far as possible, patronize the merchants of their own town. It is poor policy to send money abroad for articles which can be bought as cheaply at home.

Do not take hold of a piece of goods which another is examining. Wait until it is replaced upon the counter before you take it up.

Injuring goods when handling, pushing aside other persons, lounging upon the counter, whispering, loud talk and laughter, when in a store, are all evidences of ill-breeding.

Never attempt to "beat down" prices when shopping. If the price does not suit, go elsewhere. The just and upright merchant will have but one price for his goods, and he will strictly adhere to it.

It is an insult to a clerk or merchant to suggest to a customer, about to purchase, that he may buy cheaper or better goods elsewhere. It is also rude to give your opinion, unasked, about the goods that another is

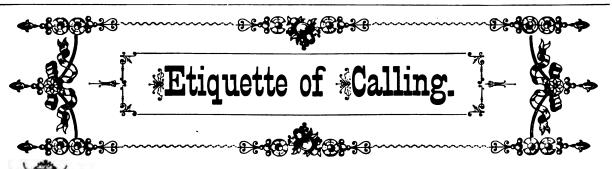
Never expect a clerk to leave another customer to wait on you; and when attending upon you, do not cause him to wait while you visit with another. When the purchases are made, let them be sent to your home, and thus avoid loading yourself with bundles.

· Treat clerks, when shopping, respectfully, and give them no more trouble than is necessary. Ask for what is wanted, explicitly, and if you wish to make examination with a view to future purchase, say so. Be perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing deceit.

The rule should be to pay for goods when you buy them. If, however, you are trusted by the merchant, you should be very particular to pay your indebtedness when you agree to. By doing as you promise, you acquire habits of promptitude, and at the same time establish credit and make reputation among those with whom you deal.

It is rude in the extreme to find fault and to make sneering remarks about goods. To draw unfavorable comparisons between the goods and those found at other stores does no good, and shows want of deference and respect to those who are waiting upon you. Politely state that the goods are not what you want, and, while you may buy, you prefer to look

If a mistake has been made whereby you have been given more goods than you paid for, or have received more change than was your due, go immediately and have the error rectified. You cannot afford to sink your moral character by taking advantage of such mistakes. If you had made an error to your disadvantage, as a merchant, you would wish the customer to return and make it right. You should do as you would be done by. Permanent success depends upon your being strictly honest.



IE morning call should be very brief. This formal call is mainly one of ceremony, and from ten to twenty minutes is a sufficient length of time to prolong it. It should never exceed half an hour.

In making a formal call, a lady does not remove her onnet or wraps.

Unless there be a certain evening set apart for receiving, the formal call should be made in the morning.

It is customary, according to the code of etiquette, to call all the hours of daylight morning, and after nightfall evening.

Calls may be made in the morning or in the evening. The call in the morning should not be made before 12 M., nor later than 5 P. M.

A gentleman, making a formal call in the morning, must retain his hat in his hand. He may leave umbrella and cane in the hall, but not his hat and gloves. The fact of retaining hat indicates a formal call

When a gentleman accompanies a lady at a morning call (which is seldom), he assists her up the steps, rings the bell, and follows her into the reception-room. It is for the lady to determine when they should leave.

All uncouth and ungraceful positions are especially unbecoming among ladies and gentlemen in the parlor. Thus (Fig. 6), standing with the arms akimbo, sitting astride a chair, wearing the hat, and smoking in the presence of ladies, leaning back in the chair, standing with legs crossed and feet on the chairs - all those acts evince lack of polished manners.

If possible, avoid calling at the lunch or dinner hour. Among society people the most fashionable hours for calling are from 12 M. to 3 P. M. At homes where dinner or lunch is taken at noon, calls may be made from 2 to 5 P. M.

Should other callers be announced, it is well, as soon as the bustle attending the new arrival is over, to arise quietly, take leave of the hostess, bow to the visitors, and retire, without apparently doing so because of the new arrivals. This saves the hostess the trouble of entertaining two sets of callers.

To say bright and witty things during the call of ceremony, and go so soon that the hostess will desire the caller to come again, is much the more pleasant. No topic of a political or religious character should be admitted to the conversation, nor any subject of absorbing interest likely to lead to discussion.

A lady engaged upon fancy sewing of any kind, or needlework, need not necessarily lay aside the same during the call of intimate acquaintances. Conversation can flow just as freely while the visit continues. During the visits of ceremony, however, strict attention should be given to entertaining the callers.

Gentlemen may make morning calls on the following occasions: To convey congratulations or sympathy and condolence, to meet a friend who has just returned from abroad, to inquire after the health of a lady who may have accepted his escort on the previous day. (He should not delay the latter more than a day.) He may call upon those to whom letters of introduction are given, to express thanks for any favor which may have been rendered him, or to return a call. A great variety of circumstances will also determine when at other times he should make calls.

Evening Calls.

Evening calls should never be made later than 9 P. M., and never prolonged later than 10 P. M.

In making a formal call in the evening, the gentleman must hold hat and gloves, unless invited to lay them aside and spend the evening.

In making an informal call in the evening, a gentleman may leave hat, cane, overshoes, etc., in the hall, provided he is invited to do so, and the lady may remove her wraps.

The evening call should not generally be prolonged over an hour. With very intimate friends, however, it may be made a little longer; but the caller should be very careful that the visit be not made tiresome.



Calls from people living in the country are expected to be longer and less ceremonious than from those in the city-

When it has been impossible to attend a dinner or a social gathering, a call should be made soon afterwards, to express regret at the inability to be present.

A gentleman, though a stranger, may with propriety escort an unattended lady to the carriage, and afterwards return and make his farewell bow to the hostess.

Should a guest arrive to remain for some time with the friend, those who are intimate with the family should call as soon as possible, and these calls should be returned at the earliest op-

portunity. Unless invited to do so, it is a violation of etiquette to draw near the fire for the purpose of warming one's self. Should you, while waiting the appearance of the hostess, have done so, you will arise upon her

When a lady has set apart a certain evening for receiving calls, it is not usual to call at other times, except the excuse be business reasons.

arrival, and then take the seat she may assign you.



Fig. 6. UNGRACEFUL POSITIONS.

No. 1. Stands with arms akimbo.

- 2. Sits with elbows on the knees " 3. Sits astride the chair, and wears
- his hat in the parlor. Stains the wall paper by pro ing against it with his hand
- eats an apple alone, and stands

with his legs crossed.

- No. 5. Rests his foot upon the chair cushion.
- Tips back his chair, soils the wall by resting his head against it, and smokes in the presence of ladies.

THE USE OF CARDS WHEN CALLING.

The gentleman's card should bear nothing but the name and address of the caller, in small script or card text. In addition, the lady's card may bear the "Mrs." or the "Miss," thus:

CHARLES BELDEN
Cambridge, Mass.

MRS. H. B. KING, 17 Belmont Place.

At Home Thursday Evenings.

The eldest daughter and unmarried sisters often adopt the following:

MISS CLARA D. WELLS,

No. 44 Birch Street.

THE MISSES HAMMOND,

No. 1 Day Street.

The physician may have his professional title, as

DR. ROBERT HOLLAND, or ROBERT HOLLAND, M. D.

No. 70 Henderson St.

No. 70 Henderson St.

The officers of the army and navy may have their titles thus:

LIEUT, HENRY H. WEBSTER, U. S. A. LIEUT, HARVEY B. SNOW, U. S. N.

A card left, during your illness, should be answered by a call as soon as your health will permit.

The honorary titles of Prof., Hon., Esq., etc., are not allowable upon the calling card in the United States.

When about leaving town, the card which is left will bear on the lower left-hand corner the letters "P. P. C."—"Presents parting compliments," from the French "Pour Prendre Conge"—to take leave. The card may also be sent by mail or private carrier, the latter mode of convevance showing most respect. *

A card sent to a person who is ill or in affliction, from the loss of a relative, should be accompanied by verbal inquiries regarding the person's health.

Cards may be left immediately where a death is known, but a call of sympathy and condolence is not usually made within a week after the bereavement.

The lady in mourning who may not desire to make calls, will send mourning cards instead of making calls for such period of time as she may not desire to mingle in general society.

Should the servant reply to a gentleman that the lady of the house, to whom the call is made, is not at home, but the daughter is, he should send in his card, as it is not usual for young ladies to receive calls from gentlemen unless they are quite intimate friends.

It is well to have cards in readiness at every call. If a servant meets you at the door, to send up a card will save mispronouncing your name, and if the lady is not at home it will show that you have called. Should there be two or more ladies in the household, to turn down one corner of the card will signify that the call was designed for all the family.

The handsomest style of card is that which is engraved; next is that which is prettily written. Succeeding, comes the

printed card, which, with some of the modern script or text types, makes a most beautiful card if neatly printed. Extra ornament is out of place.

When desirous of seeing anyone at a hotel or parlor, send up your card by the waiter, while you wait in the reception-room or office.

The hostess should, if not desiring to see anyone, send word that she is "engaged" when the servant first goes to the door, and not after the card has been sent up. Should she desire certain persons only to be admitted, let the servant understand the names definitely.

P. P. C. cards are no longer left when leaving home to be absent a few mouths.

WHAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED WHEN CALLING.

Do not stare around the room.

Do not take a dog or small child.

Do not linger at the dinner-hour.

Do not lay aside the bonnet at a formal call.

Do not fidget with your cane, hat or parasol.

Do not make a call of ceremony on a wet day.

Do not turn your back to one seated near you.

Do not touch the piano, unless invited to do so.

Do not handle ornaments or furniture in the room.

Do not make a display of consulting your watch.

Do not go to the room of an invalid, unless invited.

Do not remove the gloves when making a formal call.

Do not continue the call longer when conversation begins to lag.

Do not remain when you find the lady upon the point of going out.

Do not make the first call if you are a new-comer in the neighborhood, Do not open or shut doors or windows or alter the arrangement of the

Do not enter a room without first knocking and receiving an invitation to come in.

Do not resume your seat after having risen to go, unless for important reasons.

Do not walk around the room, examining pictures, while waiting for the hostess.

Do not introduce politics, religion or weighty topics for conversation when making calls.

Do not prolong the call if the room is crowded. It is better to call a day or two afterwards.

Do not call upon a person in reduced circumstances with a display of wealth, dress and equipage.

Do not tattle. Do not speak ill of your neighbors. Do not carry gossip from one family to another.

Do not, if a gentleman, sent yourself upon the sofa beside the hostess, or in near proximity, unless invited to do so.

Do not, if a lady, call upon a gentleman, except officially or professionally, unless he may be a confirmed invalid.

Do not take a strange gentleman with you, unless positively certain that his introduction will be received with favor.

Do not, if a gentleman, leave the hat in the hall when making merely a formal call. If the call is extended into a visit, it may then be set aside. Whether sitting or standing (Fig. 7), the hat may be gracefully held in the hand.

Duty of the Hostess.

She should greet each guest with quiet, easy grace.

She should avoid leaving the room while guests are present.

She should furnish refreshments to those callers who come a long distance to see her.

She should be aided, upon important occasions, by a gentleman, in the reception of guests.

She should avoid speaking disrespectfully of those who have previously called upon her; she should equally divide her attentions among the several callers, that none may feel slighted.



Fig. 7. GENTILITY IN THE PARLOR.

The figures in the above illustration represent graceful postures to be assumed by both laddes and gentlemen in the parior. As will be seen, whether haiding hat or fan, either sitting or standing, the positions are all easy and graceful. To assume an easy genteel attitude, the individual must be selfpossessed. To see so, attention must be given to easy flow of language, happy expression of thought, study of cultured society and the general laws of etiouette.



O ACQUIRE the art of conversation in a superior degree, there must be intimacy with those who possess refinement and general information. There must also be observed certain general rules in order to accomplish the best results, prominent among which are the following:

In the first place, in order to converse well, there must be knowledge; there must be a command of language, assisted by imagination; there must be understanding of the rules of construction, to frame sentences aright; there must be confidence and self-possession, and there must be courage to overcome failure.

To be an excellent conversationalist is a very desirable accomplishment. We talk more than we do anything else. By conversation we may make friends, we may retain them, or we may lose them. We may impart information; we may acquire it. We may make the company with whom we associate contented with itself, or we can sow inharmony and discord. Our success in life largely rests upon our ability to converse well; therefore the necessity of our carefully studying what should and what should not be said when talking.

How to Please in Conversation.

Use clear, distinct words to express your ideas, although your voice should be low.

Be cool, collected and self-possessed, using respectful, chaste and appropriate language.

Always defend the absent person who is being spoken of, as far as truth and justice will permit.

Allow people that you are with to do their full share of the talking if they evince a willingness to converse.

Beware of talking much about yourself. Your merits will be discovered in due time, without the necessity of sounding your own praises.

Show the courtesy, when another person joins the group where you are relating an incident, of recapitulating what has been said, for the ad-

vantage of the newcomer.

Recollect that the object of conversation is to entertain and amuse; the social gathering, therefore, should not be made the arena of dispute.

Even slight mistakes and inaccuracies it is well to overlook, rather than to allow inharmony to present itself.

Aim to adapt your conversation to the comprehension of those with whom you are conversing. Be careful that you do not undervalue them.

whom you are conversing. Be careful that you do not undervalue them. It is possible that they are as intelligent as yourself, and their conversation can, perhaps, take as wide a range as your own.

Remember that the person to whom you are speaking is not to blame

for the opinion he entertains. Opinions are not made by us, but they are made for us by circumstances. With the same organization, training and circumstances around us, we would have the same opinions ourselves.

Remember that people are fond of talking of their own affairs. The mother likes to talk of her children, the mechanic of his workmanship, the laborer of what he can accomplish. Give everyone an opportunity, and you will gain much valuable information besides being thought courteous and well-bred.

Be patient. The foreigner cannot, perhaps, recall the word he desires; the speaker may be slow of speech; you may have heard the story a dozen times; but even then you must evince interest, and listen patiently through. By so doing, you gain the esteem of the person with whom you are conversing.

What to Avoid in Social Conversation.

Do not manifest impatience.

Do not engage in argument.

Do not interrupt another when speaking.

Do not find fault, though you may gently criticise.

Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters.

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper or to speak excitedly.

Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of anyone present.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather.

Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you

Do not introduce professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in.

Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and musical voice has great power.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has

been said that you may understand.

Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when anyone

present may have the same defects.

Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they

give their confidence, never betray it.

Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double

meaning, or language that will bring the blush to anyone.

Do not intersperse your language with foreign words and high sound-

ing terms. It shows affectation, and will draw ridicule upon you.

Do not carry on a conversation with another in company about mat-

ters which the general company knows nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

Do not allow yourself to speak ill of the absent one if it can be avoided; the day may come when some friend will be needed to defend you in your absence.

Do not speak with contempt and ridicule of a locality where you may be visiting. Find something to truthfully praise and commend; thus make yourself agreeable.

Do not make a pretense of gentility, nor parade the fact that you are a descendant of any notable family. You must pass for just what you are, and must stand on your own merit.

Do not contradict. In making a correction say, "I beg your pardon, but I had an impression that it was so and so." Be careful in contradicting, as you may be wrong yourself.

Do not be unduly familiar; you will merit contempt if you are. Neither should you be dogmatic in your assertions, arrogating to yourself much consequence in your opinions.

Do not be too lavish in your praise of various members of your own family when speaking to strangers; the person to whom you are speaking may know some faults that you do not.

Do not feel it incumbent upon yourself to carry your point in conversation. Should the person with whom you are conversing feel the same, your talk will lead into violent argument. Do not allow yourself to use personal abuse when speaking to another, as in so doing you may make that person a life-long enemy. A few kind, courteous words might have made him a lifelong friend.

Do not discuss politics or religion in general company. You probably would not convert your opponent, and he will not convert you. To discuss those topics is to arouse feeling without any good result.

Do not make a parade of being acquainted with distinguished or wealthy people, of having been to college, or of having visited foreign lands. All this is no evidence of any real genuine worth on your part.

Do not use the surname alone when speaking of your husband or wife to others. To say to another, that "I told Jones,' referring to your husband, sounds badly. Whereas, to say, "I told Mr. Jones," shows respect and good breeding.

Do not yield to bashfulness. Do not isolate yourself, sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step out; have something to say. Though you may not say it very well, keep on. You will gain courage and will improve. It is as much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.

Do not attempt to pry into the private affairs of others by asking what their profits are, what things cost, whether Melissa ever had a beau, and why Amarette never got married. All such questions are extremely impertinent, and are likely to meet with rebuke.

Do not whisper in company; do not engage in private conversation; do not speak a foreign language which the general company present

may not understand, unless it is understood that the foreigner is unable to speak your own language.

Do not take it upon yourself to admonish comparative strangers on religious topics; the persons to whom you speak may have decided convictions of their own in opposition to yours, and your over-zeal may seem to them an impertinence.

Do not aspire to be a great story-teller; an inveterate teller of long stories becomes very tiresome. To tell one or two witty, short, new stories, appropriate to the occasion, is about all that one person should inflict on the company.

Do not indulge in satire; no doubt you are witty, and you could say a most cutting thing that would bring the laugh of the company upon your opponent, but you must not allow it, unless to rebuke an impertinent fellow who can be suppressed in no other way.

Do not spend your time in talking scandal; you sink your own moral nature by so doing, and you are, perhaps, doing great injustice to those about whom you talk. You probably do not understand all the circumstances. Were they understood, you would doubtless be much more lenient.

Do not flatter; in doing so you embarrass those upon whom you bestow praise, as they may not wish to offend you by repelling it, and yet they realize that if they accept it they merit your contempt. You may, however, commend their work whenever it can truthfully be done; but do not bestow praise where it is not deserved.



NEW YEAR'S CALLING



F LATE years it has become fashionable, for ladies in many cities and villages, to announce in the newspapers the fact of their intention to receive calls upon New Year's day, which practice is very excellent, as it enables gentlemen to know positively who will be prepared to receive them on that occasion; besides, changes of resi dence are so frequent in the large cities as to make the publication of names and places of calling a great convenience.

The practice of issuing personal notes of invitation, which is sometimes done, to a list of gentleman acquaintances, stating that certain ladies will receive on New Year's day, is not to be commended. It looks very much like begging the gentlemen to come and see them; besides, should this practice generally prevail, it would, in a brief time, abolish

New Year's calls altogether, as gentlemen would not feel at liberty to make calls unless personally invited; and thus the custom would soon go into disuse.

Upon calling, the gentlemen are invited to remove overcoat and hat, which invitation is accepted unless it is the design to make the call very brief. If refreshments are provided, the ladies will desire to have the gentlemen partake of them, which cannot conveniently be done in overcoat, with hat in hand. Gloves are sometimes retained upon the hand during the call, but this is optional. Cards are sent up, and the gentlemen are ushered into the reception-room. The call should not exceed ten

or fifteen minutes, unless the callers are few and it should be mutually agreeable to prolong the stay.

Best taste will suggest that a lady having the conveniences shall receive her guests at her own home, but it is admissible and common for several ladies to meet at the residence of one, and receive calls together. Whether ladies make announcement or not, however, it will be usually safe for gentlemen to call on their lady friends on New Year's, as the visit will be generally received with pleasure.

It is customary for the ladies who announce that they will receive, to make their parlors attractive on that day, and present themselves in full dress. They should have a bright, cheerful fire if the weather be cold,

and a table, conveniently located in the room, with refreshments, consisting of fruits, cakes, bread and other food, such as may be deemed desirable, with tea and coffee. No intoxicating drinks should be allowed. Refreshments are in no case absolutely essential. They can be dispensed with if not convenient.

Ladies expecting calls on New Year's should be in readiness to receive from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. It is pleasant for two or more ladies to receive calls together on that occasion, as several ladies can the more easily entertain a party of several gentlemen who may be present at one time. While gentlemen may go alone, they also frequently go in pairs, threes, fours (Fig S) or more. They call upon all the ladies of the party, and where any are not acquainted, introductions take place, care being

taken that persons do not intrude themselves where they would not be welcome. Each gentleman should be provided with a large number of cards, with his own name upon each, one of which he will present to every lady of the company where he calls.

The ladies keep these cards for future reference, it being often pleasant to revive the incidents of the day by subsequent examination of the cards received upon that occasion.

An usher should be present wherever many calls are expected, to receive guests, and care for hats and cats. The calls are necessarily very brief, and are made delightfully pleasant by continual change of face and

conversation. But, however genial and free may be the interchange of compliments upon this occasion, no young man who is a stranger to the family should feel at liberty to call again without a subsequent invitation.

The two or three days succeeding New Year's are the ladies' days for calling, upon which occasion they pass the compliments of the season, comment upon the incidents connected with the festivities of the holiday, the number of calls made, and the new faces that made their appearance among the visitors. It is customary upon this occasion of ladies' meeting, to offer refreshments and to enjoy the intimacy of a friendly visit. This fashion of observing New Year's day is often the means of commencing pleasant friendships which may continue through life.



Fig. 8. Gentlemen Making New Year's Calls.



than the dinner party - one to which you will invite a greater number of your friends and associates - so great a number, indeed, of young and middle-aged people, that the serious question is, how they shall be entertained; you conclude that you will allow them to dance, and you will name your entertainment a ball.

In this connection we will express no opinion concerning the propriety or the impropriety of dancing. In the simple act of passing through the figures of the dance, there need be no wrong committed; but, as the ball is often conducted, very serious and unfortunate results follow.

Evils of the Ball.

For the company to assemble at a late hour and engage in unusual, exciting and severe exercise throughout the entire night, is often too great a tax upon the physical system. To dress too thinly, and in a state of perspiration to be exposed, as ladies at the ball frequently are, to draughts of cold, is oftentimes to plant the seeds of a disease from which they never recover. Again, to come in contact, as ladies are liable to, more especially at the public ball, with disreputable men, is sometimes to form alliances that will make a lifetime of sorrow.

Well may the watchful parent look with anxiety and suspicion upon the ball, because its associations are so frequently dangerous. If in this chapter we may give admonitions and suggestions that shall tend to correct some of the evils of the dance, our labors will not be in vain.

The dancing master should be in the highest sense of the term a gentleman; he should be thoroughly schooled in the laws of etiquette; he should be a man of good moral character; he should be a physiologist; he should be a reformer. Such a man at the head of a dancing-school would be of infinite assistance to the young men and women coming upon the stage of action. In his class he would teach his pupils the laws of good behavior; he would warn them concerning the evils of bad association; he would instruct them in the importance of regularity of habit and of keeping proper hours: with which instruction he would reform many abuses that now exist at public entertainments.

Fortunately we have some instructors who appreciate the importance of their work, and are thus instrumental in doing a great amount of good to those who are so favored as to attend their classes.

How to Conduct the Ball.

The management of the ball will largely depend upon whether it is a public or private entertainment. If public, it will be under the control of managers who will send out tickets to those likely to attend, often several weeks before the ball is given. These tickets are sent only to gentlemen who invite such ladies to attend the ball with them as they may choose.

In tendering the invitation, the gentleman frequently visits the lady personally. If he sends a written note of invitation, the form may be as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Miss Hammond !

May I have the pleasure of your company to the ball at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, on the evening of October 25th, at eight o'clock? Very Respectfully,

W. H. SIMPSON.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

Mr. W. H. Simpson: I shall be happy to accompany you to the ball at the Grand Central, on the evening of October 25th.

CARRIE D. HAMMOND.

Or, if the invitation is declined, the note may have this form:

Mr. W. H. Simpson :

Thursday Oct. 11.

I regret that absence from the city, (or assign such other cause as may occasion the refusal) will deprive me of the pleasure of accompanying you to the ball at the Grand Central, on the evening of October 25th. CARRIE D. HAMMOND.

If the ball is to be given at a private residence, the notes of invitation should be sent by messenger or post, to each guest, two or three weeks before the dance, and will read as follows:

Mrs. Conklin's compliments to Miss Henry, requesting the pleasure of her company at a ball on Thursday evening, April 12th, at eight o'clock.

This should invariably be answered within a day or two, and, if accepted, the reply may read in the following form:

Miss Henry's compliments to Mrs. Conklin, accepting with pleasure her kind invitation for Thursday evening, April 12th.

If declined, the answer may be -

Miss Henry's compliments to Mrs. Conklin, regretting that the recent death of a relative (or assign such other cause as may occasion the refusal) will prevent her acceptance of the kind invitation for the evening of April 12th.

Invitations to all the Family.

In sending invitations to a family where there are parents, sons and daughters, all of whom you desire to invite, enclose an invitation full and complete to the heads of the family, one to the daughters, and one to the sons. Should there be a visitor staying with the family, a distinct card must be sent, but all can be enclosed in one envelope, and addressed to the lady of the house. The invitations to each may read as follows:

(To the Parents.)

Mrs. Hobart's compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, requesting the pleasure of their company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 8th, at 8 o'clock.

R. S. V. P.

(To the Daughters.)

Mrs. Hobart's compliments to Misses Ruth and Mary Hanson, requesting the pleasure of their attendance at a ball, Sept. 8th, at 8 o'clock. R. S. V. P. †

(To the Sons.)

Mrs. Hobart's regards to Messrs. Robert D., Henry H. and Chas. C. Hanson, soliciting their company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 8th, at 8 o'clock.

R. S. V. P.

. R. S. V. P. From the French, "Reponder s'll yous plait." Answer if you please, . R. S. V. P. may be considered uppecessary, as a reply should a wars b

(To the Visitor.)

Mrs. Hobart's respects to Miss Williamson, desiring the pleasure of her company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 8th, at 8 o'clock. R. S. V. P.

The acceptance or regrets from each party invited should be enclosed in one envelope, and directed to the hostess, being sent by a messenger within from one to three days from the time the invitations are received.

The hostess having considered how many sets may be accommodated in the dancing-room, it may be well to invite twice that number to the entertainment, thus allowing for those who will decline and for those who will desire to rest while the others are engaged in the dance.

The requisites of a room suitable for dancing purposes are a smooth floor and good ventilation; added to these, an elaborate trimming of the room with various decorations will be appropriate. Floral embellishment gives much attraction, and if an abundance of flowers, shrubbery and evergreens are about the music-stand, concealing the musicians from view, the effect will be all the more charming.

The dressing-room should be provided with servants to receive the wraps, to each of which a card should be attached bearing the name of the owner, or checks may be provided and the same system pursued as is ordinarily observed in checking baggage.

A dressing-table in the ladies' room should be supplied with soap, water, towels, brushes, combs, pomade, face-powder, cologne, needles, thread, pins, etc.; while water, soap, towels, brush-broom, comb, hairbrush, bootjack, and blacking-brush with a box of blacking, should be in the gentlemen's dressing apartment.

Unlike the dinner-party, it is not absolutely necessary that each guest come promptly at a certain time; still, for the sake of regularity of sleep, it is well for each to go early and retire early, though it will be allowable to go somewhat later than the hour appointed.

The host and hostess should be near the door to welcome arrivals, occupying any unused time in making the guests acquainted with each other by introductions. Other members of the family will also intermingle with the company, making introductions and seeing that all are provided with partners for dancing.

It is expected that those who accept an invitation to a ball are able to dance; otherwise it is better to decline, as the wall-flower serves but to embarrass the hostess and other members of the company.

A gentleman, having arranged to accompany a lady to a ball, may very appropriately send her a bouquet of flowers in the afternoon, and in the evening he should call promptly with his carriage at the appointed hour. Upon reaching the house where the entertainment is given, he will conduct the lady immediately to the ladies' dressing-room; when, retiring to the gentlemen's apartment and putting his own toilet in order, he will return to the door of the ladies' room, meet his charge, and conduct her to the ball-room and the hostess.

Etiquette requires that the lady dance first with her escort, and afterwards he should see that she is provided with partners, and that she enjoys herself, though she may dance with whom she pleases. He should conduct her to supper, and will hold himself in readiness to escort her home whenever she desires to go.

In inviting a lady to dance, various forms of invitation may be used to avoid repetition, as, "Will you honor me with your hand for the quadrille?" "May I have the honor of dancing this set with you?" "May I have the pleasure?" "Will you give me the pleasure?" etc.

A gentleman who may be at the party unattended, will invite one of the ladies of the house for the first dance, but she, possibly being otherwise occupied or engaged, will quite likely introduce him to another lady, whom he must accept.

The music will first play a march, then a quadrille, a waltz, a polkn, a galop, etc., interspersed with several round dances to each quadrille, usually ending with a march, prior to supper, when the gentleman, presenting his arm to the lady he is dancing with at the time, unless she has come with another gentleman, will proceed to the table, where possibly a little more freedom will prevail than at the dinner-party, though essentially the same etiquette will govern it.

If any lady is without an attendant, it should be the duty of the lady of the house to see that she is provided with an escort. After supper,

several dances will follow, the company dispersing, let us hope, at an early, temperate hour.

Each dancer should be provided with a ball-card bearing a printed programme of the dances, having a space for making engagements upon the same, with a small pencil attached. Much care should be taken to keep each engagement. It is a great breach of etiquette to invite a lady to dance, and then fail to remind her of her promise when the time comes for its fulfillment.

It is customary for the lady and gentleman, who accompany each other to the ball, to dance together once or twice only; to dance as partners oftener is likely to excite remark, though, if the parties be indifferent to comment, no harn will be done. To dance together continually is impolite, and will deservedly provoke severe criticism.

While upon the floor, awaiting the music, a lady and gentleman should avoid long conversations, as they are likely to interfere with the dance; but a pleasant word or two in light conversation will be appropriate if the parties are acquainted; if not, they may quietly wait. The bow should be given at the commencement and close of each dance.

General Suggestions to those who Attend Balls.

When all the ladies are provided for at the table, then the gentlemen may think of their own supper.

Ladies will consult their own pleasure about recognizing a ball-room acquaintance at a future meeting.

Gently glide in the dance, wearing a pleasant expression. "Bow the head slightly as you touch hands lightly."

Should you make a mistake in taking a position, apologize to the party incommoded, and take another place in the set.

Any difficulty or misunderstanding at a public ball should be referred to the master of ceremonies, whose decision should be deemed final.

In tendering an invitation to the lady to dance, allow her to designate what set it shall be, and you are expected to strictly fulfill the engagement.

A gentleman who goes to a ball should dance frequently; if he does not, he will not receive many invitations afterwards; he is not invited to ornament the wall and "wait for supper."

After dancing, a gentleman should conduct the lady to a seat, unless she otherwise desires; he should thank her for the pleasure she has conferred, but he should not tarry too long in intimate conversation with her.

A gentleman having taken a lady's seat during a dance, must rise as soon as it is over, and invite her to come and take it again. It is not necessary to bow more than once, though you frequently meet acquaintances upon the promenade; to bow every time would be tiresome.

What Conduct to Avoid at the Ball.

A bail-room engagement should not be broken.

A lady should not enter or cross the hall unattended.

No gentleman should enter the ladies' dressing-room at a ball.

No evidence of ill-nature should ever show itself at the ball.

Never lead a lady in the hall by the hand; always offer the arm. Guests should remain at the supper-table no longer than is necessary.

A couple should not engage in a long, private, confidential talk in a ball-room.

While one dance is in progress, it is not in good taste to be arranging for another.

Do not engage yourself for the last two or three dances; it may keep you too late.

Neither married nor unmarried ladies should leave a ball-room assemblage unattended.

A gentleman should not wait until the music has commenced, before selecting his partner.

Do not aim to put in all the steps in the quadrille. The figures are now executed in a graceful walk.

A gentleman should not insist upon a lady continuing to dance, when she has expressed a desire to sit down.

Excepting the first set, it is not etiquette for married people to dance together at either a public or private ball.

Do not contend for a position in the quadrille at either head or sides. It indicates frivolity. You should be above it.

A gentleman should not take a vacant seat beside a lady, without asking permission, whether he is acquainted or not.

The lady should never accept of an invitation to dance with one gentleman immediately after having refused another.

No lady at a ball should be without an escort at the supper-table. The hostess should see that she is provided with one.

A gentleman should never presume upon the acquaintance of a lady after a ball; ball-room introductions close with the dancing.

Ladies should not boast to others, who dance but little, of the great number of dances for which they are engaged in advance.

No gentleman should use his bare hand to press the waist of a lady in the waltz. If without gloves, carry a handkerchief in the hand.

A lady should not select a gentleman to hold her bouquet, fan and gloves during the dance, unless he her husband, escort or a relative.

Gentlemen should never forget that ladies are first to be cared for, to have the best seats, and to always receive the most courteous attention.

A gentleman in waltzing should not encircle the waist of a lady until the dancing commences, and he should drop his arm when the music ceases.

No gentleman whose clothing or breath is tainted with the fumes of strong drink or tobacco, should ever enter the presence of ladies in the dancing-room,

When the company has been divided into two different sets, you should not attempt to change from one to the other, except by permission of the master of ceremonies.

A lady should not refuse to be introduced to a gentleman at a private ball. At a public ball she will use her discretion, and she can with propriety refuse any introduction.

Never eat your supper in gloves. White kids should be worn at other times throughout the dancing. It is well to have two pairs, one before supper, the other afterwards.

Ladies should not be allowed to sit the evening through without the privilege of dancing. Gentlemen should be sufficiently watchful to see that all ladies present are provided with partners.

Do not, unless for very urgent reasons, withdraw from a quadrille or a set where your assistance is required. Even then you should inform the master of ceremonies, that he may find a substitute.

A gentleman should not invite a lady to be his partner in a dance with which he is not perfectly familiar. It is tiresome and embarrassing to a lady to have a partner who appears awkward.

No gentleman should play the clown in the ball-room. Dancing a break-down, making unusual noise, dressing in a peculiar style, swaggering, swinging the arms about, etc., are simply the characteristics of the buffoon.

The lady is not obliged to invite her escort to enter the house when he accompanies her home, and if invited he should decline the invitation. But he should request permission to call the next day or evening, which will be true politeness.

No display should be made when leaving the ball. Go quietly. It is not necessary to bid the host and hostess good-bye. To do so may cause others to think it later than it is, and thus the ball may be broken up sooner than the hostess might desire.

A lady may not engage herself to two gentlemen for the same dance, excepting the waltz, the first of which may be danced with one and the last with another, she explaining the matter to her first partner, that he may not be offended when she leaves him for the other.

The members of the family where the ball is given should not dance too frequently. It is possible that others may desire to fill their places, and they should have the opportunity. It is the duty of the family to entertain the guests, and not usurp their opportunities.

A gentleman should not be offended if a lady that has declined an invitation from him is seen dancing with another. Possibly she did not despise the one, but she preferred the other, or she may have simply redeemed a forgotten promise. Special evidences of partiality should, however, as much as possible be avoided at places where all should be courteous to each other.



ETIQUETTE OF A SOCIAL GAME



The topics of conversation have become exhausted at the party; you have no musicians in the company, possibly, or if you have music, it no longer entertains. Under the circumstances, you bethink yourself of some light, pleasant indoor game that nearly all can play, and very likely you may select cards, about which the following suggestions may be appropriate:

Should you engage in the game, do so simply for recreation and sociability. Never bet on cards. Like all bets, it leads to demoralization. If you cannot play without gambling and spending too much time, then dismiss the game from your mind. In the simple matter of playing cards there is no harm, but in the abuse of the game there is very much injury.

It is the province of the hostess, not of the guests, to introduce the game. New, bright, clean cards should be kept in readiness for occasions like the evening party.

In taking a seat at the table, where there may be a choice, the elder and married ladies take precedence over the younger members of the company, only those persons being urged to join in the game who have no conscientious scruples against playing.

Rules of the Came.

Do not remove the cards from the table until all are dealt.

Partners should give no appearance of an understanding between themselves by signals of any kind.

Never play with an air of indifference. If tired, you will ask to be excused, and retire; but evince interest while you play.

It is a violation of etiquette to converse upon other topics while playing the game, especially if at the table there are those who are interested, and desire to confine their attention to the play.

It is not courtesy to hurry others when playing. It is very annoying to have an opponent, or even a partner, continually saying, "Come, hurry up!" "We are waiting!" "Any time to-day!" etc.

The object of the game is to give rest. Therefore all topics liable to lead to long argument should be avoided when conversing in the pauses of the play. Small talk, that requires no mental effort, is all that should be indulged in while at the game.

If possible, never violate the rules of the game, and never be guilty of cheating. Should you observe any one doing so, quietly and very politely call their attention to the fact, and be careful that you do not get excited. People who lose patience, and experience ill-feeling at the game, should avoid playing.

It is unkind in those who may have continued success to irritate the opponent; and, whatever may be the ill-luck, it is a serious breach of etiquette to lose temper. Neither should there be reflections made upon the playing of the partner nor criticisms upon the opponents.

It is the duty of those who play to make themselves proficient in the game, and thus not embarrass a partner when playing; and courtesy requires that those who play much together should not play with each other in general company, as they would thus be taking unfair advantage of their opponents.



THE TABLE -- HOW TO SET AND ARRANGE IT.

HR dinner-hour will completely test the refinement, the culture and good breeding which the individual may possess. To appear advantageously at the table, the person must not only understand the laws of etiquette, but he must have had the advantage of polite society. It is the province of this chapter to show what the laws of the table

are. It will be the duty of the reader, in the varied relations of life, to make such use of them as circumstances shall permit.

Rules to be Observed.

Sit upright, neither too close nor too far away from the table.

Open and spread upon your lap or breast a napkin, if one is provided — otherwise a handkerchief.

Do not be in haste; compose yourself; put your mind into a pleasant condition, and resolve to eat slowly.

Keep the hands from the table until your time comes to be served. It is rude to take knife and fork in hand and commence drumming on the table while you are waiting.

Possibly grace will be said by some one present, and the most respectful attention and quietude should be observed until the exercise is passed.

It is the most appropriate time, while you wait to be served, for you to put into practice your knowledge of small talk and pleasant words

with those whom you are sitting near. By interchange of thought, much valuable information may be acquired at the table. Do not be impatient to be served. With social chit-

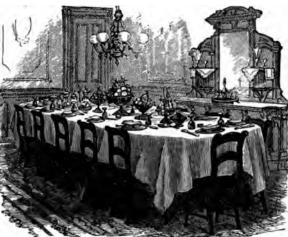
chat and eating, the meal-time should always be prolonged from thirty minutes to an hour.

Taking ample time in eating will give you better health, greater wealth, longer life and more happiness. These are what we may obtain by eating slowly in a pleasant frame of mind, thoroughly masticating the food.

If soup comes first, and you do not desire it, you will simply say, "No, I thank you," but make no comment; or you may take it and eat as little as you choose. The other course will be along soon. In receiving it you do not break the order of serving; it looks odd to see you waiting while all the rest are partaking of the first course. Eccentricity should be avoided as much as possible at the table.

The soup should be eaten with a medium-sized spoon, so slowly and carefully that you will drop none upon your person or the table-cloth. Making an effort to get the last drop, and all unusual noise when eating, should be avoided.

If asked at the next course what you desire, you will quietly state, and upon its reception you will, without display, proceed to put your food in order for eating. If furnished with potatoes in small dishes, you will put the skins back into the dish again; and thus where there are sidedishes all refuse should be placed in them - otherwise potato-skins will be placed upon the table-cloth, and bones upon the side of the plate. If possible, avoid putting waste matter upon the cloth. Especial pains should always be taken to keep the table-cover as clean as may be. Eating with the Fork.



The general arrangement of the table set for a party of twelve persons. The plates are often left off, and furnished by the waiter afterwards.

Fashions continually change, It does not follow, because he does not keep up with them, that a man lacks brains; still to keep somewhere near the prevailing style, in habit, costume and general deportment, is to avoid attracting unpleasant attention.

Fashions change in modes of eating. Unquestionably primitive man conveyed food to his mouth with his fingers. In process of time he cut it with a sharpened instrument, and held it, while he did so, with something pointed. In due time, with the advancement of civilization, there came the twotined fork for holding and the broad-bladed knife for cutting the food and conveying it to the mouth. As years have passed on, bringing their changes, the three and fourtined forks have come into use,

and the habit of conveying food with them to the mouth; the advantage being that there is less danger to the mouth from using the fork, and food is less liable to drop from it when being conveyed from the plate. Thus the

knife, which is now only used for cutting meat, mashing potatoes, and for a few other purposes at the table, is no longer placed to the mouth by those who give attention to the etiquette of the table.

Set the table as beautifully as possible. Use only the snowiest of linen, the brightest of cutlery, and the cleanest of china. The setting of the table (Fig. 9) will have fruit-plates, castors and other dishes for general use, conveniently placed near the center. The specific arrangement (Fig. 10) of plate, knife, fork, napkin, goblet and salt-cup, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

It is customary for the gentleman who is the head of the household, in the ordinary family circle, to sit at the side of the table, in the center, having plates at his right hand, with food near by. When all the

family are seated, and all in readiness, he will serve the guests who may be present; he will next serve the eldest lady of the household, then the ladies and gentlemen as they come in order. The hostess will sit opposite her husband, and preside over the tea, sauces, etc.



ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED.

NOT speak disrespectfully to the waiters, nor apologize to them for making them trouble; it is their business to bring forward the food called for. It is courtesy, however, when asked if you desire a certain article, to reply, "If you please;" "Not any, I thank you," etc.; when calling for an article, to say, "Will you please bring me," etc.; and hen the article has been furnished, to say, "Thank you." Never eat very fast. Never fill the mouth very full. Never open your mouth when chewing. Never make noise with the mouth or throat. Never attempt to talk with the mouth full. Never leave the table with food in the mouth. Never soil the table-cloth if it is possible to avoid it. Never carry away fruits and confectionery from the table. Never encourage a dog or cat to play with you at the Never use anything but fork or spoon in feeding vourself.

Never explain at the table why certain foods do not agree with you.

Never introduce disgusting or unpleasant topics for conversation.

Never pick your teeth or put your hand in your mouth while eating.

Never cut bread; always break it, spreading with butter each piece as you eat it.

Never come to the table in your shirt-sleeves, with dirty hands or disheveled hair.

Never express a choice for any particular parts of a dish, unless requested to do so.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of bread or the last cake; there are probably more.

Never call loudly for the waiter, nor attract attention to yourself by boisterous conduct.

Never hold bones in your fingers while you eat from them. Cut the meat with a knife.

Never use your own knife when cutting butter. Always use a knife assigned to that purpose. Never, when serving others, overload the plate nor force upon them delicacies which they decline.

Never pour sauce over meat and vegetables when helping others. Place it at one side, on the plate.

Never make a display of finding fault with your food. Very quietly

have it changed if you want it different.

Never pass your plate with knife and fork on the same. Remove them, and allow them to rest upon a piece of bread.

Never make a display when removing hair, insects or other disagreeable things from your food. Place them quietly under the edge of your

plate.

Never make an effort to clean your plate or the bones you have been eating from too clean; it looks as if you left off hungry.

Never tip back in your chair nor lounge upon the table; neither assume any position that is awkward or ill-bred.

Never, at one's own table or at a dinner-party elsewhere, leave before the rest have finished without asking to be excused. At a hotel or boarding house this rule need not be observed.

Never feel obliged to cut off the kernels with a knife when eating green corn; eaten from the cob, the corn is much the sweetest.

Never eat so much of any one article as to attract attention, as some people do who eat large quantities of butter, sweet cake, cheese or other articles.

Never expectorate at the table; also avoid sneezing or coughing. It is better to arise quietly from the table if you have occasion to do either. A sneeze is prevented by placing the finger firmly on the upper lip.

Never spit out bones, cherry pits, grape skins, etc., upon your plate. Quietly press them from your mouth upon the fork, and lay them upon the side of your plate.

Never allow the conversationat the table to drift into anything but chit-chat; the consideration of deep and abstruse principles will impair digestion.

Never permit yourself to engage in a heated argument at the table. Neither should you use gestures, nor illustrations made with a knife or fork on the table-cloth. The accompanying engraving (Fig. 11) very forcibly illustrates several faults to which many people are additional



FIG. 11. BAD MANNERS AT THE TABLE.

No. 1. Tips back his chair.

- Tips back his chair.
 2. Eats with his mouth too full.
- " 3. Feeds a dog at the table.
- " 4. Holds his knife improperly.
- 5. Engages in violent argument at the meal-time.
- " 6. Lounges upon the table.
- " 7. Brings a cross child to the table.

Never pare an apple, peach or pear for another at the table without holding it with a fork.

Never wipe your fingers on the table-cloth, nor clean them in your mouth. Use the napkin.

Never allow butter, soup or other food to remain on your whiskers. Use the napkin frequently.

Never wear gloves at the table, unless the hands from some special reason are unfit to be seen.

No. 8. Drinks from the saucer, and laps with his tongue the last drop from the plate.

- 9. Comes to the table in his shirt-sleeves,
 and puts his feet beside his chair.
- " 10. Picks his teeth with his fingers.
 " 11. Scratches her head and is frequently unnecessarily getting up from the

Never pass forward to another the dish that has been handed to you, unless requested to do so; it may have been purposely designed for you, and passing it to another may give him or her what is not wanted.

Never put your feet so far under the table as to touch those of the person on the opposite side; neither should you curl them under nor at the side of your chair.

Never praise extravagantly every dish set before you; neither should you appear indifferent. Any article may have praise.

POLITENESS AT THE TABLE.

should be a pleasant affair; and if rightly managed, from the beginning to the end, it may prove a very enjoyable occasion to all in attendance, the dinner being from 5 to 8 P. M., the guests continuing at the table from one to two hours.

For a very pleasant social affair the rule is not to have the company when seated exceed twelve in number. With a party of

that size the conversation can be general, and all are likely to feel more at ease than if the number be larger, provided a selection of guests is made that are congenial to each other. None of them should be conspicuously superior to the others, and all should be from the same circle of society.

Having determined upon the number of guests to be invited, the next thing in order will be the issuing of notes of invitation, by special messenger, which should be sent out ten or twelve days before the dinner is given. Their form will be—

Mr. and Mrs. L -- request the pleasure of the com-

the drawing-room to receive guests as they arrive, each of whom should be welcomed with a warm greeting.

The hostess having determined who shall accompany each other to the table, each gentleman should be informed what lady he is expected to escort. The hour having arrived, the host offers his right arm to the most honored or possibly the eldest lady guest, and the gentleman most distinguished will escort the lady of the house.

Proceeding to the dining-room when all is in readiness, the host will take his scat at the foot of the table, and the hostess at the head, the lady escorted by the host taking her seat at his right, and the escort of the hostess sitting also at her right. The next most honored seat is at the left of the hostess. The illustration (Fig. 12) upon this page shows a company thus seated.

It is fashionable to have cards laid upon the table, bearing the name, sometimes printed very beautifully upon silk, indicating where each guest shall sit, which saves confusion in being seated. The ladies having taken their places, the gentlemen will be seated, and all is in readiness for the dinner to be served, unless grace be said by a clergyman present or by the host.

Let us hope if there is any carving, it will be done before the meat is brought to the table, and the time of the company saved from this sometimes slow and tedious work. Should soup be passed, it is well for each one to take it, and also the various courses as they are served, making no

special comment on the food.

The gentleman will, when a dish is brought, having seen the lady he escorted provided for, help himself and pass it on; he will pay no attention to the other lady near him, but will leave that to her escort. In all cases he will be careful and attentive to the wants of the lady in his charge, ascertaining her wishes and issuing her orders to the waiters.

No polite guest will ever fastidiously smell or examine any article of food before tasting it. Such conduct would be an insult to those who have invited him; neither will the host or hostess apologize for the cooking or find fault with each other, the cook or the waiters; all having done the best they could, there is nothing left to do but to make the best of everything that is provided.

Especial pains should be taken by the host and hostess, as well as all the company, to introduce topics of conversation that shall be agreeable and pleasing, that the dinner hour may be in the highest degree entertaining. When all the

guests have finished their eating, the hostess, with a slight nod to one of the leading members of the party, will rise, as will all the company, and repair to the drawing-room, where, in social converse, the time should be spent for the next two or three hours. Etiquette demands that each member of the company remain at least an hour after the dinner is finished, it being impolite to hurry away immediately after rising from the table. Should he do so, however, he will ask to be excused.

pany of Mr. and Mrs. T at dinner on Wednesday, the 10th of March, at six o'clock P. M.

R. S. V. P.

The answer accepting the invitation may read—

Mr. and Mrs. T—— accept with much pleasure Mr. and Mrs. L——'s invitation for dinner on the toth of March.

If declined, the form may be as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. T— regret that a previous engagement (or for other reasons which may be given) will prevent their accepting Mr. and Mrs. L— s kind involution for dinner on the toth of March.

Should the invitation be declined, the declination, which should state the reason for nonacceptance of the invitation, should be sent immediately by a messenger, that the hostess may have an opportunity for inviting other guests in the place of those who decline.

Should the invitation be accepted, nothing but serious difficulty should prevent the appointment being fulfilled. Should anything happen to

FIG. 12. GENTILITY IN THE DINING-ROOM.

The evidences of good breeding with a party of ladies and grailemen seated about a table, who are accustomed to the usages of politic society, are many. Among these will be the fact that the table is very beautifully and artistically apread. This need not require much wealth, but good taste is necessary to set it handsomely.

Again, the company evince gentility by each

prevent attendance, notification should be given the hostess immediately.

It is of the utmost importance that all of the company be punctual, arriving from ten to fifteen minutes before the appointed time. To be ten minutes late, keeping the dinner waiting, is a serious offense which no one should be guilty of.

The host, hostess and other members of the family should be early in

assuming a genteel position while eating. It is not necessary that an elaborate toilet be worn at the table, but careful attention should always be given to neatness of personal appearance, however plain may be the dress which is worn.

Another evidence of good manners is the self-possession with which the company deport themselves throughout the meal.

CORRECT AND INCORRECT POSITIONS.



HEREWITH is shown a fault common with many people of holding knife and fork above the hand (Fig. 13) when mashing potatoes, cutting meat, etc. The position is not only unfavorable for obtaining a good command of knife and fork, but it is likewise ungraceful. The contrasting illustration (Fig. 14) represents an easy, graceful posture for hands, when

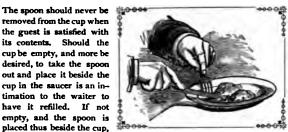
eating. The habit of holding the hands thus in correct positions can be acquired as easily as any other.

It is well to become accustomed to eating with the left hand, so as to avoid the necessity of changing the fork from the left to the right hand frequently when eating meat. When no knife is required for spreading, mashing or cutting, lay it aside entirely and eat only with the fork, holding it with the right hand.

Drinking from the Teacup.

Formerly it was the fashion to pour tea into the saucer; not so now. Tea should be gently sipped from the spoon or cup, taking cup and spoon in hand (Fig. 15) when drinking, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

the guest is satisfied with its contents. Should the cup be empty, and more be desired, to take the spoon out and place it beside the cup in the saucer is an intimation to the waiter to have it refilled. If not empty, and the spoon is placed thus beside the cup, it is an intimation to the waiter that you want the tea



or coffee changed. Do not call for "milk;" call for and speak only of "cream." Never set your teacup upon the table-cloth. In taking sugar, use only the sugar-spoon.

As in all the affairs of life, common sense must always rise superior to fashion or forms of etiquette. In this chapter on "The Table" we have aimed to give the leading outlines which should govern conduct in the dining-room. Much judgment will be required to always understand where these rules should be applied. Certainly to meet a company of people at the table, appear to advantage, carry forward an intelligent conversation, be agreeable and finish the meal, having eaten, in kind and quantity, sufficient to preserve health and vigor, requires much wisdom and experience.

• The cup





Sociables, Tea-Parties, Private Theatricals, Picnics, Etc.

HERE are many other kinds of gatherings, aside from the formal dinner-party and the ball, where less formality is required, but where the rules of etiquette, nevertheless, must be continually brought into service. These comprise conversations, or sociables, private concerts, readings, tea-parties, private theatricals, card-playing, etc. At these entertainments some prefer dancing, some music, some conversation, and some the playing of games.

Whatever may be the nature of the entertainment, it is well to specify it in the invitation. Thus, for a large, full-dress party, the invitation will read:

---'s compliments to Miss H---, requesting the pleasure of her company for Friday evening, March 10, at eight o'clock.

For the small party meeting for a specific purpose, the invitation will read thus:

Miss B-- requests the pleasure of Miss K---'s company on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, to meet the members of the Salem Literary Club, to which Miss B- belongs.

Miss B-- would be happy to have Miss K---- take part in an entertainment consisting of readings and recitations, at her residence, on Wednesday evening, March 15th, at eight o'clock.

Like the dinner-party and ball, an answer should be promptly returned. The reply may read:

Miss Kaccepts with pleasure Miss B——'s kind invitation for next Wednesday evening.

Unable to accept the invitation, the reply may read as follows:

Miss K-- regrets that a previous engagement (or other reason) will prevent her accepting Miss B----'s kind invitation for Wednesday evening next.

Should there be any probability of mistake as to time, and identity of the person sending the invitation, the date should be explicitly given in the body of the note, and the full name and address may be placed in the lower left-hand corner.

As upon other occasions, it is the duty of the host and hostess to welcome arrivals and make all the guests feel at ease. To do this, much depends upon the hostess, who, by self-possession, geniality and continual movement among the guests, will make all feel at home. More especially if the entertainment partakes of the character of a sociable, much tact is necessary upon the part of the family to have the gathering entertained.

To keep the attention of the company occupied, as many rooms should be thrown open as possible, and many objects of interest should be scattered around the apartments to interest, amuse and instruct,

If among the company there are those particularly eminent, there should be also other notables, that attention may not be entirely concentrated upon the few.

Special pains should be taken that the party does not divide itself up into cliques, twos, threes or more, leaving a number out who seem to possess no power to get into conversation.

While it is not always advisable to break up a pleasant conversation going forward between two, three or four, care must be exercised that those inclined to drop aside and spend the time in conversing with each other are prevented by the hostess as much as possible from so doing, as the best conversationalists, thus going by themselves, would cause the remainder of the company to be wanting in spirit and animation. The introduction of others into the group, the calling for a story, the reading of a poem, the singing of a song, with instrumental music, will thus effectually break up the monotony.

Piano-Playing.

Should dancing form a principal feature of the entertainment, and the piano be used to furnish music, the hostess or one of the family should play the instrument. One of the guests should not be depended upon to furnish all of the music. If the hostess cannot play, a pianist for the occasion should be engaged. Either a lady or gentleman-guest may with propriety volunteer to play, if they choose; but the hostess cannot expect that music, thus voluntarily offered, will be cheerfully furnished for more than one dance.

It is courtesy, while anyone is playing an instrument, or singing, to preserve as much stillness as possible. Should you converse, do it so quietly as not to be heard by those near the piano. Should your conversation be animated, it is well to retire to another room.

Amateur performers upon the piano should thoroughly commit to memory a few pieces to play independently of notes, as to take sheet-music to a party is a hint that they expect to be invited to play. If possible, have the voice in good condition also, so as not to be obliged to complain of a cold. To eat a small amount of horse-radish just previous to reading, singing or speaking, will quite effectually remove hoarseness.

Any lady-guest being invited to play the piano, it is courtesy for the gentleman nearest her to offer his arm and escort her to the instrument. While she is playing he will hold her bouquet, fan and gloves, and should also turn the leaves if he can readily read music, but he should not attempt it otherwise.

When a guest is invited by another guest to play the piano, it will be well to wait until the request is seconded by others; and even then the guest may not play unless it should meet the favor of the hostess, and it is believed to be the pleasure of the majority of the company. If certain that the playing will be acceptable, it is well to suggest to the hostess to invite your friend.

It is very impolite to speak disparagingly of the piano, however much it may be out of tune, or however inferior it may be. More especially is it a breach of etiquette to draw unfavorable comparisons between the instrument and another elsewhere.

How to Entertain the Party.

If it happens to be stormy on the evening of your party, an awning erected from the carriage-landing to the house, or a large umbrella carried by a servant, will be a kind provision for the comfort of the guests as they alight from their carriages.

Suppers have wisely been dispensed with of late years at the ordinary evening party. To furnish a full, late supper is a piece of folly for various reasons; among them being the fact that it is positively injurious to the health of the company to eat it. The majority of the party, in all probability, do not desire it; and consequently it is time, labor and expense, upon the part of the hostess, worse than thrown away. She should have all of her time to devote to her company; to do which, she can provide only light refreshments, which may be passed around.

Among the methods of entertainment resorted to, aside from conversation and dancing, may be those of a literary character. Thus a debatable question may be propounded, a presiding officer selected, assisted by two, four or six others, two leading disputants appointed, debaters chosen upon each side, and the speakers given each two, three or five minutes to talk; the president and board of arbitration to decide the question according to the weight of argument. This is a pleasant and profitable way of spending the evening, if all can be enlisted and be interested in listening or have something to say.

Another intellectual and pleasant mode of spending an evening is for each member of the company to read or recite something that shall interest, amuse, instruct and entertain the audience. To do this rightly, some one should be appointed to act as master of ceremonies for the evening, being assisted by two or three others, who will make suggestions. It will be the duty of the presiding officer, at these

parlor recitations, to ascertain in the beginning what each one will recite, make out a programme, and then announce the various readers and speakers of the evening, as they come in turn, having the exercises suitably interspersed with music. The pleasure of the occasion will much depend upon having every piece upon the programme short, and clearly announced by the presiding officer.

Parlor-theatricals and parlor-concerts are a pleasant means of entertaining an evening gathering—a company of six, eight, or more, thoroughly mastering a play and giving it to an audience that may assemble in the parlors. To have an entertainment of this kind pass smoothly through, some competent person must take upon himself or herself the duties of manager. Each player should be consulted before parts are assigned, and it is of the utmost importance that the players be each prompt in rendering their parts. It is the province of the hostess to act the part of stage-manager, unless she appoints some one from the audience to conduct the exercises.

Croquet parties are very fashionable, and are a healthful, pleasant means of diversion. The essentials necessary to make the game pleasant are good grounds that can be shaded, and clean, comfortable, cool seats. A table may be set in the shade, and refreshments served thereon; or they may be passed to the guests as they sit in their seats.

On all occasions when a number of people convene together, whether indoors or out, the laws of courtesy should be obeyed. It is the duty of the gentlemen to be ever attentive to the ladies. If it be a picnic, the gentlemen will carry the luncheon, erect the swings, construct the tables, bring the water, provide the fuel for boiling the tea, etc. On the fishing excursion they will furnish the tackle, bait the hooks, row the boats, carry the fish, and furnish comfortable seats for the ladies. In gathering nuts, they will climb the trees, do the shaking, carry the nuts, and assist the ladies across the streams and over the fences. If possible, in crossing the fields, go through the bars or gateway, and avoid the necessity of compelling the ladies to clamber over the fences. Should it be necessary to climb them, it is etiquette for the gentleman to go over first, and when the lady is firmly on the top, he will gently help her down.

It should ever be the rule, with both ladies and gentlemen, upon all such occasions, to render every assistance possible to entertain the company. Self should be forgotten. More or less assistance is all the time required by the managers of the outdoor gatherings, and labor is continually necessary to make the occasion pleasant. To aid in rendering the affair agreeable by needed assistance will very likely give you more pleasure than to be entertained yourself.

Etiquette for Public Places.

It is not ctiquette for a young lady to visit a place of public amusement with a gentleman, alone, with whom she is but slightly acquainted. Her escort should the first time invite another member of the family to accompany her.

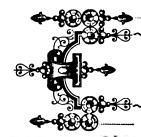
The gentleman should make a point of extending his invitation to the lady long enough before the entertainment to be able to secure desirable seats. Most of the pleasure of the occasion will depend upon being so seated as to be able to witness the performance to advantage.

The lady having received a note of invitation, she should reply to the same immediately, that the gentleman may make his arrangements accordingly.

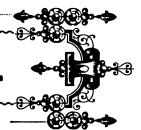
Should the weather be stormy, and for other reasons, it will be a very graceful way of complimenting the lady to provide a carriage for the occasion.

Seats having been secured, it is not necessary to arrive until about five minutes before the commencement of the performance. It is had manners to go late to a public entertainment; the bustle and noise incident to the late arrival is often a serious interference with the exercises of the occasion.

Upon entering the hall, secure a programme for each member of your party, and follow the usher to the designated seats. The gentleman will go first, and pause at the entrance, allowing the lady to pass into the seat, when he will follow.



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WHEN, WHERE AND HOW TO VISIT.

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EFORE making a visit, you should be perfectly certain that your visit will be agreeable.

It is common for some people to be very cordial, and even profuse in their offers of hospitality. They unquestionably mean what they say at the time, but when they tender you an invitation to come and tarry weeks, it may seriously incommode them if you should pay them a visit of even a few days.

As a rule, a visit should never be made upon a general invitation. Should you visit a city where a friend resides, it will be best to go first to the hotel, unless you have a special invitation from the friend. From the hotel you will make a polite call, and if then you are invited, you can accept of the hospitality.

In all cases when you contemplate a visit, even with relatives, it is courtesy to write and announce your coming, giving, 2s nearly as possible, the day and exact time of your arrival.

An invitation to visit a friend should be answered as soon as may be; stating definitely when you will come, and how long you intend to stay.

When near your destination, it is well to send a prepaid telegram, stating upon what train you will arrive. As a reward for this forethought, you will probably find your friends waiting for you at the depot, and the welcome will be very pleasant.

What is Expected of the Guest when Visiting.

You are expected to pleasantly accept such hospitality as your friends can afford.

If no previous understanding has been had, the visit should be limited to three days, or a week at most.

You should make your visit interfere as little as possible with the routine work of the household in which you are a guest.

You should aim to conform your action, as much as may be, to the rules of the house, as to times of eating, retiring to rest, etc.

You should state upon your arrival how long you intend to stay, that your friends may arrange their plans to entertain accordingly.

Letters and papers being received in the presence of the host, hostess and others, the guest should ask to be excused while reading them.

Furnish your own materials in doing work for yourself when you are visiting, as much as possible, and never depend upon your entertainers.

A kind courtesy, while you remain, will be to execute some work representing your own skill, to be given the hostess as a memento of the occasion.

You should in shopping or transacting business, when you desire to go alone, select the hours of the day when your friends are engaged in their own duties.

The guest should beware of making unfavorable comment about the friends of the host and hostess, or of offering unfavorable criticism upon what they are known to favor or admire.

Should you happen to injure any article or other property while visiting, you should have the same immediately repaired, and, if possible, the article put in better condition than it was before.

You should not treat your friend's house as if it was a hotel, making your calls, visiting, transacting business about the town, and coming and going at all hours to suit your own convenience.

Never invite a friend who may call upon you to remain to dinner or supper. This is a right which belongs to the hostess, and it is for her to determine whether she wishes your guest to remain or not.

The guest should aim to render efficient assistance in case of sickness or sudden trouble at the house where the visit may be made. Oftentimes the best service will be rendered by considerately taking your leave.

Invitations accepted by the lady-guest should include the hostess, and those received by the hostess should include the guest. Thus, as much as possible, at all places of entertainment hostess and guest should go together.

While husbands and wives are always expected to accompany each other, where either may be invited, it is a trespass upon the generosity of the friend to take children and servants unless they are included in the invitation.

Never invite a friend who calls upon you into any other room than the parlor, unless it is suggested by the hostess that you do so. While you may have the right to enter various rooms, you have no authority for extending the privilege to others.

Immediately upon the return to your home, after paying a visit, you should write to your hostess, thanking her for hospitality and the enjoyment you received. You should also ask to be remembered to all of the family, mentioning each one by name.

Expenses which the friends may incur in removal and care of baggage, in repairs of wardrobe, or any other personal service requiring cash outlay, the guest should be careful to have paid. Washing and ironing should be sent elsewhere from the place where the guest is visiting.

The lady-guest should beware of receiving too many visits from gentlemen, and if invited to accompany them to places of amusement or on rides, she should consult with the hostess and learn what appointments she may have, and whether the going with others will be satisfactory to her.

Should a secret of the family come into your possession while on a visit, you should remember that the hospitality and privileges extended should bind you to absolute secrecy. It is contemptibly mean to become the possessor of a secret thus, and afterwards betray the confidence reposed in you.

Be careful that you treat with kindness and care servants, horses, carriages and other things at your friend's house which are placed at your disposal. To pluck choice flowers, to handle books roughly, to drive horses too fast, to speak harshly to servants—all this indicates selfishness and bad manners.

The visitor should beware of criticism or fault-finding with the family of the hostess. It is also in extremely bad taste for the guest to speak disparagingly of things about the home or the town where the visit is being made, being at the same time enthusiastic in praise of people and places elsewhere.

When a child is taken along, the mother should be very watchful that it does no injury about the house, and makes no trouble. It is excessively annoying to a neat housekeeper to have a child wandering about the rooms, handling furniture with greasy fingers, scattering crumbs over the carpets, and otherwise making disturbance.

The gentleman visitor should be certain that smoking is not offensive to the various members of the family, before he indulges too freely in the pipe and cigar about the house. For the guest, without permission, to seat himself in the parlor (Fig. 16), and scent the room with the fumes of tobacco, is a serious impoliteness.

When you can at times render assistance to those you are visiting, in any light work, you will often make your visit more agreeable. A lady will not hesitate to make her own bed if there be few or no servants, and will do anything else to assist the hostess. If your friend, however, declines allowing you to assist her, you should not insist upon the matter further.

Guests should enter with spirit and cheerfulness into the various plans that are made for their enjoyment. Possibly some rides will be had, and some visits made, that will be tiresome, but the courteous guest should find something to admire everywhere, and thus make the entertainers feel that their efforts to please are appreciated.

Of various persons in the family where the guest may be visiting, gifts may most appropriately be given to the hostess, and the baby or the youngest child. If the youngest has reached its teens, then it may be best to give it to the mother. The visitor will, however, use discretion in the matter. Flowers and fancy needle-work will always be appropriate for the lady. Confectionery and jewelry will be appreciated by the children. Small articles of wearing apparel or money will be suitable for servants who have been particularly attentive to the guest.

Special pains should be taken by guests to adapt themselves to the religious, habits of those with whom they are visiting. If daily prayers are had, or grace is said at meals, the most reverent attention should be given; though when invited to participate in any of these exercises, if unaccustomed to the same, you can quietly ask to be excused. As a rule, it is courtesy to attend church with the host and hostess. Should you have decided preferences, and go elsewhere, do so quietly and without comment, and under no circumstances should there be allowed religious discussion afterwards. You visit the home of your friends to entertain and be entertained. Be careful that you so treat their opinions that they will wish you to come again.

Hints to the Host and Hostess.

Take the baggage-checks, and give personal attention to having the trunks conveyed to your residence, relieving the guest of all care in the matter.

Having received intelligence of the expected arrival of a guest, if possible have a carriage at the depot to meet the friend. Various members of the family being with the carriage will make the welcome more pleasant.

Have a warm, pleasant room especially prepared for the guest, the dressing-table being supplied with water, soap, towel, comb, hair-brush, brush-broom, hat-brush, pomade, cologne, matches, needles and pins. The wardrobe should be conveniently arranged for the reception of wearing apparel. The bed should be supplied with plenty of clothing, a side table should contain writing materials, and the center-table should be furnished with a variety of entertaining reading matter.

Arrange to give as much time as possible to the comfort of the guest, visiting places of amusement and interest in the vicinity. This should all be done without apparent effort on your part. Let your friends feel that the visit is a source of real enjoyment to you; that through their presence and company you have the pleasure of amusements and recreation that would, perhaps, not have been enjoyed had they not come. Treat them with such kindness as you would like to have bestowed upon yourself under similar circumstances.

At the close of their stay, if you would be happy to have the visitors remain longer, you will frankly tell them so. If they insist upon going, you will aid them in every way possible in their departure. See that their baggage is promptly conveyed to the train. Examine the rooms to find whether they have forgotten any article that they would wish to take. Prepare a lunch for them to partake of on their journey. Go with them to the depot. Treat them with such kindness and cordiality to the close that the recollection of their visit will ever be a bright spot in their memory. Remain with them until the train arrives. They would be very lonely waiting without you. You will ever renember with pleasure the fact that you made the last hours of their visit pleasant. And thus, with the last hand-shaking, and the last waving of adieu, as the train speeds away, keep up the warmth of hospitality with your guests to the very end. It is, perhaps, the last time you will ever see them.

CONDUCT AT PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

While a quiet conversation is allowable in the intervals after the opening of the performance, close attention should be given to the stage. Should it be a concert, the utmost stillness should be observed, as the slightest whisper will disturb the singers. This considerate attention should be given to the very end. It is in exceedingly bad taste, near the close of the last act, for the audience to commence moving about, putting on wraps and outer clothing, preparatory to leaving. Those who do so, lose the choicest part of the entertainment; they distract others who wish to be attentive, and they advertise the fact that they have no private carriage of their own, but on the contrary go by some public conveyance, and with characteristic selfishness they intend to rush out first and secure the best seats.

If the entertainment be a fancy fair, where goods which have been manufactured by a company of ladies are sold for church or charitable purposes, good sense will immediately suggest that as large a price should be realized as possible, and hence it is not etiquette for the purchaser to attempt to buy under price. It is also courtesy for the saleswoman, when a larger sum is presented than is charged, to deduct the price and promptly return the change, unless the surplus be donated to the charity.



Do not forget, while you make yourself comfortable, that others have rights which should be always considered.

Do not talk loudly, laugh boisterously, or make violent gestures.

Do not talk or whisper so loudly during the entertainment as to disturb those sitting near you.

Do not make a display of secrecy, mystery, or undue lover-like affection with your companion.

Do not prevent your companion from giving attention to the exercises, even though they may be without interest to yourself.

Do not, in a picture-gallery, stand conversing too long in front of pictures. Take seats, and allow others to make examination.

Do not, if a lady, allow a gentleman to join you, and thus withdraw your attention from your escort. And do not, if a gentleman, allow your attention to be taken up, to any great extent, with a lady other than the one you have in charge.

Do not, if a gentleman, be continually going from the hall between the acts of the play. To be passing up and down the aisle, eating peppers and cardamom seeds, advertises the fact that you are addicted to the too frequent use of liquors.

Do not join a party about to visit a place of amusement unless invited to do so. Should the party consist of one gentleman and two ladies, a gentleman, if well acquainted, may ask the privilege of attending one of the ladies. Should a ticket be furnished him, he should return the favor by an equal politeness bestowed upon the party, if possible, during the evening.



Fig. 17. The Visitor who Converts the Parlor into a Smoking-Room.



CONDITIONS THAT PROMOTE HAPPINESS.

HE happiness of married life comes from pleasant, harmonious relations existing between husband and wife. If rightly mated in the conjugal state, life will be one continual joy. If unhappily wedded, the soul will be forever yearning, and never satisfied; happiness may be hoped for, may be

dreamed of, may be the object ever labored for, but it will never be realized.

In view, therefore, of the great influence that marriage has upon the welfare and happiness of all those who enter the conjugal relation, it becomes the duty of everyone to study the laws which make happy, enduring companionships between husbands and wives. It is a duty which not only the unmarried owe themselves, but it is an obligation due to society, as the well-being of a community largely rests upon the permanent, enduring family relation.

Very properly does the highest civilization not only recognize one woman for one man, and one man for one woman, but it ordains that mar-

riage shall be publicly solemnized; and in view of its sacred nature and its vast influence on the welfare of society, that its rights shall be jealously guarded, and that a separation of those who pledge themselves to each other for life shall be as seldom made as possible.

The young should, therefore, be thoroughly imbued with the idea that the marriage state may not be entered upon without due and careful consideration of its responsibilities, as explained in the introductory remarks found in the department devoted to "Love Letters."

The province of this chapter is to consider the etiquette of courtship and marriage, not its moral bearings; and yet we may in this connection very appropriately make a few suggestions.

Whom to Marry.

There are exceptions to all rules. Undoubtedly parties have married on brief acquaintance, and have lived happily afterwards. It is sometimes the case that the wife is much older than the husband, is much wiser, and much his superior in social position, and yet happiness in the union may follow. But, as a rule, there are a few fundamental requisites, which, carefully observed, are much more likely to bring happiness than does marriage where the conditions are naturally unfavorable.

Of these requisites, are the following:

Marry a person whom you have known long enough to be sure of his or her worth-if not personally, at least by reputation.

Marry a person who is your equal in social position. If there be a difference either way, let the husband be superior to the wife. It is difficult for a wife to love and honor a person whom she is compelled to look

Marry a person of similar religious convictions, tastes, likes and dislikes to your own. It is not congenial to have one companion deeply religious, while the other only ridicules the forms of religion. It is not pleasant for one to have mind and heart absorbed in a certain kind of work which the other abhors; and it is equally disagreeable to the gentle, mild and sweet disposition to be united with a cold, heartless, grasping, avaricious, quarrelsome person. Very truthfully does Luna S. Peck, in the "Vermont Watchman," describe one phase of inharmony, in the following poem:

MISMATED.

HAWK once courted a white little dove,
With the softest of wings and a voice full of love;
And the hawk — O yes, as other hawks go —
Was a well-enough hawk, for aught that I know.
But she was a dove,
And her bright young life
Had been nurtured in love,
Away from all strife.

Well, she married the hawk. The groom was delighted;
A feast was prepared, and the friends all invited.
(Does anyone think that my story's not true?
He is certainly wrong—the facts are not new.)
Then he flew to his nest,
With the dove at his side,
And soon all the rest
Took a squint at the bride.

A hawk for his father, a hawk for his mother,
A hawk for his sister, and one for his brother,
And uncles and aunts there were by the dozens,
And oh, such a number of hawks for his cousins!
They were greedy and rough—
A turbulent crew,
Always ready enough
To be quarrelsome, too.

To the dove all was strange; but never a word In resentment she gave to the wrangling she heard. If a thought of the peaceful, far away nest Ever haunted her dreams, or throbbed in her breast, No bird ever knew;

Each hour of her life, Kind, gentle and true Was the hawk's dove-wife.

But the delicate nature too sorely was tried;
With no visible sickness, the dove drooped and died;
Then loud was the grief, and the wish all expressed
To call the learned birds, and hold an inquest.
So all the birds came,
But each shook his head:
No disease could he name
Why the dove should be dead;

Why the dove should be dead;

Till a wise old owl, with a knowing look,
Stated this: "The case is as clear as a book;
No disease do I find, or accident's shock;
The cause of her death was foo much hawk!
Hawk for her father, and hawk for her mother,
Hawk for her sister, and hawk for her brother,
Was more than the delicate bird could bear;
She hath winged her way to a realm more fair!
She was nurtured a dove;
Too hard the hawk's life—
Void of kindness and love,
Full of hardness and strife."

And when he had told them, the other birds knew That this was the cause, and the verdict was true!

Natural Selection.

In the first place, observation proves that selections made in nature by the beasts of the field and fowls of the air, of couples which pair, the male is always the strongest, generally the largest, the most brave, and always the leader. The female follows, trusting to her companion, leaving him to fight the heavy battles, apparently confident in his bravery, strength and wisdom.

If nature teaches anything, it is what observation and experience in civilized life has also proved correct, that of husband and wife, rightly mated, the husband should represent the positive—the physical forces, the intellectual and the strongly-loving; while the wife will represent the negative—the sympathetic, the spiritual, and the affectional. The husband should be so strong as to be a natural protector to his family. He should be brave, that he may defend his companion. He should be wise, and he should be so thoroughly true and devoted to his wife that he will delight in being her guardian and support.

The wife, confident in the husband's strength and wisdom, will thus implicitly yield to his protecting care. And thus both will be happy—he in exercising the prerognitives which belong naturally to the guardian and protector; and she in her confidence, love and respect for her companion, whom she can implicitly trust.

Peculiarities Sultable for Each Other.

Those who are neither very tall nor very short, whose eyes are neither very black nor very blue, whose hair is neither very black nor very red,—the mixed types—may marry those who are quite similar in form, complexion and temperament to themselves.

Bright red hair and a florid complexion indicate an excitable temperament. Such should marry the jet-black hair and the brunette type.

The gray, blue, black or hazel eyes should not marry those of the same color. Where the color is very pronounced, the union should be with those of a decidedly different color.

The very corpulent should unite with the thin and spare, and the short, thick-set should choose a different constitution.

The thin, bony, wiry, prominent-featured, Roman-nosed, cold-blooded individual, should marry the round-featured, warm-hearted and emotional. Thus the cool should unite with warmth and susceptibility.

The extremely irritable and nervous should unite with the lymphatic, the slow and the quiet. Thus the stolid will be prompted by the nervous companion, while the excitable will be quieted by the gentleness of the less nervous.

The quick-motioned, rapid-speaking person should marry the calm and deliberate. The warmly impulsive should unite with the stoical.

The very fine-haired, soft and delicate-skinned should not marry those like themselves; and the curly should unite with the straight and smooth hair.

The thin, long-face should marry the round-favored; and the flat nose should marry the full Roman. The woman who inherits the features and peculiarities of her father should marry a man who partakes of the characteristics of his mother; but in all these cases where the type is not pronounced, but is, on the contrary, an average or medium, those forms, features and temperaments may marry either.

Etiquette of Courtship.

But however suitable may be the physical characteristics, there are many other matters to be considered before a man and woman may take upon themselves the obligation to love and serve each other through life, and these can only be learned by acquaintance and courtship, concerning which the following suggestions may be appropriate:

Any gentleman who may continuously give special, undivided attention to a certain lady, is presumed to do so because he prefers her to others. It is reasonable to suppose that others will observe his action. It is also to be expected that the lady will herself appreciate the fact, and her feelings are likely to become engaged. Should she allow an intimacy thus to ripen upon the part of the gentleman, and to continue, it is to be expected that he will be encouraged to hope for her hand; and

hence it is the duty of both lady and gentleman, if neither intends marriage, to discourage an undue intimacy which may ripen into love, as it is in the highest degree dishonorable to trifle with the affections of another. If, however, neither has objections to the other, the courtship may continue.

The Decisive Question.

At length the time arrives for the gentleman to make a proposal. If he is a good judge of human nature, he will have discovered long ere this whether his favors have been acceptably received or not, and yet he may not know positively how the lady will receive an offer of marriage. It becomes him, therefore, to propose.

What shall he say? There are many ways whereby he may introduce the subject. Among these are the following:

He may write to the lady, making an offer, and request her to reply. He may, if he dare not trust to words, even in her presence write the question on a slip of paper, and request her laughingly to give a plain "no" or "yes." He may ask her if in case a gentleman very much like himself was to make a proposal of marriage to her, what she would say. She will probably laughingly reply that it will be time enough to tell what she would say when the proposal is made. And so the ice would be broken. He may jokingly remark that he intends one of these days to ask a certain lady not a thousand miles away if she will marry him, and asks her what answer she supposes the lady will give him; she will quite likely reply that it will depend upon what lady he asks. And thus he may approach the subject, by agreeable and easy stages, in a hundred ways, depending upon circumstances.

Engaged.

An engagement of marriage has been made. The period of courtship prior to marriage has been passed by the contracting parties, doubtless pleasantly, and we trust profitably.

Let us hope that they have carefully studied each other's tastes, that they know each other's mental endowments, and that by visits, rides and walks, at picnics, social gatherings and public entertainments, they have found themselves suited to each other.

Upon an engagement being announced, it is courtesy for various members of the gentleman's family, generally the nearest relatives, to call upon the family of the lady, who in turn should return the call as soon as possble. Possibly the families have never been intimate; it is not necessary that they should be so, but civility will demand the exchange of visits. If the betrothed live in different towns, an exchange of kind and cordial letters between the families is etiquette, the parents or near relatives of the gentleman writing to the lady or her parents.

A present of a ring to the lady, appropriately signalizes the engagement of marriage. This is usually worn on the fore-finger of the left hand. If the parties are wealthy, this may be set with diamonds; but if in humble circumstances, the gift should be more plain. Other presents by the gentleman to the lady, of jewelry, on birthdays, Christmas or New Year's, will be very appropriate; while she, in turn, may reciprocate by gifts of articles of fancy-work made with her own hands.

Aside from the engagement-ring, a gentleman should not, at this period of acquaintance, make expensive presents to his intended bride. Articles of small value, indicative of respect and esteem, are all that should pass between them. Should the marriage take place, and coming years of labor crown their efforts with success, then valuable gifts will be much more appropriate than in the earlier years of their acquaint-

Arrangements for a Permanent Home.

It remains to be seen whether the intended husband will prove a financial success or not. He may be over benevolent; he may be too ready to become security for others; he may prove a spendthrift; he may lose his property in a variety of ways. It is therefore wise for the lady and her friends to see that, previous to the marriage, if she have money in her own right, a sufficient sum be settled upon her to provide for all contingencies in the future. This is a matter that the gentleman should himself insist upon, even using his own money for the purpose, as many a man has found, when his own fortune was wrecked, the provision made for his wife to be his only means of support in declining years.

Conduct During the Engagement.

An engagement having been made, it is desirable that it be carried to a successful termination by marriage. To do this, considerable depends upon both parties.

The gentleman should be upon pleasant terms with the lady's family, making himself agreeable to her parents, her sisters and her brothers. Especially to the younger members of her family should the gentleman render his presence agreeable, by occasional rides and little favors, presents of sweetmeats, etc.

He should also take pains to comply with the general regulations of the family during his visits, being punctual at meals, and early in retiring; kind and courteous to servants, and agreeable to all.

He should still be gallant to the ladies, but never so officiously attentive to anyone as to arouse uneasiness upon the part of his affianced. Neither should he expect her to eschew the society of gentlemen entirely from the time of her engagement.

The lady he has chosen for his future companion is supposed to have good sense, and while she may be courteous to all, receiving visits and calls, she will allow no flirtations, nor do anything calculated to excite jealousy on the part of her fiancé.

The conduct of both after the engagement should be such as to inspire in each implicit trust and confidence,

Visits should not be unduly protracted. If the gentleman makes them in the evening, they should be made early, and should not be over two hours in length. The custom of remaining until a late hour has passed away in genteel society. Such conduct at the present time, among the acquaintance of the lady, is certain to endanger her reputation.

For the gentleman and lady who are engaged to isolate themselves from others when in company, or do anything that shall attract the attention of the company to themselves, is in bad taste. Such conduct will always call forth unfavorable comments. The young ladies will sneer at it from jealousy, the young men will pronounce it foolish, and the old will consider it out of place.

And yet, by virtue of engagement, the gentleman should be considered the rightful escort, and upon all occasions the lady will give him preference; and he will especially see, however thoughtful he may be of others, that her wants are carefully attended to.

Should a misunderstanding or quarrel happen, it should be removed by the lady making the first advances towards a reconciliation. She thus shows a magnanimity which can but win admiration from her lover. Let both in their conduct towards the other be confiding, noble and generous.

The Wedding.

The wedding day having arrived, the presents for the bride, if there be any, which may be sent at any time during the previous week, will be handsomely displayed before the ceremony. The presents, which have the names of the donors attached, are for the bride—never the bridegroom, although many of them may be sent by friends of the latter.

The form and ceremony of the wedding will be as various as are the peculiarities of those who marry, and comprise every description of display, from the very quiet affair, with but a few friends present, to the elaborate occasion when the church is filled to repletion, or in the palatial residence of the father of the bride, "the great house filled with guests of every degree."

We will suppose that the parties desire a somewhat ostentations wedding, and the marriage takes place in church. In arranging the preliminaries, the bride may act her pleasure in regard to bridesmaids. She may have none; she may have one, two, three, four, six or eight; and, while in England it is customary to have but one groomsman, it is not uncommon in the United States to have one groomsman for every bridesmaid.

The bridegroom should make the first groomsman the manager of affairs, and should furnish him with money to pay necessary expenses.

Ushers are selected from the friends of the bride and groom, who, designated by a white rosette worn on the left lapel of the coat, will

wait upon the invited guests at the door of the church, and assign them to their places, which will be a certain number of the front seats.

The bridegroom should send a carriage at his expense for the officiating clergyman and his family. He is not expected to pay for the carriage of the parents of the bride, nor for those occupied by the bridesmaids and groomsmen.

The latter will furnish the carriages for the ladies, unless otherwise provided. The invited guests will go in carriages at their own expense.

The clergyman is expected to be within the rails, and the congregation promptly in their seats, at the appointed hour. The bridegroom will proceed to the church, accompanied by his near relatives, and should precede the bride, that he may hand her from the carriage, if not waited upon by her father or other near relative.

The bride goes to the church in a carriage, accompanied by her parents, or those who stand to her in the relation of parents (as may other relatives, or legal guardian), or she may be accompanied by the bridesmaids.

When the bridal party is ready in the vestibule of the church, the ushers will pass up the center aisle, the first groomsman, accompanied by the first bridesmaid, coming next, the others following in their order. The groom walks next with the bride's mother upon his arm, followed by the father with the bride. At the altar, as the father and mother step back, the bride takes her place upon the left of the groom.

Another mode of entering the church is for the first bridesmaid and groomsman to lead, followed by the bride and groom. When in front of the altar, the groomsman turns to the right, the bridesmaid to the left, leaving a space in front of the minister for the bride and groom; the near relatives and parents of the bride and groom follow closely, and form a circle about the altar during the ceremony.

The former mode is, however, established etiquette. At the altar the bride stands at the left of the groom, and in some churches both bride and groom remove the right-hand glove. In others it is not deemed necessary. When a ring is used, it is the duty of the first bridesmaid to remove the bride's left-hand glove. An awkward pause is, however, avoided by opening one seam of the glove upon the ring finger, and at the proper time the glove may be turned back, and the ring thus easily placed where it belongs, which is the third finger of the left hand.

The responses of the bride and groom should not be too hastily nor too loudly given.

Following the ceremony, the parents of the bride speak to her first, succeeded by the parents of the groom before other friends.

Essentially the same ceremonies will be had, the same positions will be assumed, and the same modes of entering will be observed, in the parlors at the residence, as at the church.

The bride and groom, after the ceremony, will go in the same carriage from the church to the home or to the depot.

Should a breakfast or supper follow the ceremony, the bride will not change her dress until she assumes her traveling apparel. At the party succeeding the ceremony, the bridesmaids and groomsmen should be invited, and all may, if they prefer, wear the dresses worn at the wedding.

The Wedding Trousseau.

It is customary, at the wedding, for the young bride to wear only pure white, with a wreath of orange flowers to adorn the full veil of lace. The widow or elderly lady will wear pearl color or tinted silk, without wreath or veil. The bridesmaid of the youthful bride may wear colors, but a very beautiful effect is produced by pure white, with colored trimmings. In some cases, one-half of the bridesmaids will wear one color, and the other half another color. No black dresses should be worn by the guests. Any in mourning may, for the time, wear purple, lavender, iron-gray and other quiet colors.

The bridegroom and groomsmen will wear white gloves, vest and

The bride's traveling dress should be very quiet and modest, and not such as in any way to attract attention.

Only the bridegroom is congratulated at the wedding; it is he who is supposed to have won the prize. Acquaintances of both should speak to the bride first; but if acquainted with but one, they will address that one first, when introductions will take place.

At the wedding breakfast or supper the bride sits by the side of her husband, in the center of the table, at the side; her father and mother occupy the foot and head of the table, and do the honors of the occasion, as at the dinner-party.

The festivities of the occasion being over, and the hour of departure having arrived, the guests disperse, it being etiquette for them to make a formal call on the mother of the bride in the succeeding two weeks.

Etiquette Between Husbands and Wives.

Let the rebuke be preceded by a kiss.

Do not require a request to be repeated.

Never should both be angry at the same time.

Never neglect the other, for all the world beside.

Let each strive to always accommodate the other.

Let the angry word be answered only with a kiss.

Bestow your warmest sympathies in each other's trials.

Make your criticism in the most loving manner possible.

Make no display of the sacrifices you make for each other.

Never make a remark calculated to bring ridicule upon the other.

Never deceive; confidence, once lost, can never be wholly regained.

Always use the most gentle and loving words when addressing each other.

Let each study what pleasure can be bestowed upon the other during the day.

Always leave home with a tender good-bye and loving words. They may be the last.

Consult and advise together in all that comes within the experience and sphere of each individually.

Never reproach the other for an error which was done with a good motive and with the best judgment at the time.

The Wife's Duty.

Never should a wife display her best conduct, her accomplishments, her smiles, and her best nature, exclusively away from home.

Be careful in your purchases. Let your husband know what you buy, and that you have wisely expended your money.

Let no wife devote a large portion of her time to society-work which shall keep her away from home daytimes and evenings, without the full concurrence of her husband.

Beware of entrusting the confidence of your household to outside parties. The moment you discuss the faults of your husband with another, that moment an element of discord has been admitted which will one day rend your family circle.

If in moderate circumstances, do not be over ambitious to make an expensive display in your rooms. With your own work you can embellish at a cheap price, and yet very handsomely, if you have taste. Let the adornings of your private rooms be largely the work of your own hands.

Beware of bickering about little things. Your husband returns from his labors with his mind absorbed in business. In his dealings with his employes, he is in the habit of giving commands and of being obeyed. In his absent-mindedness, he does not realize, possibly, the change from his business to his home, and the same dictatorial spirit may possess him in the domestic circle. Should such be the case, avoid all disputes. What matters it where a picture hangs, or a flower-vase may sit. Make the home so charming and so wisely-ordered that your husband will gladly be relieved of its care, and will willingly yield up its entire management to yourself.

Be always very careful of your conduct and language. A husband is largely restrained by the chastity, purity and refinement of his wife.

A lowering of dignity, a looseness of expression and vulgarity of words, may greatly lower the standard of the husband's purity of speech and morals.

Whatever may have been the cares of the day, greet your husband with a smile when he returns. Make your personal appearance just as beautiful as possible. Your dress may be made of calico, but it should be neat. Let him enter rooms so attractive and sunny that all the recollections of his home, when away from the same, shall attract him back.

Be careful that you do not estimate your husband solely by his ability to make display. The nature of his employment, in comparison with others, may not be favorable for fine show, but that should matter not. The superior qualities of mind and heart alone will bring permanent happiness.

To have a cheerful, pleasant home awaiting the husband, is not all. He may bring a guest whom he desires to favorably impress, and upon you will devolve the duty of entertaining the visitor so agreeably that the husband shall take pride in you. A man does not alone require that his wife be a good housekeeper. She must be more; in conversational talent and general accomplishment she must be a companion.

The Husband's Duty.

A very grave responsibility has the man assumed in his marriage. Doting parents have confided to his care the welfare of a loved daughter, and a trusting woman has risked all her future happiness in his keeping. Largely will it depend upon him whether her pathway shall be strewn with thorns or roses.

Let your wife understand fully your business. In nearly every case she will be found a most valuable adviser when she understands all your circumstances.

Do not be dictatorial in the family circle. The home is the wife's province. It is her natural field of labor. It is her right to govern and direct its interior management. You would not expect her to come to your shop, your office, your store or your farm, to give orders how your work should be conducted; neither should you interfere with the duties which legitimately belong to her.

If a dispute arises, dismiss the subject with a kind word, and do not seek to carry your point by discussion. It is a glorious achievement to master one's own temper. You may discover that you are in error, and if your wife is wrong, she will gladly, in her cooler moments, acknowledge the fault.

Having confided to the wife all your business affairs, determine with her what your income will be in the coming year. Afterwards ascertain what your household expenses will necessarily be, and then set aside a weekly sum, which should regularly and invariably be paid the wife at a stated time. Let this sum be even more than enough, so that the wife can pay all bills, and have the satisfaction besides of accumulating a fund of her own, with which she can exercise a spirit of independence in the bestowal of charity, the purchase of a gift, or any article she may desire. You may be sure that the wife will very seldom use the money unwisely, if the husband gives her his entire confidence.

Your wife, possibly, is inexperienced; perhaps she is delicate in health, also, and matters that would be of little concern to you may weigh heavily upon her. She needs, therefore, your tenderest approval, your sympathy and gentle advice. When her efforts are crowned with success, be sure that you give her praise. Few husbands realize how happy the wife is made by the knowledge that her efforts and her merits are appreciated. There are times, also, when the wife's variable condition of hea'th will be likely to make her cross and petulant; the husband must overlook all this, even if the wife is at times unreasonable.

Endeavor to so regulate your household affairs that all the faculties of the mind shall have due cultivation. There should be a time for labor, and a time for recreation. There should be cultivation of the social nature, and there should be attention given to the spiritual. The wife should not be required to lead a life of drudgery. Matters should be so regulated that she may early finish her labors of the day; and the good husband will so control his business that he may be able to accompany his wife to various places of amusement and entertainment. Thus the intellectual will be provided for, and the social qualities be kept continually exercised.

The wise husband will provide for the moral and spiritual growth of his family by regular attendance at church; the spiritual faculties of our nature are given for a beneficent purpose; their exercise and cultivation leads up into the higher and the better; one day in seven, at least, should therefore be set apart for the spiritual improvement of the family. Select a church, the religious teaching in which is nearest in accord with the views of yourself and wife, and be regular in your attendance; accompany your wife; give her the pleasure of your escort; see that she is provided with a good seat and all the advantages which the church has to give; enter fully and freely into the religious work of your church, and your family will be blessed in consequence.

Give your wife every advantage which it is possible to bestow. Shut up with her household duties, her range of freedom is necessarily circumscribed, and in her limited sphere she is likely to remain stationary in her intellectual growth. Indeed, oftentimes, if her family be large and her husband's means are limited, in her struggle to care for the

family she will sacrifice beauty, accomplishments, health—life, almost—rather than that her husband shall fail. In the meantime, with wide opportunities and intellectual advantages, he will be likely to have better facilities for growth and progression. There is sometimes thus a liability of the husband and wife growing apart, an event which both should take every pains to avert. In avoiding this, much will depend upon the wife. She must resolutely determine to be in every way the equal of her companion. Much also will depend upon the husband. The wife should have every opportunity whereby she may keep even pace with him.

Possibly the wife in social position, intellectual acquirement, and very likely in moral worth, may be superior to her husband. It is equally necessary, therefore, that the husband put forth every effort to make himself worthy of his companion. It is a terrible burden to impose on a wife to compel her to go through life with a man whom she cannot love or respect.



HE reader will call to mind people who always appear at ease when they are traveling. Investigation will prove that these individuals have usually had a wide experience in journeying, and an extensive acquaintance with the world. The experienced traveler has learned the necessity of always being on time, of having baggage checked early, of purchasing a ticket before entering the cars, and of procuring a seat in a good location before the car is full.

The inexperienced traveler is readily known by his flurry and mistakes. He is likely to be behind time, and he is likely to be an

hour too early. For want of explicit direction, his baggage often fails to reach the train in time, or does not come at all. His trunks, from lack of strength, are liable to be easily broken. In his general confusion, when he buys a ticket he neglects to place it where it will be secure, and consequently loses it. He forgets a portion of his baggage, and thus in a dozen ways he is likely to be in trouble.

If the person be a lady who is unacquainted with travel, she reveals the fact by a general impatience, restlessness, and absent-mindedness. In her want of self-possession she forgets several things she had intended to bring, and her continual fault-finding at flies, dust, heat, delay and other trials, all betray the fact that she has not heretofore been accustomed to these difficulties.

Fig. 17. The couple that make themselves appear ridiculous when traveling.

The following suggestions relating to railway traveling may be of service:

Whenever you contemplate a journey, consider carefully what route you want to take, and decide it definitely. Learn accurately what time the train leaves, and provide yourself with a table giving the running time of the road, stations on the way, etc., which will save you the trouble of asking many questions.

If you desire to ride in a sleeping-car, secure your berth a day or two previous to the time of going, in order that you may be in time to take your choice. The most desirable sections are in the center of the car, away from the annoyance of dust, drafts of air and sudden noises resulting from opening and closing doors.

At least a day before you go, consider carefully what baggage you need to take, and have it packed. Take just as little as possible. Have your trunks very secure, and pack all articles of baggage in such a manner that they cannot shake and thus be broken.

Provide among your baggage necessary toilet articles—a linen wrap to exclude the dust from your finer clothing, and a small amount of reading-matter with very coarse type. See that your baggage is perfectly in order, and an hour before you start engage an authorized expressman to take your baggage to the depot. State very distinctly where you want the baggage taken, and for what train. It is also a wise provision

to have your trunk labeled with a card bearing your name and destination.

Take the number of the expressman, ascertain his charge, and withhold payment until he has assisted in finding baggage, and has aided in getting it checked at the depot. Be very sure that your watch or clock is perfectly correct with railroad time, and that you, half an hour before the starting time of the train, arrive at the depot, buy a ticket, and take your seat in the car. You are probably early enough to take your choice of location in the seats.

If in the summer time, and the train runs east or west, the north side will probably be most pleasant. Scats midway in the car are easiest to ride in, and the left side is freest from sudden gusts of wind which may come in at the open doors.

Having selected a seat, it is customary to deposit the satchel, umbrella or some article of wearing-apparel in the same, should you not be ready to occupy it; and it is etiquette for anyone finding a seat so occupied to look further.

You should carry just as little baggage into the car as possible, and all separate pieces should have your name plainly written or printed upon them, which will secure their being forwarded to you in case they are left upon the seat.

Having paid for one ticket, you are entitled to only one seat. It shows selfishness, therefore, when the coach is quite full to deposit a large amount of baggage in the surrounding seats and occupy three or four, and engage in reading, while others look in vain for a place to sit down.

It is courtesy for a gentleman when sitting alone to offer the vacant seat beside himself to a lady who may be unattended. He will also give his seat to two ladies, or a lady and gentleman who desire to sit together, and take a seat elsewhere. Such attention will often be a great kindness, while the individual bestowing it may suffer but very little inconvenience.

The true lady or gentleman will always consult the convenience of others when traveling. Thus, care should be exercised that no one be incommoded by your opening doors or windows in a railway coach. If possible, so arrange that the air of a window that you may open shall strike full upon yourself, and not upon those in the rear; certainly not if it is unpleasant to them.

What to Avoid when Traveling.

A lady and gentleman should avoid evidences of undue familiarity in the presence of strangers. Couples who may evince a silly affection by overfondling of each other in public (Fig. 17) make themselves appear extremely ridiculous to all who may see them.

People with weak eyes should avoid reading on the train, and those

having weak lungs should avoid much talking, as an undue effort will be required to talk above the noise of the train.

Passengers should avoid eating at irregular times on the journey, and gentlemen should avoid smoking in the presence of those to whom it may be offensive.

Avoid leaving the pockets so open and money so exposed that thieves may steal your effects. In the sleeping-car the valuables should be put in some article of wearing-apparel and placed under the pillow.

Avoid undue haste and excitement when traveling, by forethought. Have a plan matured, and when the time comes to act you will know what to do, and with self-possession you accomplish your work very much better.

Avoid wearing laces, velvets, or any articles that naturally accumulate and hold dust. Excessive finery or a lavish display of jewelry are in bad taste on extended journeys. Before commencing a journey, consider carefully what will be most suitable to wear, and study how little baggage may be taken.

CONDUCT FOR GENTLEMEN

TRAVELING WITH LADIES.

If the gentleman is an authorized escort he will, if an old acquaintance, accompany the lady in his charge from her residence to the depot. If the acquaintance is of short duration, it will be sufficient to meet her at the depot in ample time to purchase tickets and see that her baggage is checked, while she remains in the sitting-room at the station.

Arrangements being made, he will secure her a seat upon the train, will find a place for packages, will attend to her wants in adjusting the window, and will aim to put her entirely at ease.

In getting on and off the train, the gentleman will care for all parcels and see that authing is left. He will assist the lady into the coach or omnibus before getting in himself, and in getting out he will precede her, and afterwards turn and help her carefully down.

If requested by the lady to defray her expenses from her purse, the gentleman may take the same and keep it the entire journey, or he may pay from his own pocket and keep an account of expenses which she will refund at the end of the journey.

He should purchase the needed confections or literature on the train. He should be fruitful in the introduction of topics that will enliven, amuse and instruct the lady, if she is inclined to be reticent; and at her journey's end he should go with her to her home, or the place where she is to stop. He may call next day, and if the acquaintance seems desirable it may be continued. The

gentleman should be very careful not to continue his visits unless certain that they are acceptable.

If a hotel be the point of destination, the gentleman will accompany the lady to the parlor. He will then secure for her a room, and leave her in care of a waiter; her desire being probably to proceed to her apartments at once, where she will remove the dust and travel stains of the journey, and meet him again at a concerted hour in the parlor.

Ladies and gentlemen who are strangers, being thrown into the company of each other for a long journey, need not necessarily refuse to speak to each other. While the lady should be guarded, acquaintance may be made with certain reserve.

THE HORSEBACK RIDE,

AND THE

RULES THAT GOVERN IT.

A gentleman who may act as escort for a lady when riding should be very careful that the horse selected for her is entirely reliable and gentle. If he has no horse of his own, and she has none to which she is accustomed, he must understand that there is considerable danger in allowing her to use a horse that has not been tried, no matter what may be the representations of the liverymen or servant.

A trustworthy horse having been secured for the lady, it is the gentle-

man's duty before mounting to give a very thorough examination of the saddle and bridle, to see that all are secure. It will not do to leave this matter to the stablemen. They are accustomed to such continuous handling of harness that they become careless, and are liable to overlook defects in buckles, girths, etc., that might cause a severe accident.

When all is in readiness, it is the gentleman's province to assist the lady in mounting. To do this, it is well to have some one hold the horse, otherwise he holds the bridle with his left hand. The lady, then, with her skirt in her left hand, will take hold of the pommel of the saddle with her right, her face turned towards the horse's head. The gentleman will stand at the horse's shoulder, facing the lady, and stoop, allowing her to place her left foot in his right hand. She will then spring, while he lifts her gently and steadily into her seat, following which he will place her left foot in the stirrup and arrange her riding habit.

After the lady is in position, the gentleman will still remain with her until she has whip and reins properly in hand and is securely in her seat, when he will mount his horse and take his place (Fig. 18) upon her right, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Should there be two ladies on horseback, the gentleman should ride to the right of both of them, unless they may need his assistance, in which case he will ride between them.

In dismounting, the gentleman should take the lady's left hand in his right, remove the stirrup and take her foot in his left hand, lowering her gently to the ground.



FIG. 18. THE RIDE ON HORSEBACK.

The gentleman takes his position at the right of the lady.



CONDUCT WHICH IS APPROPRIATE.

HOULD there be no competent, near friend of the family to take charge of the funeral, then its management should devolve upon the sexton of the church, the undertaker, or other suitable person.

It is the duty of the person having the funeral in charge to have one interview with the nearest relatives as to the management, after which they should be relieved of all care in the matter.

The expense of the funeral should be in accordance with the wealth and standing of the deceased, both ostentation and parade being avoided, as should also evidences of meanness and parsimony. It is well, in the interview between the manager and the relatives, to have a definite understanding as to the expense that should be incurred.

In the large city, where many friends and even relatives may not hear of the death, it is common to send invitations to such friends as might not otherwise hear of the fact, worded somewhat as follows:

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of H. H. B——, on Thursday, the 27th of June, 1878, at 20'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 16, —— street, to proceed to Rosehill Cemetery.

Or, if the services are conducted at a church:

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of H. H. B---, from the church of the Redeemer, on Thursday, the 27th of June, 18--, at 2 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Rosehill Cemetery.

It is customary to have these invitations printed according to the forms shown elsewhere under the head of "notes of invitation," and to send them by private messenger. The list of invited persons should be given to the manager, that he may provide a suitable number of carriages for the invited friends who may be likely to attend. It is a breach of etiquette for any who have been thus personally invited not to attend.

Persons attending a funeral are not expected to be present much before the hour appointed. Previous to this time it is well for the family of the deceased to take their last view of the remains, and thus avoid confusion.

In assembling at the house, it is customary for some near relative, but not of the immediate family, to act as usher in receiving and seating the people. The ladies of the family are not expected to notice the arrival of guests. With gentlemen it is optional whether they do so or not.

The clergyman, or person chosen to make remarks upon the funeral occasion, should be one whose religious views would be most nearly in accord with those entertained by the deceased. But even if the deceased had no religious convictions, and a clergyman of any denomination may be chosen, he should use the courtesy of saying nothing in his discourse which could in the least offend the mourners.

The remains should be so placed, either in the house or church, that when the discourse is finished, if the corpse is exposed to view, the assembled guests may see the same by passing in single file past the coffin, going from foot to head, up one aisle and down another.

While in the house of mourning, the hat should be removed from the head of the gentlemen, and not replaced again while in the house.

Loud talk or laughter in the chamber of death would be a great rudeness. All animosities among those who attend the funeral should be forgotten, and interviews with the family at the time should not be expected.

The exercises at the house or church being finished, the clergyman enters a carriage, which heads the procession. The coffin being placed in the hearse, the bearers, who are usually six in number, will go in threes, on each side of the hearse, or in a carriage immediately before, while the near relatives directly follow the hearse, succeeded by those more distantly connected. As the mourners pass from the house to the carriages, no salutations are expected to take place, the gentlemen among the guests in the meantime standing with uncovered heads, as they do also when the coffin is carried from the house to the hearse.

The master of ceremonies should precede the mourners to the carriages, see that the proper carriages are in attendance, assist the ladies to their place, and signal the drivers to pass forward as their carriages are filled. Should the attending physician be present, he will occupy the carriage immediately following the near relatives of the deceased.

The pall-bearers are selected from among the immediate friends of the deceased, and should be as near as possible of corresponding age, worth and intelligence.

It is common, upon the coffin of the infant or young person, to lay a wreath of white flowers, and upon that of a married person a cross of white blossoms. Upon the coffin of a navy or army officer, the hat, epaulets, sash, sword and the flag may be borne; while his horse, if a mounted officer, will, without a rider, be led behind the hearse. It is sometimes the case that the private carriage of the deceased, with no occupant save the driver, follows the hearse in the procession.

Arriving at the cemetery, the clergyman will precede the mourners to the grave; when gathered around, the bearers will place the coffin in its last resting place, and the final prayer will be said. This done, the guests will depart for their several homes, each informing the drivers where they desire to be left.

With the more hopeful view of death which comes with the Christian belief, there is less disposition to wear evidences of mourning. It is well, however, to drape t'e door-knob, especially of the residence, with crape, during the days be ween the death and the funeral; and the family should go out as little as possible during that time. The dress of all guests at the funeral s'sould be of subdued and quiet colors, and, while for the young person it is customary to trim the hearse in white, it is common to drape it in dark, with black plumes, for the person of mature years.

Should the deceased have been a member of an organization that might desire to conduct the funeral, immediate notification of his death should be sent to the organization, that its members may have time to make arrangements for attending the funeral.





IE mode of entering a carriage will depend somewhat upon circumstances. Should the team be very restive, and the gentleman remain in the carriage the better to control his-horses, the lady will enter upon the left side, the gentleman assisting her by the hand. While circumstances may sometimes prevent, it is always etiquette for the gentleman to see that the lady enters the carriage first. To aid in entering and alighting

from a carriage easily and safely, every residence should be provided with an elevated platform near the walk, beside which the vehicle may be driven, as represented in the illustration.

Of two seats in the carriage facing each other, that in the rear, and facing the horses, is the most desirable; the place of honor being the right side of this seat, which should be given to any elderly person, an honored guest or ladies, during the carriage ride.

The ladies being in place. the gentlemen will take the seat with their backs to the horses, care being observed that dresses and shawls are not shut in the doorwhen it is closed. The



Fig. 19. Assisting the lady into the carriage.

gentleman last in will sit on the right, and upon him should devolve the giving of orders to the driver, and any other directions which the company may determine upon.

At the close of the ride, the gentlemen will dismount first, and afterwards help the ladies carefully from the carriage, taking care to keep their dresses from being soiled upon the wheels.

The single carriage should be driven as near the curbstone as possible, on the right side. The driver, having the top of the carriage down, should then turn the horses to the left, spreading the wheels on the right side, giving an opportunity for the lady to get into the carriage without soiling her dress upon the wheels. The lady should have both of her hands free to assist herself, while the gentleman (Fig. 19) should aid her, as shown in the illustration. The lady being in her place, her escort will take his seat upon the right side, will spread a lap-robe in front of the lady and himself to ward off dust and mud, and all is in readiness for the ride.

In getting from the carriage, the gentleman should alight first. He should quiet the team, and turn them, that the wheels may spread apart, retaining the reins in his hand, that he may hold the horses in case of fright. The lady should then place her hands upon the gentleman's shoulders (Fig. 20), while her escort, taking her by the elbows, will assist her carefully to the ground. Being aided thus in safely alighting, a lady will, oftentimes, be saved from severe injury.

The gentleman on the pleasure ride should not drive so fast as to throw mud upon the occupants of the carriage. He should avoid fast driving if the lady is timid, and at the close of the ride he should take the friend to his or her residence.

Horses should not have their heads checked painfully high. They will be less shy if trained and driven without blinds. They should be driven with tight rein, and care should be observed to avoid accidents.

Ladies Unattended.

For the advantage of the unattended lady who may be stopping at a hotel, the following suggestions are made:



Fig. 20. Assisting the lady when alighting from the carriage

dy should entera hotel by the ladies' entrance. When in the parlor, sheshould send for the proprietor or clerk, present her card, and state the length of time that she designs to remain.

The la-

By requesting the waiter to do so, he will meet the lady at the entrance to the dining-room and conduct her to a seat; thus saving her the necessity of crossing the room without an escort.

Meeting friends at the table, the lady should converse in a voice so low and quiet as not to attract attention from strangers. Particularly should she avoid loud laughter or any conspicuous evidence of commenting upon others.

To make the time spent at the hotel pass agreeably, care should be taken to obtain a pleasant room that will allow the entrance of sunshine and fresh air.

Orders at the table should be given in a low, yet clear, distinct voice. In the interval while waiting to be served, it is allowable to read a paper. Staring about the room, handling of the knife, spoons, or other articles upon the table, should be avoided.

Do not point to a dish wanted. A look in the direction of the article desired, and a request to the waiter that it be passed, will secure the dish without trouble.

The lady in the dining-room, unless accompanied by an escort, should avoid dressing ostentatiously. A very modest dress is in best taste.

The lady should not take her supper very late in the evening, in the dining-room, without an escort. It is in better taste to have the meal sent to her room. A lady should also avoid loitering in the halls or standing alone at the hotel-windows.

Unless invited, a lady should not play upon the piano in the hotelparlor nor sing if there are others in the room, neither should she sing or hum tunes when passing through the halls.

Trunks and rooms should be carefully locked when leaving them, and valuables should be given into the hands of the proprietor for deposit in the safe, the guest ringing whenever she may require them during her stay.

The lady in her unattended condition will probably require considerable assistance from some one of the waiters, who should be suitably remunerated when she leaves.

Instead of scolding at servants who are neglectful of their duty, complain to the housekeeper or proprietor. Polite requests of the servants will, however, usually secure an immediate and pleasant response.

When intending to leave upon a special train, care should be had that trunks are packed, tickets purchased and all arrangements made sufficiently long before the time of starting to avoid hurry and mistakes.

ETIQUETTE IN CHURCH.



CHURCH should be entered with a most reverent feeling. The object of attending divine service is to improve the spiritual nature, and hence business and everything of a secular character should be left behind when you enter the church portals.

If a stranger, you will wait in the vestibule until the arrival of the usher, who will conduct you to a seat.

Enter the church quietly, removing the hat, and never replacing it until the door is reached again at the close of the service.

If a stranger, and accompanied by a lady, you will precede her, and follow the usher up the aisle until the pew is reached, when you will pause, allow her to pass in, and you will follow, taking seats at the further end if you are first, so that you will not be disturbed by later arrivals. It is no longer a custom, as formerly, for the gentleman to step into the aisle and allow ladies that are strangers to pass to the inside.

The gentleman will place his hat, if possible, under the seat, and while in church the occupant should avoid making a noise, staring around the building, whispering, laughing or nodding to others.

All greetings, recognitions and conversation should be conducted in the vestibule after service. While in church, the passage of a fan or hymn-book to another should be recognized by merely a quiet bow.

Should you see a stranger waiting, you may invite him to enter your pew. No speaking is necessary then, nor when you open the book and point out the service.

If a stranger, it is best to conform to the rules of the service, rising and sitting down with the congregation; and, although the forms may be radically different from what you are accustomed to, you should comport yourself with the utmost attention and reverence.

Avoid making a noise when you enter a church after the services have commenced. It is disrespectful to come late, and shows bad manners to leave before the service is through. You should wait until the benediction is pronounced before you commence putting your articles in order for leaving.

It is a breach of etiquette for a number of young men to congregate in the vestibule, and there carry forward a conversation, commenting upon the services and various members of the congregation present.

If a member of a church, you should be regular in attendance. While the pastor has put forth, possibly, extra effort to prepare an effective sermon, it is poor encouragement to find members of the congregation absent because of a trivial storm, or away upon the pleasure drive.

ETIQUETTE IN THE SCHOOL.

HE following are the requisites for successful management in the schoolroom:

The teacher must be a good judge of human nature. If so, his knowledge will teach him that no two children are born with precisely the same organization. This difference in mentality will make one child a natural linguist, another will naturally excel in mathematics, another will exhibit fondness for drawing, and another for philosophy. Understanding and observing this, he will, without anger or impatience, assist the backward student, and will direct the more forward, ever addressing

each child in the most respectful manner.

As few rules as possible should be made, and the object and necessity for the rule should be fully explained to the school by the teacher. When a rule has been made, obedience to it should be enforced. Firmness, united with gentleness, is one of the most important qualifications which a teacher can possess.

Everything should be in order, and the exercises of the day should be carried forward according to an arranged programme. The rooms should be swept, the fires built, and the first and second bells rung, with exact punctuality. In the same manner each recitation should come at an appointed time throughout the school hours.

The programme of exercises should be so varied as to give each pupil a variety of bodily and mental exercise. Thus, music, recreation, study, recitation, declamation, etc., should be so varied as to develop all the child's powers. Not only should boys and girls store their minds with knowledge, but they should be trained in the best methods of writing and speaking, whereby they may be able to impart the knowledge which they possess.

The teacher should require the strictest order and neatness upon the part of all the students. Clean hands, clean face and neatly combed hair should characterize every pupil, while a mat in the doorway should remind every boy and girl of the necessity of entering the schoolroom with clean boots and shoes. Habits of neatness and order thus formed will go with the pupils through life.

At least a portion of each day should be set apart by the teacher, in which to impart to the pupils a knowledge of etiquette. Students should be trained to enter the room quietly, to always close without noise the door through which they pass, to make introductions gracefully, to bow with ease and dignity, to shake hands properly, to address others courteously, to make a polite reply when spoken to, to sit and stand gracefully, to do the right thing in the right place, and thus, upon all occasions, to appear to advantage.

All the furnishings of the schoolroom should be such as to inspire the holiest, loftiest and noblest ambition in the child. A schoolroom should be handsomely decorated. The aquarium, the trailing vine, the blossom and the specimens of natural history should adorn the teacher's desk and the windows, while handsome pictures should embellish the walls. In short, the pupils should be surrounded with such an array of beauty as will constantly inspire them to higher and nobler achieve-

Boys and girls should be taught that which they will use when they become men and women. In the first place they will talk more than they will do anything else. By every means possible they should be trained to be correct, easy, fluent and pleasant speakers; and next to this they should be trained to be ready writers. To be this, they should be schooled in penmanship, punctuation, capitalization, composition and the writing of every description of form, from the note of invitation to an agreement, from the epistle to a friend to the promissory note, from the letter of introduction to the report of a meeting.

Above all, the teacher should be thoroughly imbued with the importance of inculcating in the mind of the student a knowledge of general principles. Thus, in the study of geography, the pupil should be taught that the earth is spherical in form; that its outer surface is divided into

land and water; that the land is divided into certain grand divisions, peopled with different races of human beings, who exhibit special characteristies. That civilization is the result of certain causes, and progress in the human race arises from the inevitable law of nature that everything goes from the lower steadily toward the higher. A study of the causes which make difference in climate, difference in animals, difference in intellectual and moral developments among the races-a general study of causes thus will make such an impression upon the child's mind as will never be effaced; while the simple study of facts, such as load the mind with names of bays, islands, rivers, etc., is the crowding of the memory with that which is likely, in time, to be nearly all forgotten.

Thus, in the study of history, dates will be forgotten, while the outlines of the rise and fall of kingdoms, and the causes which produced the same, if rightly impressed by the teacher, will be ever stored in the mind of the pupil.

So should the teacher instruct the student in every branch of study, remembering that facts are liable to be forgotten, but fundamental principles and causes, well understood, will be forever remembered.

It is of the utmost importance, also, that the teacher continuously and persistently keep before the student the importance of temperance, justice and truth; as without these, however superior the education, the individual is entirely without balance, and is always liable to fall. The teacher should never relax his efforts in this direction.

The good teacher will be a living example in all that he teaches to others. If wise, he will seldom if ever resort to the infliction of corporal pain on the pupil, although if a law or rule be violated, it is of the utmost importance that a just punishment follow the violation, but this should never be such as will destroy the child's self-respect.

Duty of the Pupil.

It should be the aim of the student to be punctual in attendance at school, to be thorough in study, and good in the recitation. The boy or girl who would be successful in after life must lay the foundation of success in youth. They should fully understand the importance of improving their school-days for this purpose.

The student that seeks every opportunity to idle away his time in making sport and amusement for himself and fellow-students, will live to regret that he thus wasted his time. The happy, sportive, joyous, laughing boy and girl shed happiness wherever they go, if they are careful to control their gayety, and allow its flow only in the proper place; but they should never permit the love of the mirthful to infringe on the rules of the schoolroom or the laws of etiquette. On the contrary, true courtesy should teach them to use every endeavor to aid the teacher in his work, as in so doing they are themselves reaping the benefit.

The boy and the girl at school foretell the future man or woman. Those who are prompt, punctual and orderly, will be so in after life. Those who are truthful, reliable and honest in childhood, will be trusted in position and place in after years; and those who store the mind in youth with valuable knowledge, will possess that which can never be lost, but on the contrary will always be a means by which they may procure a livelihood; and, if united with energy and perseverance, will be sure to give them reputation, eminence of position, and wealth.

The boy should never take pride in disobedience to the rules of school. To be a truant, to be indolent, to be working mischief, evinces no talent; any rowdy could do this; most worthless men did this when they attended school. It requires effort to be a good scholar; it evinces brainpower to be a good student.

The youth should earnestly resolve to achieve an honorable and noble position in life. With the wide opportunities which open to the ambitions and the enterprising in this age of progression, there is no limit to the greatness which the thoroughly earnest student may attain. The idle and the dissolute will naturally, of their own weight, drop out by the wayside and sink from sight. The plodder who is content to go the dull, daily round in the same narrow rut will get the reward of his labor, though he never betters his condition. But the earnest, original, aspiring, energetic, intelligent worker, can always be sure of new fields to enter, nobler victories to gain, and grander work to be accomplished.

ETIQUETTE IN THE HOME.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.



N temperament, physical characteristics, mental development and moral inclinations, the child is what it has been made by its inheritance and the training it has received since infancy. If born of parents happy in disposition, harmonious in conjugal relation, and pleasant in circumstances, the child will as certainly be sweet in temper as that sweet fluid will flow from a maple tree. More especially will this be true if the shild was welcome. and the days of the mother prior to its birth were full of sunshine and gladness.

If, on the contrary, a badly-developed and unhappy parentage has marked the child, then a correspondingly unfortunate organization of mind and unhappy disposition will present itself for discipline and

Fortunate is it for the parent who can understand the cause of the child's predilections thus in the beginning. As with the teacher, when the causes that affect the child's mind are understood, the correct system of government to be pursued is then more easily comprehended. The result of this early appreciation of the case is to teach the parent and teacher that, whatever may be the manifestation of mind with the child, it should never be blamed. This is a fundamental principle necessary to be understood by any person who would be successful in government.

When thoroughly imbued with that understanding, kindness and love will take the place of anger and hatred, and discipline can be commenced aright.

One of the first things that the child should understand is that it should implicitly obey. The parent should therefore be very careful to give only such commands as should be observed, and then the order should be firmly but kindly enforced.

To always secure obedience without trouble, it is of the utmost importance that the parent be firm. For the parent to refuse a request of a child without due consideration, and soon afterward, through the child's importunities, grant the request, is to very soon lose command. The parent should carefully consider the request, and if it be denied the child should feel that the denial is the result of the best judgment, and is not dictated by momentary impatience or petulance. A child soon learns to discriminate between the various moods of the fickle parent, and very soon loses respect for government that is not discreet, careful and just.

If a command is disobeyed, parents should never threaten what they will do if the order is disobeyed again, but at once withhold, quietly, yet firmly and pleasantly, some pleasure from the child in consequence of the disobedience. The punishment should be very seldom, if ever, the infliction of bodily pain. A slight deprivation of some pleasure—it may be very slight, but sufficient to teach the child that it must obey - will be of great service to its future discipline and government by the parent. Commencing thus when the child is very young, treating it always tenderly and kindly, with mild and loving words, the child will grow to womanhood or manhood an honor to the parents.

What Parents Should Never Do.

Never speak harshly to a child.

Never use disrespectful names.

Never use profane or vulgar words in the presence of a child.

Do not be so cold and austere as to drive your child from you.

Never misrepresent. If you falsify, the child will learn to deceive

Never withhold praise when the child deserves it. Commendation is one of the sweetest pleasures of childhood.

Never waken your children before they have completed their natural slumbers in the morning. See that they retire early, and thus get the requisite time for sleep. Children require more sleep than older persons. The time will come soon enough when care and trouble will compel them to waken in the early morning. Let them sleep while they can.

Do not reproach a child for a mistake which was done with a good motive at the time. Freely forgive, wisely counsel, and the child will thus be taught that there is no danger in telling the truth.

Never give your children money indiscriminately to spend for their own use. However wealthy you may be, teach the child the value of money by requiring it to earn it in some manner. Commencing young, let the child perform simple duties requiring labor, which the parent may reward by pennies and very small sums. Let the child thus spend only money of its own earning. The boy who thus early learns by labor the value of a dollar, knows how to accumulate the same in afterlife, and how to save it.

Never demean yourself by getting angry and whipping a child. The very fact of your punishing in anger arouses the evil nature of the child. Some day this punishment thus inflicted will react upon yourself.

What Parents Should Do.

Always speak in a pleasant voice.

Teach your children how to work; how to obtain a living by their own efforts. Teach them the nobility and the dignity of labor, that they may respect and honor the producer.

Explain the reason why. The child is a little walking interrogation point. To it all is new. Explain the reason. Your boy will some day repay this trouble by teaching some other child.

Teach your children the evil of secret vice, and the consequences of using tobacco and spirituous liquors; teach them to be temperate, orderly, punctual, prompt, truthful, neat, faithful and honest.

Encourage your child to be careful of personal appearance; to return every tool to its place; to always pay debts promptly; to never shirk a duty; to do an equal share, and to always live up to an agreement.

Teach your children to confide in you, by conference together. Tell them your plans, and sometimes ask their advice; they will thus open their hearts to you, and will ask your advice. The girl who tells all her heart to her mother has a shield and a protection about her which can come only with a mother's advice and counsel.

Give your children your confidence in the affairs of your business. They will thus take interest, and become co-workers with you. If you enlist their respect, then their sympathy and cooperation, they will quite likely remain to take up your work when you have done, and will go ahead perfecting what you have commenced.

If you are a farmer, do not overwork your chi'dren, and thus by a hard and dreary life drive them off to the cities. Arise at a reasonable hour in the morning, take an hour's rest after meals, and quit at five or six o'clock in the afternoon. Let the young people, in games and other amusements, have a happy time during the remainder of the day. There is no reason why a farmer's family should be deprived of recreation and amusement, any more than others.

Teach your child the value of the Sabbath as a day for the spiritual improvement of the mind; that on the Sabbath morn the ordinary work of the week should not be resumed if it is possible to avoid it; that the day should be passed in attendance upon religious service of some kind, or exercises that will ennoble and spiritualize the nature. While rest and recreation may be a part of the day's programme, true philosophy dictates that the spiritual faculties of the nature should be cultivated by setting apart a portion of the time for their improvement.

Teach your children those things which they will need when they become men and women. As women they should understand how to cook, how to make a bed, how to preserve cleanliness and order throughout the house, how to ornament their rooms, to renovate and preserve furniture and clothing, how to sing, and play various games, that they may enliven the household. They should be taught how to swim, how to ride, how to drive, how to do business, and how to preserve health. The mother should early intrust money to the girl, with which to buy articles for the household, that she may learn its value. Think what a man and woman need to know in order to be healthy, happy, prosperperous and successful, and teach them that.

SAY "NO" POLITELY.



COMMON saying is, "A man's manners make his fortune." This is a well-known fact, and we see it illustrated every day. The parents who considerately train a child amid kindness and love, rear a support for their declining years. The teacher that rules well and is yet kind, is beloved by his pupils. The hotel proprietor, by affability and an accommodating spirit, may fill his hotel with guests. The railway conductor, who has a pleasant word for the lonely

traveler, is always remembered with favor. The postoffice clerk who very carefully looks through a pile of letters and says, "not any," very gently, pleasantly adding a word of hope by saying, "it may come on the afternoon train," we always gratefully recollect. When the time comes that we can return the kindness, we take great pleasure in doing so.

The man who shows himself to be a gentleman, even though he may not buy what we have to sell when we solicit him, we always know will get his reward. His affability, when he declined, demonstrated that he could say "no" with a pleasant word. The very fact of impressing us so favorably, even when he did not purchase, clearly indicated that he was thoroughly schooled in the ways of politeness, and that he lived up to the golden rule of doing to others as he desired others to do to him.

Thus every day, in the multifarious relations of life, it is in the power of persons to grant favors by at least kind words. And when pleasant manners are exhibited, how strongly these stand out in contrast with the short, curt, rough, uncouth manner which so frequently accompanies the refusal of a favor. We realize, as we see the contrast, that no one can be a gentleman who ignores the laws of etiquette.

TREATMENT OF EMPLOYES.



I takes every grade of society to make the complete whole. One class is just as necessary as the other. In carrying forward great enterprises, how plainly do we see this manifested. Take the building of a railroad as an illustration:

A certain grade of mind is essential to prepare the road-bed

and lay the track. This class of men must have strong physical natures, and the qualities that give the necessary force and energy to hew down rocks, tunnel mountains and remove all obstructions. Another class will act as foremen of the laborers, another will serve as engineers, another is fitted to act as officers, while still another grade of mind projected the enterprise and furnished the means for carrying it to a successful conclusion.

As in the materials that enter into the erection of the building, the foundation stones that support the superstructure down deep in the earth, while they are never seen, are nevertheless just as essential to the completion of the building as are the ornamental capstones above the windows; so, in associated labor, each grade of mind does its appropriate work. We could not dispense with either, and all should have due praise.

Each class being thus dependent, one upon the other, all should labor in harmony together. The workman should guard his employer's interest. He should always be promptly on time and faithful to the last hour. He should make his work a study; he should give it thought, as thereby he renders his services so much the more valuable, and his compensation in the end so much better. Probably, if faithful, he may succeed to the business of his employer, or may enter a separate field. It is certain, at any rate, if he proves himself a competent assistant he is the more likely, in time, himself to become a manager of others.

The employer, through kind and pleasant manner, may do much toward making the subordinate worthy and competent. The workman should thoroughly understand what the duty is which he is expected to perform, and he should be required pleasantly yet firmly to execute it to the letter. When once there is a definite understanding on his part as to what is explicitly required, it is not necessary that an employer use harsh means or a manner in any way discourteous in order to secure obedience to his commands.



ELEMENTS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.



HE love of beautiful adornment is innate in the human mind, and in reality has a great influence in elevating and refining the race. It is true that the mind may sometimes be too much given to personal decoration, but the instincts which cause us to clothe ourselves beautifully are all refining and elevating in character.

The desire to please and to be beautiful surrounds us on every hand with grace, elegance and refinement.

The person who cares nothing for personal appearance is a sloven. Were all to be thus, the human race would rapidly degenerate toward barbarism. The person who is careless of dress is likely to be equally regardless concerning purity of character.

The little girl that studies her features in the mirror, while she evinces possibly a disposition to be vain, nevertheless in this act shows herself to be possessed of those instincts of grace which, rightly directed, will beautify and embellish all her surroundings through life.

The boy that cares nothing for personal appearance, that does not appreciate beauty in others, is likely to develop into the man who will be slovenly in habits, whose home will quite probably be a hovel, and himself very likely a loafer or a tramp. But the boy—the rolicsome, frolicsome boy, ready to roll in the dirt, possibly—who, under all this, aspires to appear handsome, who desires a clean face, clean hands and a clean shirt, who admires a well-dressed head of hair and a good suit of clothes—that boy possesses the elements which in the man, in an elegant home, will surround him with the artistic and the charming.

The love of the beautiful ever leads to the higher, the grander and the better. Guided by its impulses, we pass out of the hut into the larger and better house; into the charming and elegantly-adorned mansion. Actuated by its influence, we convert the lumbering railway carriage into a palace-car, the swamp into a garden, and the desolate place into a park, in which we wander amid the trees, the streams of limpid water, and the fragrance of beautiful flowers.

All along the world's highway are the evidences, among the most elevated and refined, of the love of the beautiful, which, perhaps more than in any other manner, finds expression in dress.

This love of personal adornment being an inherent, desirable, refining element of character, it does not, therefore, become us to ignore or to suppress it. On the contrary, it should be our duty to cultivate neatness of appearance and artistic arrangement in dress, the whole being accompanied by as much personal beauty as possible.

In the cultivation of beauty in dress, it will become necessary to discriminate between ornament as displayed by the savage, and the science of beauty as observed in a more highly civilized life. Ornament is one thing; beauty is quite another. To develop beauty, it is necessary to understand that the combination of a few fundamental principles forms the basis in the construction of all that we admire as beautiful. Of these are —

 CURVED LINES. 2. SYMMETRY. 3. CONTRAST. 4. HARMONY OF COLOR. 5. HARMONY OF ASSOCIATION.

The Curved Line.

A prominent feature of beauty everywhere is the curved line. The winding pathway, the graceful outline of tree, cloud and mountain in the distance, the arched rainbow, the well-trimmed shrub, the finely-featured animal, the rounded form of everything that is beautiful—all illustrate this principle. The delicately, finely rounded face, hands and general features, are essential to the highest forms of beauty in the person, and the same principles apply in the manufacture of dress. Every line and seam should run in curves.

Symmetry of Proportion.

As harmonious proportions always please the eye in every object, so we are pleased with the symmetry displayed in the human form and features. Thus symmetry will give a well-shaped head, a moderate length of neck, a clearly-defined nose, mouth not too large, shoulders of even height, and all parts of the body of proportionate length and size. The clothing should be made to set off the natural features of the body to the best advantage. Thus the coat should be so cut as to make the shoulders of the man look broad. The dress should be so fitted as to cause the shoulders of the woman to appear narrow and sloping.

Long garments will make the individual appear taller. Short garments will cause the person to seem shorter. Lines that run perpendicularly add to the apparent height; horizontal lines shorten it.

Contrast.

Another feature of beauty in personal appearance is contrast, or those qualities which give animated expression and vivacity of manner. Thus the sparkling eye, clear-cut features, a color of hair that contrasts with the skin; happy, lively expression of face; graceful, animated movement of body; interesting conversational powers—all these make the face attractive by variety and contrast.

The lady's dress is relieved by flounce, frill, and various other trimmings, with colors more or less pronounced, according to the complexion of the wearer. The gentleman's dress, as now worn, does not admit ot so great variety.

Harmony.

The harmony of colors suitable for various complexions is quite fully detailed elsewhere. Harmony of association will include those principles that derive their beauty chiefly from their association with other objects. Thus the best height and form for man or woman will be the average form of men and women with whom they associate. Anything unusual will detract from this beauty.

Any article of jewelry or dress which may appear out of place for the occasion, or not appropriate with the other articles worn, is also included under this head.

CARE OF THE PERSON.

It is assumed that the reader desires health and beauty, and is willing to govern habits accordingly. Observe then the following regulations:

Retire sufficiently early to get the necessary rest and sleep, that you may arise early in the morning.

Be sure that plenty of fresh air is admitted to the room throughout the night, by the opening of windows. Avoid feathers. A perfectly clean, moderately hard bed is best for health.

The Bath.

Upon arising, take a complete bath. A simple washing out of the eyes is not sufficient. The complete bathing of the body once each day is of the utmost importance to health and beauty. Not more than a quart of water is necessary. Use the hands the same as you do upon the face. No sponge is required, and water is more agreeable to the skin when applied with the bare hand. Use rainwater; and, for a healthy person, the temperature of that which has been in the room throughout the night is about right. Use plenty of soap, and wash quickly. Follow by wiping the skin perfectly dry with a soft towel, and afterward give the body and limbs a thorough rubbing. The glow that is diffused throughout the face and body by this exercise is worth more in giving a ruddy, beautiful complexion, than all the rouge and powder in the world.

The arrangements for this bath are very simple. There is nothing required but a small amount of soft water, a piece of soap, and a towel. No elaborately-fitted-up bathroom is necessary. We have detailed all the appliances that are essential, and they are so simple that the laboring classes and the poor can have them, and be clean, as well as the rich. Occasionally, warm water, with sponge, may be necessary to remove completely all the oily exudations from the body, but for the ordinary bath this is not essential.

The sun and air bath is very excellent for health; therefore to leave the body exposed in the sun for a short time previous to dressing is very invigorating.

Before the breakfast hour the lungs should be completely inflated with fresh air. The meals should be partaken of with regularity, while more or less of fruit, oatmeal, rice, cracked wheat, graham bread, etc., will be found necessary as a diet, in order to keep the skin clear.

The Breath.

The breath should be watched, lest it become offensive. Unfortunately, it is one of the troubles which we may not be aware of, as our friends may not feel at liberty to inform us of the difficulty. Offensive breath may arise from the stomach, the teeth, the lungs, or catarrhal affection of the throat and nose.

Unquestionably, the best remedy for bad breath is a system of diet and treatment that shall remove the cause. As a temporary expedient, when offensiveness arises from a peculiar food or drink which has been partaken of, a few grains of coffee, or cassia buds, cloves, cardamon seeds or allspice, may be used; although if the breath be very strong these will not always prove effective. It is better to remove the cause.

The following remedies for offensive breath are commended by those who have had experience in testing the matter:

Powdered sugar, ¼ ounce; vanilla, ¼ ounce; powdered charcoal, ¼ ounce; powdered coffee, 1½ ounces; gum arabic, ½ ounce. Make into pellets of 18 grains each, and take six a day. Bad breath will disappear.

Disagreeable breath arising from decay or secretions about the teeth may be removed by the following:

Rose-water, 1 ounce, and permanganate of potash, 1 grain. Rinse the mouth every three hours.

To remove catarrh, the following is highly commended:

In a pint of water put two tablespoonfuls of common fine table salt, Heat the water in a tin cup. With the aid of a nasal douche, obtained at the drugstore, or even without that, snuff about a teaspoonful of

the brine up each nostril, requiring it to pass into the mouth. Use twice a day—morning and night.

For offensive breath arising from foul stomach, the following is recommended:

To a wine-glass of water add 3 grains of chloride of lime. Take a tablespoonful three times a day, before the meal, and eat of simple food which is easily digested.

Another remedy for foul breath is powdered charcoal, half a teaspoonful, spread on a piece of bread, and eaten once a day for two or three days. Another is a drink of pure water, taken twice a day, containing each time ao grains of bisulphate of soda. The taste is made pleasant by a few drops of peppermint essence.

The following is recommended as beneficial for the teeth, and effective in removing the acidity of the stomach:

Take of gum arabic 5 drachms; vanilla sugar, 3 drachms; chlorate of lime, 7 drachms, and mix with water to a stiff paste. Roll and cut into the ordinary-sized lozenge, and eat six each day.

The Skin.

Beware of exterior application of cosmetics for the purpose of beautifying the skin. The greatest beautifiers in existence are plenty of exercise in the fresh air, the keeping of the pores of the skin completely open by bathing, the feeding of the body with a sufficiency of simple, healthy food, and the obtaining of the requisite amount of sleep.

It is true that sometimes a slight touch of art may improve the personal appearance. The very sallow complexion may be improved by a small amount of color applied; the hair, if naturally dry and stiff, may be kept in place by a simple hair preparation, and a white eyebrow may be brought into harmonious color with the hair of the head by a dye; all this being done so adroitly that the external application cannot be detected. But, as a rule, greatest beauty is obtained by a strict observance of the laws of health.

The following preparations, culled from De la Banta's "Advice to Ladies," are recommended for improving the complexion:

Take a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal (kept by druggists), mixed with sweetened water or milk, for three nights successively. This should be followed by a gentle purge afterwards, to remove it from the system. Taken once in two or three months, this remedy will prove efficacious in making the complexion clear and transparent.

ANOTHER.

Tincture of balsam of Peru, 2 drachms; tincture of tolu, 2 drachms; tincture of benzoin, 2 drachms. Mix with one gill of distilled water, and take of melted white wax, 1 ounce; spermacet, ½ ounce; sweet almond oil, 8 drachms, and rose-water, 1 ounce. Mix all the ingredients together, and beat thoroughly, applying to the skin with a sponge.

This may be used with benefit where the skin presents a greasy ap-

To 1/2 pint of rose-water, add chlorate of potash, 18 grains; glycerine, I ounce. Mix carefully, and use in a pure state. Apply with a sponge or linen cloth. Should it irritate the skin, dilute with more water. These lotions should be applied with care, and are best used at night.

The greasy skin, inclined to pimples, is benefited by the following preparation:

Bicarbonate of soda, 18 grains; essence of Portugal, 6 drops; distilled water, ½ pint. Mix, and bathe the face.

The shiny, polished skin, which is caused by fatty secretions beneath it, may have the difficulty removed by this preparation:

Take I quart of camphor water, pure glycerine I ounce, and ½ ounce of powdered borax. Mix, and bathe the face. Let it dry and remain a few minutes after applying it, then wash the face thoroughly with soft water.

If the skin is very pallid, it is improved by the bath in lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, and exercise in the air and sun. The pale skin is improved also by the sunshine. The rough skin is made smooth by the application of glycerine at night, followed by its removal with water and fine soap in the morning.

The skin may be whitened by the following prescription:

To one pint of water add I wineglass of fresh lemon juice, and 10 drops of ottar of roses. Mix, and keep in a well corked bottle. Use once a day.

The sallow and muddy skin is improved by this preparation:

To one pint of water add 2 drachms of iodide of potassium and 1 ounce of glycerine. Mix, and apply with a sponge once a day.

To keep the skin clear, beware of pork, cheese and other substances containing much grease. Also avoid alcoholic drinks. Keep the bowels loose by fruit and a sufficiency of coarse food. Take exercise sufficient, if possible, to produce a gentle perspiration each day; bathe daily, and get into the sunshine and open air.

The Hand.

Various are the recipes for keeping the hand beautiful. If not engaged in hard manual labor, and it is very desirable to make the hands present as handsome an appearance as possible, there are a few directions necessary to keep them well preserved. Among these is perfect cleanliness, which is produced by a thorough washing, using an abundance of good toilet soap, and frequently a nail-brush.

Should the hands be inclined to chap, they will be relieved of the difficulty by washing them in glycerine before going to bed. In the winter season, to wash them in snow and soap will leave them smooth and soft.

To make the hands very white and delicate, the person is assisted by washing them several times for two or three days in milk and water, and, upon retiring to rest, bathing in palm oil, and encasing them in a pair of woolen gloves, cleaning with warm water and soap the next morning. They should be thoroughly rubbed to promote circulation, and a pair of soft leather gloves should be worn during the day.

Should the hands become sunburned, the tan may be removed by using lime-water and lemon-juice.

Should warts make their appearance, they may be removed by paring them on the top and applying a small amount of acetic acid on the summit of the wart, with a camel's hair brush, care being taken that none of the acid gets upon the surrounding skin. To prevent this, wax may be placed upon the finger or hand during the operation, or an old kid glove may be used, the wart being allowed to project through.

The nails should be cut about once a week, directly after a bath, and should never be bitten. In rough, hard labor, if it is desired to protect the hands, gloves should be worn.

But however beautiful it may be, the hand should do its full share of work. The hand that is beautiful from idleness is to be despised.

The Feet.

Much care should be taken to keep the feet in good condition. The first important consideration in their management is perfect cleanliness. Some people find it necessary to wash the feet morning and evening. Many find it indispensably necessary to wash them once a day, and no one should fail of washing them at least three times a week, and the stockings should be changed as frequently if much walking be done.

Without washing, the feet are liable to become very offensive to others in a short time. The feet of some persons will become disagreeably so sometimes within a week if they are not washed, more especially if they perspire freely.

A foot bath, using warm water, followed by wiping the feet completely dry, and afterward putting on clean stockings, is very invigorating after a long walk, or when the feet are damp and cold.

To escape chilblains, avoid getting the feet wet. Should they become damp, change shoes and stockings at once. Wear woolen stockings, and do not toast the feet before the fire. The approach of the chilblain is frequently prevented by bathing the feet in a strong solution of alum.

With the first indications of chilblains, as revealed by the itching sensation, it is well to rub them with warm spirits of rosemary, adding to the same a little turpentine. Lint, soaked in camphorated spirits, opodeldoc, or camphor liniment, may be applied and retained when the nart is affected.

It is claimed also that chilblains may be cured by bathing the feet in water in which potatoes have been boiled.

Wear boots and shoes amply large for the feet, but not too large, and thus escape corns. A broad heel, half an inch in height, is all that comfort will allow to be worn.

The Hair.

The head should be washed occasionally with soap and water. Follow by wiping perfectly dry, and afterward brush the hair and scalp with a hairbrush of moderate hardness. When the hair is inclined to be harsh and dry, a moderate supply of olive oil, bear's grease or other dressing may be used. With many heads no oil is necessary, and with any an over-abundance is to be avoided. Frequent brushing with a perfectly clean brush is of great service in giving a glossy, beautiful appearance to the hair. The brush may be kept clean by washing every day or two in warm water and soda, or in diluted ammonia.

For removing dandruff, glycerine diluted with a little rosewater is recommended. Rosemary in almost any preparation is a very cleansing wash.

The yolk of an egg, beaten up in warm water, makes an excellent application for cleansing the scalp.

To clip the ends of the hair occasionally is an excellent plan for ladies, as it prevents the hair from splitting.

It is doubtful if a hair-dye is ever advisable, though an eyebrow is sometimes improved by a light application, to bring it into harmonious color with the hair, as is also hair which grows white in patches. There is no objection to the hair growing gray. Indeed the gray is often fully as beautiful as the former color.

Baldness is usually avoided by keeping the head cool. Women seldom have bald heads, but men often do, the baldness commencing upon the head at a point which is covered by the hat. In order to preserve the hair, gentlemen must avoid warm hats and caps, and whatever is worn must be thoroughly ventilated by apertures sufficient in quantity and size to allow all the heated air to escape. The silk hat should have at least twenty holes punched in the top to afford sufficient ventilation.

The beard is nature's badge to indicate manhood. It was an unwise fashion that ordained that the face should be shaved. Gradually men begin to learn that health, comfort and improved appearance come with the full beard, and in later years the beard is acquiring the prestige it held in olden times. Care should be taken to keep the beard and hair so cut and trimmed that they may present a handsome appearance.

The Teeth.

The teeth should be thoroughly cleaned with a toothbrush each morning after breakfast. Some persons clean the teeth after every meal, which is a most excellent habit. By cleaning the teeth regularly, no washes are necessary, though occasionally castile soap will be beneficial. Should tartar collect in such quantity as to be difficult to remove, the dentist should be consulted. Should the teeth begin to decay, they should be immediately cared for by the dentist. Powdered charcoal easily removes stains, and makes the teeth white.

The following also is an excellent wash for the teeth:

Tincture of myrrh, I ounce: compound tincture of cinchona, I ounce; water, I ounce. Put five drops on the toothbrush, dip the brush then in water, and wash the teeth.

Keep the teeth clean. They look badly if not perfectly white and clean.

Ears, Eyes and Nose.

In the daily bath, all the crevices of the ears should be thoroughly cleaned, and the earwax carefully removed whenever it shows itself.

Special pains should be taken to keep the eyes clean. It shows filthy habits to see matter gathered in the corners. If dirtaccumulates between washings, the eyes should be carefully wiped with a soft handkerchief.

Keep the nasal passages perfectly clear. If there is an inclination for accumulations to stop there, snuff water up the nose, and afterward blow it, placing the thumb on one side while you blow the other. Keep the nose so clear that you can breathe through it with ease, and avoid the coarse habit of picking it.

Regularity of Habits.

It is of the utmost importance, if the individual would enjoy health and possess beauty, that all the personal habits be perfectly regular, and that attention be given to these each twenty-four hours at a regular time. Do not let visiting, traveling or business interfere with them. You must be regular in sleep, in evacuation of the bowels, in bathing and in eating. Nature will not be cheated. She requires perfect attention to certain duties. If you attempt to violate her requirements, you will be certainly punished.

Whenever the person complains of sickness, he confesses to a violation, consciously or unconsciously, unavoidably or otherwise, of some of nature's requirements. (See remarks on "Health," in the "Letters of Advice," elsewhere in this volume.)

WHAT COLORS MAY BE WORN.

Nature has her peculiar shades and contrasts, with which she embellishes all her works.

Over the retreating dark gray cloud in the east does the rainbow show itself, strong by contrast, and beautiful in the harmony of its surroundings. Surpassingly lovely are the brilliant rays of the golden sunset, as they lie reflected upon the fleecy clouds at eventide, their charm coming from their surroundings of the gray and azure blue. Dazzlingly bright are the twinkling stars as they smile upon us in their bed of cerulean blue; and very beautiful is the rose, as it perfumes the air and charms the eye amid its accompaniments of green.

Nature thus robes all her works with shades that complement and harmonize; the result being to show the object to the best advantage.

In the higher civilization, men have donned the conventional suit of black, and have abandoned the domain of color to woman, who with her keenly æsthetic nature can never be induced to forego the pleasure that comes from brilliant and harmonious hues. Alive as woman is, therefore, to the principles that make beauty, it becomes us to investigate the subject of personal appearance as affected by color.

Colors that Suit Different Complexions.

Two distinct types of complexion exist among the white race, namely, the light-haired, fair and ruddy complexions, termed Blondes; and the dark-haired and dark-skinned, called Brunettes.

Between these are several intermediate tints and shades, all requiring much close observation to fully discriminate as to the colors most suitable to be worn, to harmonize with the different shades of complexion.

Investigation has proven that the light-haired and rosy-cheeked, with red or golden hair and ruddy complexion, require certain colors in headdress and drapery to harmonize; and the same is true of the dark complexion, with dark hair and eyebrows.

The Shades that Blondes May Wear.

Dark violet, intermixed with lilac and blue, give additional charms to the fair-haired, ruddy blonde. Green, also, with lighter or darker tints, is favorable. With the very ruddy, the blue and green should be darker rather than lighter. An intermixture of white may likewise go with these colors.

The neutral colors are also suitable to the ruddy blondes. Of these are the russet, slate, maroon, and all the hues of brown. Light neutral tints are also pleasing, such as gray, drab, fawn and stone colors.

Transparent and delicate complexions, with light, chestnut or brown hair, should have the same set off by contrast. Thus blue, pale yellow, azure, lilac and black, trimmed with rose or pink, are suitable, as are also the various shades of gray.

Colors that become the Brunette.

Glossy black becomes the brunette; so do white, scarlet, orange and yellow. The scarlet blossom in the hair, gold-colored ribbon and poppy colors, deftly but not too conspicuously woven about the neck and breast, will display the face to fine advantage. Green also befits the dark complexion.

The sallow complexion is improved by the different shades of dark green and red. A yellow complexion is made handsomer by the reflection of yellow about it; especially if relieved by poppy colors or black.

The red and yellow face is benefited by coming in contact with blue or orange. The red face is improved by red around it, red and blue tints being developed thereby. Red and blue are relieved by purple, and the blue and yellow by green. White and black become the pale face, but red and blue become it better. Light colors harmonize with and befit the pale skin, while the dark skin is improved by the darker tints.

Coiors in Bonnets.

Black Bonnets, with white, pink or red flowers and white feather, become the fair complexion. They also become the black-haired type when trimmed with white, red, orange or yellow.

White Bonnets, made of lace, muslin or crape, suit all complexions, though not so becoming to the rosy complexion as other colors. A white bonnet may be trimmed with white or pink, but with the blonde is handsomest when trimmed with blue flowers. For the brunette, preference should be given to trimmings of red, pink, orange and yellow—never blue.

Blue Bounets are suitable only for fair or light, rosy complexions. They should never be worn by the brunette.

Yellow and Orange Bonnets suit the brunette, their appropriate trimming being poppy colors, scarlet, white and black, black and scarlet, black, scarlet and yellow.

Light Blue Bonnets are very suitable for those having light hair. They may be trimmed with white flowers, and in many cases with orange and vellow.

Green Bonnets best become the fair and rosy complexion. White flowers will harmonize in the trimmings, but pink is preferable.

Colors Suitable for the Different Seasons.

Red, in its various tints, being a warm color, when worn in dress, has a pleasing effect in winter.

Purple is appropriate in winter, spring and autumn.

Green is becoming in late summer and in autumn, by contrast with the general somber appearance of dead foliage at that season of the year.

White and light tints in clothing give an appearance of coolness and comfort in summer.

Black and dark colors are appropriate at all seasons.

Colors We See First.

Of a variety of colors to be seen, the white or light-colored will usually attract attention first and farthest, from the fact that, most objects being of dark shades of color, it is strongest in contrast. Next to white comes the scarlet red, which, close by, is one of the most brilliant and attractive colors. Yellow is one of the most noticeable, succeeded by the orange, crimson, blue and purple.

Colors in Dress Most Beautiful at Night.

A dress of a color that may be beautiful during the day, may be lacking in beauty at night, owing to the effect of gaslight; and another, most charming in the evening, may possess little beauty in the daytime. Thus, crimson, which is handsome in the evening, loses its effect upon the complexion in the daytime. So white and yellow, that add beauty at night, are unbecoming by day.

The scarlet, orange and the light brown are also most charming at night.

Colors Most Beautiful by Daylight.

Pale yellow, which is handsome by day, is muddy in appearance by gaslight. So purple and orange, that harmonize and are beautiful by daylight, lose their charm at night.

The beauty of rose color disappears under the gaslight; and all the shades of purple and lilac, the dark blues and green lose their brilliancy in artificial light. Ordinarily, the complexion will bear the strongest color at night.

Apparent Size Affected by Color.

The apparent size is affected by colors. As white upon the building will make it appear larger, so a light-colored dress will have the same effect upon the person. Thus the large figure will appear best in close-fitting black, and next best in the sober hues. The smaller figure will

show to advantage in the light colors. Black, however, for a person of any size, is the most suitable color for nearly all occasions; and, hand-somely made, well fitted, artistically trimmed, and suitably relieved at throat and bodice with ribbons, lace and flowers corresponding with the complexion, makes always a most beautiful costume.

Persons whose resources are limited and who cannot afford a varied wardrobe should by this fact be guided to a constant preference for black.

Colors that Contrast and Harmonize.

The object of two or more different tints in dress is to obtain relief by variety, and yet the two shades brought thus in contrast should harmonize, else the beauty of each will be lessened. Thus, a lady with a blue dress would greatly injure its effect by wearing a crimson shawl; as she would also a lilac-colored dress by trimming it with a dark brown.

That the reader may understand the colors that will contrast and yet blend, the following list of harmonizing colors is given:

Blue and gold; blue and orange; blue and salmon color; blue and drab; blue and stone color; blue and white; blue and gray; blue and straw color; blue and maize; blue and chestnut; blue and bluck; blue and white; blue, brown, crimson and gold.

Black and white; black and orange; black and maize; black and scarlet; black and lilac; black and pink; black and slate color; black and buff; black, white, yellow and crimson; black, orange, blue and yellow.

Crimson and gold; crimson and orange; crimson and maize; crimson and purple; crimson and black; crimson and drab.

Green and gold; green and yellow; green and orange; green and crimson; green, crimson and yellow; green, scarlet and yellow.

Lilac and gold; lilac and maize; lilac and cherry; lilac and scarlet; lilac and crimson; lilac, scarlet, white and black; lilac, gold and chestnut; lilac, yellow, scarlet and white.

Orange and chestnut; orange and brown; orange, lilac and crimson; orange, red and green; orange, blue and crimson; orange, purple and scarlet; orange, blue, scarlet, green and white.

Purple and gold; purple and orange; purple and maize; purple, scarlet and gold color; purple, white and scarlet; purple, orange, blue and scarlet; purple, scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Red and gold; red, white or gray; red, green and orange; red, black and yellow; red, yellow, black and white.

Scarlet and purple; scarlet and orange; scarlet and blue; scarlet and slate color; scarlet, black and white; scarlet, white and blue; scarlet, gray and blue; scarlet, yellow and blue; scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Tellow and red; yellow and brown; yellow and chestnut; yellow and violet; yellow and blue; yellow and purple; yellow and crimson; yellow and black; yellow, purple and crimson; yellow and scarlet.

FASHION--WHY DOES IT CHANGE?

Because change is one of nature's laws. If there was no change, there would be no motion; and without motion there would be no life.

Change is ever going forward in nature. To-day it is spring, and all nature is waking to new life. A few weeks hence, and every tree and shrub will be clothed in a garb of green, sprinkled with blossoms. Later, the green of various shades will merge into the autumn tints; and later still, nature will doff her garb entirely, only to clothe herself in the coming years again with various changes, according to the seasons.

So mankind instinctively changes in style of costume, oftentimes for better, and sometimes, it must be admitted, for the worse. But the change ever goes forward, fashion repeating itself within the century, often within a generation, almost as certainly as the seasons do within the year.

There is no use, therefore, in issuing a fiat against changes of fashion. Best judgment is shown in accepting of the inevitable and adapting ourselves to the circumstances.

Hints to Gentlemen.

It is best taste to conform to fashion, avoiding extremes.

While it is well to guard against the adoption of a decidedly unwise fashion, it is well also to avoid an oddity in dress.

Well dressed gentlemen wear dark clothing cut and made to measure. Watch-chain, one ring, shirt-stud and sleeve-buttons are all the jewelry allowable for the gentleman.

Other colors than black will be appropriate in their season and for various kinds of employment.

Hints to Parents.

Give the boy a good suit of clothes, if you wish him to appear manly. An ill-fitting, bad-looking garment destroys a boy's respect for himself.

To require the boy to wear men's cast-off clothing, and go shambling around in a large pair of boots, and then expect him to have good manners, is like giving him the poorest of tools, because he is a boy, and then expecting him to do as fine work with them as a man would with good tools.

Like the man or woman, the boy respects himself, and will do much more honor to his parents, when he is well dressed in a neatly fitting suit of clothes. Even his mother should relinquish her rights, and let the barber cut his hair.

As a rule, well dressed children exhibit better conduct than children that are careless in personal appearance. While vanity should be guarded against, children should be encouraged to be neat in person and dress.

The mother should strive also to make her boy manly. Possibly, as a pet, her boy has in infancy had his hair curled. Even now, when he is six or eight years of age, the curls look very pretty. But the mother must forego her further pleasure in the curls; for the boy, to take his place along with the others, to run and jump, to grow manly and strong, must wear short hair. His mother can no longer dress it like a girl's. It will be necessary and best to cut off his curls.

Hints to Ladies.

Best taste will dictate an observance of fashion, avoiding extremes.

**Dress the hair so that it will exhibit variety and relief, without making the forchead look too high.

Have one pronounced color in the dress, all other colors harmonizing with that. See "Harmony of Colors."

A dress should fit the form. Well fitted and judiciously trimmed, a calico dress is handsomer than an ill-fitting silk dress.

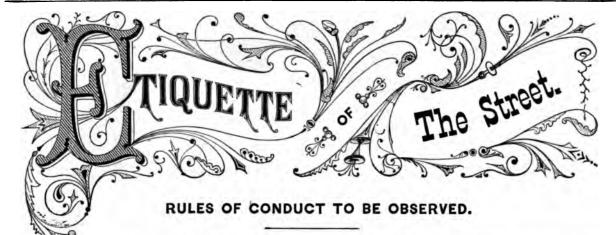
To present a handsome appearance, all the appurtenances of the lady's dress should be scrupulously neat and clean. Every article that is designed to be white should be a pure white, and in perfect order.

Much taste may be displayed in dress about the neck, and care should be observed not to use trimmings that will enlarge the appearance of the shoulders. The dress should be close-fitting about the waist and shoulders, though the lady should not lace too tightly.

As with the gentleman, quiet colors are usually in best taste. Heavy, rich, dark materials best suit the woman of tall figure; while light, full draperies should be worn only by those of slender proportions. Short persons should beware of wearing flounces, or horizontal trimmings that will break the perpendicular lines, as the effect is to make them appear shorter.

Care should be taken to dress according to the age, the season, the employment and the occasion. As a rule, a woman appears her loveliest when, in a dress of dark color, we see her with the rosy complexion of health, her hair dressed neatly, her throat and neck tastefully cared for, her dress in neither extreme of fashion, while the whole is relieved by a moderate amount of carefully selected jewelry.

We have aimed, in this chapter on the toilet, to present the scientific principles of dress — principles that can be applied at all times, whatever may be the fashion. It will now become the reader to study these principles, and apply them in accordance with the rules of common sense and the fashions as they may prevail.



ADIES and gentlemen, when meeting on the sidewalk, should always pass to the right. Should the walk be narrow or dangerous, gentlemen will always see that ladies are protected from injury.

Ladies should avoid walking rapidly upon the street, as it is ungraceful and unbecoming.

Running across the street in front of carriages is dangerous, and shows want of dignity.

The gentleman should insist upon carrying any package which the lady may have, when walking with her.

Before recognizing a lady on the street, the gentleman should be certain that his recognition will meet with favor.

No gentleman should stand on the streetcorners, steps of hotels, or other public places, and make remarks about ladies passing by.

A gentleman may take two ladies upon his arms, but under no circumstances should the lady take the arms of two gentlemen.

Upon the narrow walk, for her protection, the gentleman should generally give the lady the inside of the walk (Fig. 21), passing behind her when changing at corners.

Allowing a dress to trail on the street is in exceedingly bad taste. Such a street costume simply calls forth criticism and contempt from the more sensible people.

A gentleman walking with a lady should accommodate his step and pace to hers. For the gentleman to be some distance ahead, presents a bad appearance.

Should protection on the street be necessary, it is customary for the gentleman to give his right arm to the lady; but if more convenient, he may give the left.

It is courtesy to give silent, respectful attention as a funeral procession passes. It shows want of respect to pass between the carriages while the procession is moving.

Staring at people, spitting, looking back after they pass, saluting people across the street, calling out loudly or laughing at people as they go by, are all evidences of ill-breeding.

The gentleman accompanying a lady should hold the door open for the lady to enter first. Should he be near the door when a lady, unattended, is about to enter, he will do the same for her.

In the evening, or whenever safety may require, a gentleman should give a lady his arm. It is not customary in other cases to do so on the street, unless with an elderly lady, or the couple be husband and wife. When the service is performed, he will raise his hat, bow, and pass on.

In a street car or an omnibus, the passengers who are seated should strive to give seats to those who are standing, rendering such accommodation as they would themselves desire under similar circumstances.

A gentleman will assist a lady over a bad crossing, or from an omni-

bus or carriage, without waiting for the formality of an introduction.

When crossing the pavement, the lady should raise her dress with the right hand, a little above the ankle. To raise the dress with both hands,

is vulgar, and can be excused only when the mud is very deep.

No gentleman will smoke when walking with, or standing in the

presence of, a lady on the street. He should remove the cigar from her presence entirely, even though permission be

granted to continue the smoking.

A gentleman should give his seat to any lady who may be standing in a public conveyance. For this favor she should thank him, which courtesy he should acknowledge by a slight

bow. In an omnibus he will pass up the ladies' fares.

A true lady will go quietly and unobtrusively about her business when on the street, never seeking to attract the attention of the opposite sex, at the same time recognizing ac-

quaintances with a courteous bow, and friends with pleasant words of greeting.

Swinging the arms when walking, eating upon the street, sucking the parasol handles, pushing violently through a crowd, very loud and boisterous talking and laughing on the streets, and whispering in public conveyances,

are all evidences of ill-breeding in ladies.

A lady should have the escort of a gentleman in the evening. A gentleman at the house where she may call may return with her

if she goes unattended; gossip and scandal are best avoided, however, if she have some one from her home call for her at an appointed hour.

On the narrow street-crossing the gentleman will allow the lady to precede him, that he may see that no injury befalls her.

Should a lady stop in the street, when meeting a gentleman, it is courtesy for him to stop also. Should his business be urgent, he will apologize for not continuing the conversation, and ask to be excused. Should it be desirable to lengthen the interview, and the lady resumes her walk in the midst of her conversation, it is courtesy for him to turn and accompany her. Should she desire to end the conversation, a slight bow from her will indicate the fact, when he should bid her "good day" and take his leave.

Fig 21. The street-promenade. The gentleman gives the lady the inside of the walk. *

uniess with an elderly lady, or the couple be husband and wife. | and take his leave. | and take his leave. | and take his leave. | Some authorities claim that it is most sensible for the lady to walk always at the right of the gentleman, whether on the street or indoors; her right hand being thus free to hold trail, fan, or parasol.





EVER exaggerate.

Never point at another.

Never betray a confidence.

Never wantonly frighten others.

Never leave home with unkind words.

Never neglect to call upon your friends.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Never give a promise that you do not fulfill. Never send a present, hoping for one in return.

Never speak much of your own performances.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never question a servant or a child about family matters.

Never present a gift saying that it is of no use to yourself.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies.

Never call attention to the features or form of anyone present.

Never refer to a gift you have made, or favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company, or none.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing. Never appear to notice a scar, deformity, or defect of anyone present.

Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch. Speak to

Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

Never, when traveling abroad, be over boastful in praise of your own country.

Never call a new acquaintance by the Christian name unless requested to do so.

Never lend an article you have borrowed, unless you have permission to do so. Never attempt to draw the attention of the company constantly upon

yourself.

Never exhibit anger, impatience or excitement, when an accident happens.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology.

Never enter a room noisily; never fail to close the door after you, and never slam it.

Never forget that, if you are faithful in a few things, you may be ruler over many.

Never exhibit too great familiarity with the new acquaintance; you may give offense.

Never will a gentleman allude to conquests which he may have made with ladies.

Never be guilty of the contemptible meanness of opening a private letter addressed to another.

Never fail to offer the easiest and best seat in the room to an invalid, an elderly person, or a lady,

Never neglect to perform the commission which the friend entrusted to you. You must not forget.

Never send your guest, who is accustomed to a warm room, off into a cold, damp, spare bed, to sleep.

Never enter a room filled with people, without a slight bow to the general company when first entering.

Never fail to answer an invitation, either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received.

Never accept of favors and hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities when opportunity offers.

Never cross the leg and put out one foot in the street-car, or places where it will trouble others when passing by.

Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful, you get your reward. You will get your punishment if you deceive.

Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do, you will soon be known as a person of no business integrity.

Never write to another asking for information, or a favor of any kind. without inclosing a postage stamp for the reply.

Never fail to say kind and encouraging words to those whom you meet in distress. Your kindness may lift them out of their despair.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not revive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.

Never examine the cards in the card-basket. While they may be exposed in the drawing-room, you are not expected to turn them over unless invited to do so.

Never, when walking arm in arm with a lady, be continually changing and going to the other side, because of change of corners. It shows too much attention to form.

Never should the lady accept of expensive gifts at the hands of a gentleman not related or engaged to her. Gifts of flowers, books, music or confectionery may be accepted.

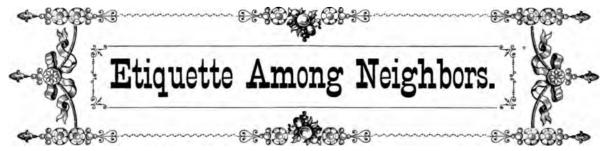
Never insult another by harsh words when applied to for a favor. Kind words do not cost much, and yet they may carry untold happiness to the one to whom they are spoken.

Never fail to speak kindly. If a merchant, and you address your clerk; if an overseer, and you address your workmen; if in any position where you exercise authority, you show yourself to be a gentleman by your pleasant mode of address.

Never attempt to convey the impaession that you are a genius, by imitating the faults of distinguished men. Because certain great men were poor penmen, wore long hair, or had other peculiarities, it does not follow that you will be great by imitating their eccentricities.

Never give all your pleasant words and smiles to strangers. The kindest words and the sweetest smiles should be reserved for home. Home should be our heaven.

"We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometimes guest;
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah: lips with the curl impatient—
Ah: brow with the shade of scorn,
"Swere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn."



DIVISION FENCES BETWEEN HOUSES.



BE kind, and to treat politely the persons with whom we are immediately associated, is not all, nor should civility cease with the casual intercourse between neighbors; it should go beyond. We should regard the rights of the individual. Were all to do so, mankind would take a long stride in advance of the present selfish and thoughtless conduct which too often actuates even those who are reputed to be good and respectable.

This want of regard for the rights of others is shown in many ways. To illustrate:

The individual who will conduct a house or an establishment that is unpleasant, injurious to health, or detrimental to the community, evinces a disregard for the courtesy that is due to his neighbors.

The parents who allow children to annoy their neighbors, are always a most undesirable people to have in the vicinity.

The people of a community who will deliberately turn horses. cattle and hogs into the street, entirely disregarding the fact that the animals are liable to do much damage to others, demonstrate a lack of regard for neighbors which is inexcusable, and can only be explained on the ground that the habit is so common that they do not realize the injury they are doing.

The fact that we accosted Mr. Jones politely, and said pleasant things in his presence, was good so far as it went, but the fur her fact that we

turned our cattle into the street, well knowing they were liable to trample Mr. Jones' sidewalk to pieces, and break down his trees, demonstrates that, while we are very agreeable to his face, we care but little what we may do behind his back.

This utter disregard for the wants of others causes people generally to become suspicious of their neighbors. It is true that this suspicion is gradually becoming lessened. The time was when the inhabitants built a castle as nearly as possible impregnable; around that was built a high enclosure, and still outside of that was a canal with a drawbridge. Gradually the fact has dawned that we need not be thus suspi-

cious. We need not build a house of stone, we need not construct a canal, but we still adhere to the high wall or fence, as we are oftentimes compelled to because of the disposition of the neighbor to trample upon our rights by allowing his animals to destroy our property.

The reader has doubtless seen a town in which the people allowed their domestic animals to run at large, the hogs to root the turf to pieces by the roadside, the cattle to destroy sidewalks, to break through fences and to tear down trees. This want of courtesy is not uncommon. In short, it is altogether too common in many towns of the country, and upon the part of the owners of animals it shows a complete disregard of the rights of those who would beautify their homes, and thus correspondingly beautify the town.

The code of etiquette should not alone apply among individuals when

directly associated together. It should extend further. It should go out and permeate a neighborhood. It should diffuse itself throughout a town. It should bind together the people of a Stateof a nation. It should he a rule of action among all nations. Already the evidences of courtesv among nations begins to manifest itself. The International Congress is based upon this principle. The idea of friendly association of the representatives of nations for mutual adjustment of differences, is the beginning of a recognition of the rights of each other.



FIG. 22. PEOPLE WHO ARE TROUBLED BY THEIR NEIGHBORS.

The above illustration represents a common scene. The neighbors suspect each other, and they destroy the beauty of their grounds in the attempt to shut each other out. Suspicion and selfahness rule. Regardless of the rights of others, animals are allowed to trample to pieces the sidewalks, to destroy shade trees and to despoil the neighbor's yard. Inharmony, disorder, and ill-feeling among the people are characteristics of the neighborhood.

This is evidence of a higher civilization. When we can rise superior to selfishness,

when we are willing to consider the rights and the requirements of others, when we are governed by the generous spirit of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us, then we are directed by a power that will make an entire people, as a whole, what the laws of etiquette determine they shall be individually, in their intercourse with each other.

The illustration (Fig 22) upon this page represents a scene which may be observed in many villages or cities—a group of residences, modern and beautiful in architecture, surrounded and disfigured by high inclosures put up to guard against people who allow their cattle and other animals to destroy their neighbor's property.



BARRIERS BETWEEN NEIGHBORS REMOVED.

IE fences shown upon the opposite page, separating houses and lots, often prevent acquaintance with neighbors being made. The result of this non-intercourse is usually a suspicion that the neighbor is unworthy of confidence, an opinion which is never overcome except by interchange of civilities which would show each the worth of the other.

Unacquainted with his neighbors, the resident, ceasing to consider their rights, grows careless of his obligations toward others, and consequently becomes a less worthy citizen.

The illustration upon this page (Fig. 23) represents the scene very much changed. Again we have the same residences, and the same neighbors, who have become acquainted and have learned to value

each other. The result of this social intercourse and evident observance of the rights of others has wrought a vast change in the appearance of the homes, which is manifest at a glance.

It is plainly apparent in the scene that a higher civilization pervades the neighborhood. The animals, that broke down the trees and devastated the sidewalks and grounds, have been with drawn by their owners, and sent to pastures, where they belong. This of itself is evidence of decided advancement.

Examine the scene further. The fences have disappeared, save a low coping that determines the outer edge of the lot. In

this alone a heavy item of expense has been removed, while with it has come the enlargement of grounds, which, studded with finely trimmed trees, and intersected with winding pathways, surround every residence with a most elegant park. That this improvement is enjoyed, is shown in the congregating of the neighbors together in the shady nook, the gambols of the children on the lawn, and the promenade of the ladies and gentlemen throughout the beautifully embellished grounds. All delight in the scene, and all are made better by it. While the resident could be coarse and selfish in his own little lot, he is now thrown upon his good behavior as he mingles with others on the beautiful grounds, and thus

This illustration represents a neighborhood where the peo-

ple evidently do unto others as they wish others to do unto

them. They trust each other. The barriers between them

are removed. No animal is allowed to do injury. Enjoying

all are improved. Even the cat and dog that quarrelled in the former scene are now acquainted with each other, and happily play together,

To maintain pleasant relations among neighbors, there are a few things which the citizen must avoid. Among these are the following: Never allow children to play upon a neighbor's grounds or premises

unless they are invited and made perfectly welcome by the neighbor. Never allow fowls or animals of any kind, which you have control

over, to trespass upon the premises or rights of other people. Never borrow of neighbors if it be possible to avoid it. It is better to buy what you need than to frequently borrow. There are a few things which a neighbor should never be expected to lend. Among these are fine-edged tools, delicate machinery, and any article liable to easily get out of order. The less business relations among neighbors, the better.

Fig. 23. THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE PEOPLE LIVE IN HARMONY.

peace and beauty they evidently desire that the neighbor shall share the same. This co-operation, kindness and regard for all, give the beauty, the harmony, the peace, and the evident contentment which are here presented.

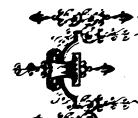
Never fail to return, with thanks, any article borrowed, as soon as you have finished using it, and see that it is in as good or better condition than when you received it.

Articles of provisions which may be borrowed should be very promptly returned in larger quantity. to pay interest, and better in quality if possible. In no way can a neighbor lose character more effectually in business dealing than by the petty meanness of borrowing and failing to pay, or by paying with a poorer quality and in less unount.

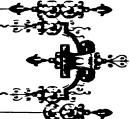
Avoid speaking evil of your neighbor, As a rule it is only safe to compliment and praise the absent one.

If any misunderstanding arises between yourself and a neighbor, endeavor to effect a reconciliation by a full explanation. When the matter is fully understood you will very likely be better friends ever afterwards.

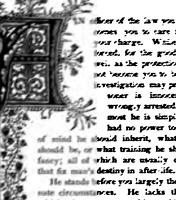
Never fail, if the grounds run together, to keep your premises in as good order as your neighbor's. Should you own the house and grounds, and others occupy the same, you will do well to arrange to keep the exterior of the premises in order at your own expense, as tenants have not the same interest. The improvements of grounds among neighbors thus will always be kept up; you will be compensated by securing the best class of tenants, and the neighborhood will be greatly improved.



Kindness to the Erring.



A PLEA FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.



More of the law you may be, and it becomes you to care for the prisoner in our charge. While are should be enraised, for the groot of the criminal as rei, as the protection of worker, it does jest besterie you to be inkind. Perhaps avestigation may prove that your priswhere is imment and has been wrongly arrested. But if guilty, at most he is simply unfortunate. He had no power to say what qualities

of mind he abouid inherit, what his temperament should be, or what training he should receive in infasey; all of which are usually determining causes

He stands before you largely the victim of unfortusute elecumitances. He lacks the moral strength which others possess, and hence his weakness and his errors. True, he must pay the penalty of his transgression, but you can temper the administration of your provenment with such justice as will tend to the improvement and, possibly, the reformation of the eriminal. Whatever the conduct of the prisoner, you

should always rise superior to the feelings of passion or revenge.

In a throughnd ways our paths in life will be crossed by those who mit errors. It will be easy to find fault; it will be natural to blame. But we must never forget that further back, far beyond our sight, lie causes that tended to produce these results.

Wall may the mether leak with deep anxiety upon the infant, wondering what destiny lies before it. Alas! that a mother's hopes and prayers often do tox avail. Drifted away from parental control, the footsteps full smid temutation, and a life of sorrow is the result.

We should never forget, in our treatment of the erring, that, were the mether present, she would plead with us to deal gently with her child. Very touchingly does the following poem ask that we be lenient

Some Mother's Child.

home or away, in the alley or street,
Whenever I chance in this wide world to meet
A girl that is thoughless, or a boy that is wild,
My heart echoes addly, "'T is some mother's child!"

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled, Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold—Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled, A voice whispers sadly, "Ah! some mother's child!"

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed; No matter what inroads dishonor hath made; No matter what element cankered the pearl— Though tarnished and sullied, she's some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been; No matter how deep he is sunken in sin; No matter how low is his standard of joy — Though guilty and loathsome, he's some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast; That form hath been wept o'er, those lips have been pressed; That soul hath been praved for in tones aweet and mild; For her sake deal gently with "some mother's child."

THILE error must be deployed and virtue evershould deal carefully and considerately with the enting, ever remembering that a myrind of untoward circu ally weaving a network around the individual, fettering and binding a soul that otherwise would be white and pure

It is a most fortunate circumstance for the child to be born of an exorderst parentage, to be reared assist kindness, and to be guided in youth by wise coursels. Given all these favoring circums stances, and the chances are that the pathway in life will be honorable. Deprived of these advantages, the individual is likely to fall short in excellence in proportion as the circumstances have been unfavorable,

There are those who seemingly have only a smooth pathway in life. They were so fortimate as to be born with an excellently balanced organization of mind. They have no passion unduly in excess. They have no abnormal longings, no eccentricities, no weaknesses. Roses strew their way, and they live a life well rounded out and fall of honor.

But while there are those who are apparently exempt from temptation, all are not so fortunate in ability, in strength of purpose and in power of will which may enable them to resist evil. Some are liable to easily err, and it will take, possibly, but a trivial circumstance to carry them aside. In the transgression they will get their punishment -they will suffer sufficiently. It does not become the more fortunate, therefore, to take too much credit to themselves for being more virtuous and free from error. It is vastly more noble and charitable to extend sympathy and compassion. This sentiment is well expressed in the following poem, by Millie C. Pomeroy:



You Had a Smooth Path.

NE morning, when I went to school, In the long vanished Yesterday, I found the creek had burst its banks, And spilled its waters o'er my wav. The little path was filled with mud; I tried to cross it on a log; My foot slipped, and I, helpless, fell Into a mass of miry bog.

My clothes were pitiful to see; My hands and face were covered quite. The children laughed right heartily. And jeered me when I came in sight. Sweet Jessie Brown, in snow-white dress, Stood, smiling, by the teacher's desk, The while he, gravely as he might, Inquired the secret of my nlight. Inquired the secret of my plight.

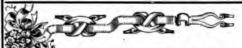
Then Jessie shook her snow-white dress, And said, "What will you give to me For coming here so nice and clean? My very shoes from dirt are free." The tutor frowned, and answered her, "You merit no reward to-day; Your clothes and hands are clean, because You had a smooth rath all the way." You had a smooth path all the way.

And so, I think, when children Are white in grace or black with sir We should not judge until we know The path fate had them travel in: The some are led on supply heights For some are led on sunny heights, Beyond the power of Sin to sway; While others grope in darksome paths, And face temptation all the way.

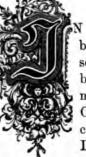




Commercial Forms.



NOTES, BILLS, ORDERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, Etc., Etc.



N the transaction of business, it becomes necessary for all persons to occasionally write various business forms. Among those in most frequent use are Receipts, Orders, Bills of Articles Purchased, Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts, etc.

To better understand these, it is well to be acquainted with the meaning of the various commercial terms to be constantly seen in our general reading.

Definition of Commercial Terms.

\$ means dollars, being a contraction of U.S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£ ___ means pounds, English money.

@ stands for at or to. It for pound, and bbl. for barrel; \$\phi\$ for per or by the. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c \$\pi\$ th, and Flour at \$8@12 \$\pi\$ bbl.

% for per cent and # for number.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, "seller June." Seller June means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling short, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the

market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying long, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

Promissory Notes.

A promissory note is a promise or engagement in writing to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named, or his order or assigns, or to the bearer. The person making the note is called the drawer or maker.

A note is void when founded upon fraud. Thus, a note obtained from a person when intoxicated, or obtained for any reason which is illegal, cannot be collected.* A note given upon Sunday is also void in some States.

Notes bear interest only when it is so expressed; after they become due, however, they draw the legal rate of the State. † Notes payable on demand or at sight, draw no interest until after presentation or demand of the same has

^{*} If, however, the note is transferred to an innocent holder, the claim of fraud or no value received will not avail. The party holding the note can collect it if the maker is able to pay it.

⁺If it is intended to have the note draw more than the legal rate of interest, after maturity, the words should so specify in the body of the note as follows: "with interest at the rate of — per cent until paid.

been made, unless they provide for interest from date on their face; they then draw the legal rate of interest of the State.

If "with interest" is included in the note, it draws the legal rate of the State where it is given, from the time it is made.

If the note is to draw a special rate of interest higher than the legal, but not higher than the law allows, the rate must be specified.

If the note is made payable to a person or order, to a person or bearer, to a person or his assigns, or to the cashier of an incorporated company or order, such notes are negotiable.

When transferring the note, the indorser frees himself from responsibility, so far as the payment is concerned, by writing on the back, above his name, "Without recourse to me in any event."*

When a note is made payable at a definite period after date, three days beyond the time expressed on the face of the note (called days of grace) are allowed to the person who is to pay the same, within which to make such payment. Notes payable on demand are not entitled to days of grace.

If a note is payable at a bank, and is held there on the day upon which it falls due, until the usual hour for closing, ready for receiving payment thereon, no further demand upon the maker is necessary, in order to charge the indorser. The demand must, in all cases, be made upon the last of the days of grace; a demand

before that time passing for nothing as against the indorser.

The days of grace, which must be computed according to the laws of the State where the note is payable, are to be reckoned exclusive of the day when the note would otherwise become due, and without deduction for Sundays or holidays; in which latter case, by special enactments in most of the States, notes are deemed to become due upon the secular day next preceding such days. Thus, a note, due upon the twenty-fifth day of December, is payable on the twenty-fourth, as the day when due is Christmas day; if the twenty-fourth chance to be Sunday, it is due upon the twenty-third.

In order to charge an indorser, the note, if payable at a particular place, must be presented for payment at the place upon the very day it becomes due; if no place of payment be named, it must be presented, either to the maker personally, or at his place of business, during business hours, or at his dwelling house, within reasonable hours; if payable by a firm, a presentment may be made to either of the partners, or at the firm's place of business; if given by several persons jointly, not partners, the demand must be made upon all. If the note has been lost, mislaid, or destroyed, the holder must still make a regular and formal demand, offering the party, at the same time, a sufficient indemnity in the event of his paving the same

*The simple indorsment of the name of the person selling the note, which serves as a transfer, upon the back of the same, is not in some States a guarantee for the payment of the note at maturity. When it is designed particularly to be a guarantee, it should be so stated on the back of the note, as follows:

RICHARD ROE.

"For value received, I (or we) hereby guarantee the payment of the within note at maturity, or at any time thereafter, with interest at --per cent. until paid; and agree to pay all costs or expenses paid or incurred in collecting the same."

RICHARD ROE.

To avoid the danger of the signer of the guarantee claiming at a future time that said guarantee was written above his name without his knowledge, it is best to have his signature written twice, once above the guarantee, to serve as a transfer, and once below to serve as the guarantee. as shown above.

Negotiable Note.

With interest at legal rate per cent. from date.

\$500. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1, 18—.

Three months after date, for value received, I promise to pay Charles Mix, or order, Five Hundred dollars, with interest.

ORSON KENDALL.

Negotiable Note.

With interest at ten per cent. after maturity, until paid.

\$100. Des Moines, I.A., April 2, 18—.

For value received, ninety days after date, I promise to pay Orlando Warner, or order, One Hundred dollars, with interest at ten per cent. after matunity, until paid.

CHESTER BUTTERFIELD.

Form for Pennsylvania,

Hiram Wentworth

Note not Negotiable.

#500.

Suffalo, N. Y., Oct! 2, 18.......

Nine months after date, for value received, I promise to pay Harvey Baldwin, Five Hundred dollars.

Barton King.

Note for Two or More Persons.

\$1,000. Clinton, Ia., April 4, 18.........

We, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of Winfield Judson, One Thousand dollars, for value received.

Thos. Armstrong!

John A. Bruce!

Note on Demand.

\$100.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., March 1, 18—.

Oa demand, I promise to pay Clinton Briggs, or order,

One Hundred dollars, value received, with interest.

McREA BROWN.

Married Woman's Note in New York.

\$50. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10, 18—.

For value received, I promise to pay A. B. Smith, or order, Fifty dollars, one year from date, with interest. And I hereby charge my individual property and estate with the payment of this note.

MARY H. WILLIAMS.

Note Payable by Installments.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 10, 18-..

For value received, I promise to pay to Simon Butterfield, or order, Seven Hundred dollars, in manner following, to-wit: Two Hundred dollars in one month from date; Two Hundred dollars in two months; and Three Hundred dollars in three months, with interest on the several sums as they become due. CALEB PRINDLE.

Judgment Note.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 1, 1878.

Ninety days after date, we promise to pay to the order of The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, at its office, Nine Hundred, Ninety-Nine and 99-100 dollars, for value received, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, after due.

> CLARK D. BROWN. SOLON P. WELLS. [SEAL.]

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, the subscribers, are justly indebted to The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago, upon a certain Promissory Note, bearing even date herewith, for the sum of Nine Hundred, Ninety-Nine and 99-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, after due, and payable ninety days

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, we do hereby make, constitute and appoint Wm. H. King, or any Attorney of any Court of Record, to be our true and lawful Attorney, irrevocably, for us and in our names, place and stead, to appear in any Court of Record, in term time or vacation, in any State or Territory of the United States, at any time before or after said note becomes due, to waive the service of process, and confess a judgment in favor of The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago, or its assign or assigns, upon the said Note, for the amount thereof, and interest, together with costs, and ten dollars Attorney's fees, and also to file a cognovit for the amount thereof, with an agreement therein that no writ of error or appeal shall be prosecuted upon the judgment entered by virtue hereof, nor any bills in equity filed to interfere in any manner with the operation of said judgment, and to release all errors that may intervene in the entering up of such judgment, or issuing the execution thereon; and also to waive all benefit or advantage to which we may be entitled by virtue of any Homestead or other exemption law now or hereafter in force, in this or any other State or Territory, where judgment may be entered by virtue hereof. Hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said attorney may do by virtue hereof.

Witness our hands and seals this first day of October, A. D. 1878.

IN PRESENCE OF NATHAN WHITMAN. CLARK D. BROWN. [SEAL.] SOLON P. WELLS. [SEAL.]

Note in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 1, 18-.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to Orson Barber, Four Hundred dollars, for value received; negotiable and payable, without defalcation or discount.

MURRAY SIMPSON.

Note Payable in Merchandise.

\$1,500.

CHESTER, VT., July 14, 18-.

For value received, on or before the first day of October next, we promise to pay H. Miller & Co., or order, Fifteen Hundred dollars, in good merchantable White Wheat, at our warehouse in this city, at the market value, on the maturity of this note.

ARMSTRONG & PHELPS.

Joint Note.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 10, 18-.

One year after date, we jointly and severally promise to pay Smith Fairbanks, or order, Nine Hundred and 50-100 dollars, for value received, with interest at ten per cent.

PAUL KENYON.

JACOB HAWKINS.

Form of a Note for Indiana.

\$100,50

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 1, 18-.

On demand for value received, I promise to pay Clinton Briggs, or order, One Hundred and 50-100 dollars, with interest; payable without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement.

DANIEL BURLINGAME.

Form of Guarantee.

For and in consideration of One Dollar, to me paid by H. B. Classin & Co., of New York, who, at my request, purpose opening a credit with John Smith, of Aurora, Ill., I do hereby guarantee the payment to H. B. Classin & Co., their successors and assigns, of all indebtedness which said Tohn Smith has incurred or may incur for goods and merchandise sold to him, or delivered at his request, by said H. B. Claffin & Co., their successors and assigns, upon credit or for cash, or on note, or otherwise, without requiring any notice in respect thereto.

This guarantee to be open and continuing, covering all interest on any such indebtedness, and also any costs and expenses which may be incurred by H. B. Claffin & Co., their successors and assigns, in collecting.

Further, it shall remain in full force until revoked by a written notice from me, provided, however, that my liability hereunder for purchases made shall not at any time exceed \$5,000.

Witness my hand and seal, ¿ New York, Jan. 1, 1878.

WM. H. HAWKINS.

DUE-BILLS.

Form of Due-Bill Payable in Money.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2, 18-. .

Due Walter P. Kimball, or order, on demand, One Hundred dollars, value received. C. T. MARSH.

Payable in Flour.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 1, 18-.

Due on demand, to Sanford Burton, Four Hundred dollars, in Flour, at the market value when delivered. Value received.

CHAS. H. WALKER.

Payable in Money and Merchandise.

store.

KEOKUK, IOWA, May 19, 18-.

Due, on the 10th of June next, to A. B. Condit, or order, One Hundred dollars in cash, and One Hundred dollars in merchandise from our store.

BELDEN, GREEN & CO.

Payable in Merchandise.

WEST ARLINGTON, Vt., April 9, 18-. Due Wright Marsh, Twenty Dollars, in merchandise from our

R. T. HURD & CO.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST, AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

8 10 6 710 6	Any rate IO Any rate. Ány rate. Any rate I2 6	Forfeiture of prin'l and int.	Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire. New Jersey New Mexico New York	10 7 6 6	Any rate6 Any rate.	For feiture of entire interest. For, of thrice the ex. & costs Forfeiture of entire interest.
8 7 10 6 6	Any rate 8 18 8 10	Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest. Fine and imprisonment. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest. For of ex. of int. above 12%.	Ohio	6866666	Any rate	Forfeiture of entire interest. For. of excess above 6%. For. of principal and int. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of excess of int.
5 6 6 7 7	Any rate 6 Any rate 10 10	Forfeiture of entire interest. For of ex. of int. above 7%. For of ex. of entire int. Forfeiture of entire int. Forfeiture of excess of int.	Vermont	6 6 10 6	6* Any rate. 6*	Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest Forfeiture of excess of int Forfeiture of entire interest
	6 7 6 5 6 6 7		6 Any rate710 For. of ex. of int. above 7%710 For feiture of entire int610 For feiture of excess of int.	Forfeiture of excess of int. Rhode Island.	6	Solution Solution

STATE LAWS RELATING TO LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

States and Territories.	Assault and slander.	Open Acc'ts.	Notes.	Judg- ment.	Sealed and wit- nessed Instru- ments.	States and Territories,	Assault and slander.	Open Acc'ts.	Notes.	Judg- ment.	Sealed and wit- nessed Instru- ments.
	Years.			Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.
Alabama				20		Montana	2	8	6	6	6
Arkansas						Nebraska					
California		2	4	5	5	Nevada	2	4			1 4
Colorado		6	6	3	3	New Hampshire	2	6	6	20	20
Connecticut	3	6	6	20	17	New Jersey	28	6	6	20	16
Dakota	2	6	6	20	20	New Mexico					
Delaware					20	New York					
District of Columbia	. 1	3	3	I2	12	North Carolina	1+.	3	3	10	10
Florida	2	4	5	20	20	Ohio	I	6	15		
Georgia		4	6	7	20	Ontario (U. Canada)	2	6	6		10
Idaho	2	4	5	6	5	Oregon	2	6	6		
Illinois			10	20	10	Pennsylvania	I	6	6	20	20
Indiana	2	6	20	20	20	Quebec (L. Canada)	_ 1, 2 _	5	5	30	30
Iowa	2	5	10	20	10	Rhode Island				20	20
Kansas		3	5	5	15	South Carolina		6			20
Kentucky		2	15	15	15	Tennessee		6	6	10	6
Louisiana		3	5	10	10 _	Texas		2	4	10	4‡-
Maine	2	6	20*.	20		Utah	I	2	4	5	4
Maryland		3	3	12	12	Vermont	2	6	14*.	8	8
Massachusetts	2	6	20*.	20	20	Virginia	I	51-	5	10	20
Michigan	2	6	6	6	10	Washington Territory	2	3	6	6	6
Minnesota	2	6	6	10	6	West Virginia					
Mississippi		3	6	7	6	Wisconsin					
Missouri	2	15	10	10#	10	Wyoming		4	5	15	5

^{*} Promissory notes in Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont barred in six years, unless signed by attesting witnesses.

[†] Slander, 6 months. ‡ Seals abolished.

Assault, 4 years.

[|] Store accounts, 2 years.

als abolished. §§In certain courts, 20 years.



HOW TO COMPUTE INTEREST ON ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY AT ANY RATE PER CENT.

On the following page will be found several | valuable Interest Tables, giving the principal legal rates of interest as adopted by the various money, can be almost instantly computed.

States in the Union, and the means by which the interest, at any rate, on any amount of



By reference to the table on the following page, the time or number of days, months, and multiply by the number of years. For \$20, \$40, years, will be found at the top of the columns; \$60, etc., multiply the interest on \$10, by 2, 4,

and the amount of money upon which interest is computed, in the left hand column.

Thus: If we wish to find the interest on \$1,108 for one year, 3 months, and 29 days, at 7 per cent we trace from amounts towards the right,

shown in the accompanying example.

To find the interest for more than one year

and so on. The same rule applies for hundreds or thousands. The interest at five per cent is one-half of ten per cent; hence, divide by 2. The interest at 12 per cent is double 6 per cent; hence, multiply by 2. Other rates

and from time, downwards; resulting as will be found thus by division and multiplication.



INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

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94	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	2	:	2		1	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	10	1		0 2	2 9
\$6	0	0		0	0	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2		1	1	1	2	*	1	2	-	6		10	18	15	10	90	2	3 2		8 20
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87		0		0	0	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2		1	1		8	8	3	8	3		8	8	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	25			6 8	4
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\$10	_	0		1	1	1	1	1		1	3	1	2	1	2	2	8	8	8	8			4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	- 6	10	15	20	26	80	26	40	- 44	5 64	0 54	60
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\$1.000	1	7 84		0	67	22 1	1.00	1 17	1.4	3 1	60 1	.67	88	2.00	2.17	1.83	2.50	2.67	2.83	8 00 8	B.17 8	1.88	L50 1	L67 E	188 4	00 4	17 4	.22 4	150 4	67 4	.63	5.00	10.60	15.00	90.00	25 00	80.00	85.00	40.00	45.0	50.0	6 66.0	0 00.00

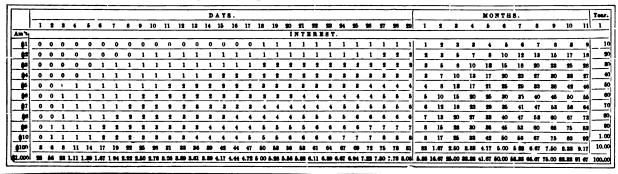
INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT.

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82	-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	,	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 1	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4		6	7	8	•	11	12	18	14
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34	-0		0	ú	0	0	1	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			:	3	:	2	2	2	:	1	2			7	9	12	14	16	19	21	28	90	28
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INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

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100	1-	8	4	7	,	11	1:	3 1	16	18	90	22	24	27	29	31	88	76	28	40	42	44	47	40	51	58	56	58	60	68	64	67	1.88	2.00	2.67	1 22	4.00	4,67	6.33	6.00	6.67	7.80	
.000		-		_			٠.		44			•••	• • •					2.56	• ••	4 00			-	LBD			1.50 5				-:1			20.00							06.67		-

INTEREST AT TEN PER CENT.



BANK FORMS.

Importance of Keeping a Bank Account.



business men or women, the keeping of a bank account is a matter of very considerable convenience, as well as pecuniary benefit. If much business is done, money is constantly accumulating, which is easily depos-

ited, and is usually more secure from burglary in a reliable bank than elsewhere. It is true that money will sometimes be lost, through the robbery or failure of a bank; but of all the chances for loss which business people have to contend with, that by failure of banks is the least; while it is found that the practice of depositing each day's accumulations in a bank, having the same in readiness to draw whenever wanted, as a whole, works greatly to the advantage of people doing a large amount of business.

Of course, where the deposits are large, and the rates of interest are good, the banker is considerably benefited by having the use of the money. Bankers, however, realize their indebtedness to the customer, and in various ways, through their acquaintance and influence with wealthy men, often render such aid to their patrons in a time of need, as enables them to carry forward certain enterprises that would be found oftentimes very difficult to accomplish without such aid.

If it is intended, when depositing money in a bank, to allow the same to remain for several weeks or months, the banker will usually give the person so depositing a "Certificate of Deposit;" if, however, it is desired to draw the money out frequently, while daily, perhaps, adding more, the banker will present the depositor with a Pass Book, a Check Book, and Deposit Tickets. The Deposit Ticket is a blank form, which the customer will fill up, indicating when, as well as the amount, and kind of funds deposited. The following exhibits the form of a deposit ticket. That printed in Roman type represents the printed matter on the same; the

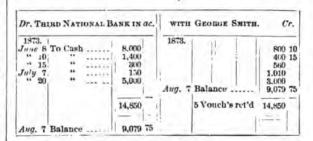
wording in script illustrates what is written by the depositor, thus:

Deposit Ticket.

		D NATION	
Currency	New		ne s, 1873.
Checks		2,000	2,500
		4	88,000

The Pass Book.

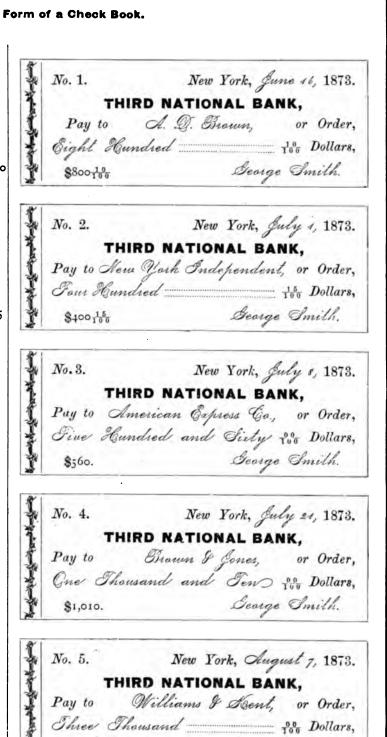
The Pass Book is a memorandum book, in which the receiving teller of a bank enters the date and amount of deposits. On the opposite page is shown the amounts drawn out. From time to time a balance is struck, showing the amount of deposits then in bank. The following shows the ordinary form of keeping the bank account:



The Check Book is a book of blank orders, or checks as they are called, with a margin on which to make a memorandum of date, amount, and to whom the check is given. When the check is filled, it goes to the bank where the individual giving the check deposits money, while the memorandum remains in the book. An idea of the check book may be obtained from the following:

\$3.000.

	11	
No. 1.		
A. Q Brown,		
Clerk Hire.		
June 16, 1878.	800	I
No. 2.		
N. Y. Independent, for Advertising.		
July 1, 1878.	400	15
No. 3.		
Am. Ez. Company, Freight acc.		
July 8, 1878.	560	
No. 4.		
Brown & Jones, Ribbons and Laces,		
July 21, 1873,	1,010	
. No. 5.		
Williams & Lent, Silks.		
August 7, 1878.	3,000	



George Smith.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

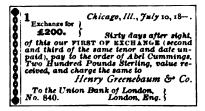
A Bill of Exchange is an order addressed to some person at a distance, directing him to pay a certain amount to the person in whose favor the bill is drawn, or to his order. A merchant in Chicago, owing a sum of money for goods to a merchant in London, instead of remitting money or goods to the amount of the debt, goes into the bank and buys from the banker, who keeps an account in London, a bill of exchange for the amount, and sends it to his creditor; in this way the creditor gets payment from a person in his own city, generally a banker, who keeps an account with some American banker for the purpose of paying such drafts.

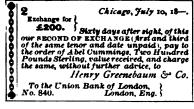
Letters of Credit have come largely into use, of late years, with tourists abroad, though Bills of Exchange are yet frequently used by persons who wish to travel in foreign countries. Thus, if A, an American, wishes to travel over Europe, he estimates the expense of the journey, and finds it to be, perhaps \$3,000. To carry this with him, in gold, would be unsafe and troublesome. He, therefore, goes to a banker and gets a bill of exchange for a thousand

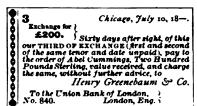
dollars, which is the amount he thinks he may require while in England. The banker also having money deposited in Paris, perhaps, and also in Vienna, he takes a bill for a thousand on a bank in each of those places. With these bills in his possession, he commences his journey, with only money in his pocket sufficient to pay the incidental expenses of the trip, and draws on the London, Paris, and Vienna bankers as occasion requires. The object of this arrangement is to secure travelers against loss, the bankers affording this accommodation to merchants and travelers for a percentage, which is paid them when they sell the bill of exchange.

In issuing these bills of exchange, it is customary for the banker to issue a set of two or three, worded nearly alike. One of these is kept by the purchaser, to be presented by him to the foreign banker, the other two are transmitted by mail, at different times, to the same bank. Thus, if the first bill is lost, the second or third, that goes by mail, will still be available, and the holder can obtain the money without being subjected to the delay of writing to America for another bill. These bills are worded as follows:

Set of Foreign Bilis of Exchange.







DRAFTS.

A draft may properly be called an inland bill of exchange. It is customary for the bankers in all large cities, to make deposits with bankers in other large cities, and also for the banks in the interior towns to make deposits with some one bank in the nearest metropolis. Thus, the bankers of Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis, have deposits in New York, so that any person wishing to pay a certain sum of money to another person, East, has only to step into a bank and

purchase a draft for the amount on New York, which he sends by mail to the creditor, who can usually get the amount the draft calls for, at the nearest bank.

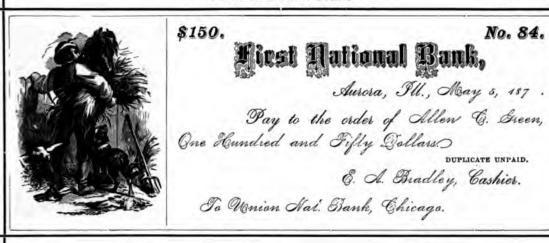
The banker, as with bills of exchange, charges a certain commission to pay him for his trouble, which is termed "Exchange." There being less liability to lose these inland bills, only one is usually issued. The merchant in the interior town, or other person, wishing to send money to Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any other

large city, can generally buy, of their home bank, drafts, thus, on the nearest metropolis, by the payment of the exchange.

The object in purchasing a draft is to avoid

the danger of loss when sending money from one part of the country to another. Such form is worded as follows, and is known as a bank draft.

Form of a Bank Draft.



In making collections of money, drafts are frequently used, which are usually sent through the banks. A sight draft is used where the person upon whom it is drawn is expected to pay the debt immediately. In the time draft the same is made payable in a certain number of days.

Sight Draft.

\$400. CINCINNATI, O., June 10, 18—.
At sight, pay to the order of Higgins & Co., Four Hundred Dollars, value received, and charge the same to our account.
To B. L. Shith, Milwaukee, Wis. POLLOK BROS. & CO.

Time Draft.

\$50. MEMPHIS, TENN., April 4, 18—.
Thirty days after date, pay to the order of Cobb & Co.,
Fifty Dollars, value received, and charge to our account.
To Harmon, Mosher & Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Acceptance.

The acceptance of a draft is effected by the drawee, or the person upon whom the same is drawn, if he consents to its payment, writing across the face of the draft, thus: "Accepted, June 12, 1873. B. L. Smith."

LAWS OF GRACE ON SIGHT DRAFTS.

Grace on Sight Drafts is ALLOWED in the following States:

Alabama, Nebraska, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana, North Carolina, Iowa, Oregon, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maine, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Utah, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming, Mississippi, Canada. Montana,

Grace on Sight Drafts is NOT ALLOWED in the following States:

California, Maryland, Colorado. Missouri, Connecticut, Nevada, New York, Delaware, District of Columbia, Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Tennessee. Idaho, Texas, Illinois, Vermont, Kansas. Virginia, Louisiana, West Virginia.





Book-Keeping.



RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND FORMS FOR KEEPING BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.



VERY person having occasion to keep an account with others, is greatly benefited by a knowledge of book-keeping. There are two systems of keep-ing books in use: one known as SINGLE ENTRY; the other, as DOUBLE ENTRY.

In this chapter it is the design to give simply an outline of Single Entry, a method of keeping books which answers every purpose with the majority of people, besides being a system so plain and simple as to be readily comprehended.

The books used in Single Entry are generally a Day-book, in which are recorded each day's sale of goods, or labor performed, and money, service, or goods received; and a Ledger, in which the sum total of each transaction is put in its proper place, so arranged as to show, on a brief examination, how the account stands. These books, of different sizes, may be found at the bookstores; though, in case of necessity, they can easily be made with a few sheets of foolscap paper, ruled as hereafter shown.

Persons having many dealings with customers should use a Daybook, in which is written each transaction; these being afterwards transferred to the Ledger. Where, however, accounts are few, the account may be made complete in the Ledger, as shown in several forms on the following page,

In making charges in a book and giving credit, it is necessary to keep clearly in mind whether the person of whom we write gives or receives.

If the individual gives he is a creditor, which is designated by the abbreviation, Cr. If the person receives, he is a Debtor, the sign for which is Dr. In the passage from the creditor to the debtor of any article, we get the word "To," with which the creditor commences the account. In the reception by a debtor of an article from a creditor, we get the word "By."

The following forms show the manner of keeping an account by Arthur Williams, a merchant, with Chas. B. Strong, a farmer, who buys goods and settles his bills, usually, at the end of every month; in the meantime taking to the store various kinds of produce, for which the merchant gives credit according to the market value. Mr. Williams keeps two books, a Day-book and Ledger.

	DAY BOOK.	
	Saturday, July 10, 18,	75. 14
	Chas. B. Strong, Dr.	
66	To 1 lb. Tea, \$1.25 " 10 " Sugar, 10c. 1.00	2 25
	Monday, July 19, 18,	75. 38
	Chas. B. Strong, Dr.	
66	To 20 Yds. Calico, 10c. 2.00	3 25
		3-3
	By 2 Bu. Polatocs, 80c. 1.60	2
6	" 10 Lbs. Butter, 25c. 250	4 10
	Saturday, July 24, 13	975. 80
	Chas. B. Strong, Dr.	1
6	To 1 Pr. Rubber Boots, Per D. Wilcox, 7.00	7,00
	Friday, July 30, 15,	25. 84
66	Chas. B. Strong, Cr.	
	By Cash, to Balance Account,	8 10

LEDGER.

(Di.			Ch	arle	s d	B. T	tro	ng.	9	Cr.	66
1875 July	10	u	9	38		25 25	1875 July	19	By D	38		10
re .	24	-	ir.	80	7 12	50			_		/2 =	50

Remarks Concerning the Ledger.



will be seen by the example in the Ledger, the first column contains months; second, day of the month; third, "To D" means To Day-book. In the fourth column, the 14, 38, and 80 refer to the No. of the page in the Day-book which by reference fully explains the transaction. The fifth and sixth columns contain the totals of each purchase or sale as recorded

in the Day-book. The Ledger should have an index in the first part which, under the head of S, will contain "Strong, Chas, B.," opposite which is the number 66, showing that Strong's account may be found on page 66 of the Ledger. When the account is balanced and closed, a sloping line is drawn down the space containing the least writing and double lines are made beneath the totals, indicating that the account is "closed."

The Day-Book.

In the foregoing example only Chas. B. Strong's account is shown on a page of the Day-book. This is, however, a long book usually, each page being of sufficient length to contain the accounts of several customers. At the top of each page, the day of the week, day of the month, and year, should always be written. If the day's entries commence in the middle of the page, write the day of the week and day of the month distinctly above the first, and thus at the beginning of each day's entries.

When the total of the entry on the Day-book is transferred to the Ledger, the No. of the page in the Ledger where the account is kept, is placed beside the entry in the Day-book, which shows that the account has been "posted" to the Ledger.

Importance of Book-Keeping.



TRANGE as it may seem, there are but very few people who can keep the simplest form of account correctly. Most individuals are evidently deterred

from learning correct forms, from the supposition that the art of book-keeping is difficult to master. The fact is, however, all the bookkeeping necessary to be understood by people having few accounts, is very easily learned, as will be seen by studying, for a little time, the accompanying forms.

accompanying forms.

The importance of this know-ledge cannot be over-estimated.

THE MERCHANT

who is successful in business, keeps his accounts in a form so condensed and clear, that his assets and liabilities can be determined in a few minutes of examination.

THE FARMER

who would be prosperous keeps his books in such a manner, that he can tell at a glance what product is most profitable to raise, what he owes, and what is due him from any source.

THE MECHANIC

who keeps himself free from litigation, and conducts his business successfully, has his dealings all clearly expressed in his accounts, and settles with his customers, if possible, once a month.

THE TREASURER

of an association, whose accounts are clear, explicit, and correct, is justly appreciated for the evident honesty of the financial exhibit, and is selected for other places of responsibility and trust.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

who avoids misunderstandings with her servants, has her account written so clearly that no mistake is made, and no ill feeling is thus engendered in her settlements.

ALL PERSONS,

in short, who have occasion to keep accounts with others, should have a plain condensed form, which will show at a glance how the account stands.

The accompanying forms show the correct methods of keeping accounts in the Ledger, according to the established principles of book-keeping by Single Entry. Farmer's Account with the Merchant.—Chas. B. Strong, having but few accounts, requires only the Ledger in which to keep them. He records his transactions with the merchant as follows:

	Dr	. ART	HUR	W	ILLI	AM	S.	Cı	٠.
1875 July	19 19 30	To 2 Bu. Potatoes, 80c. "10 Lbs. Butter, 25c. "Cash, To Balance,	12	60 50 40	1875. July.	10 10 19 19 24	By 1 Lb. Tea, "10 " Sugar, 10c. "20 Yds. Catico, 10c. "1 Scop Shorel, "1 Pair Rubber Boots,	1 1 2 1 7	25 00 00 25 00 50

Farmer's Account with Hired Man.—A Memorandum in the back part of the Ledger should tate the contract between the farmer and hired man. The Ledger shows how the account stands.

	Dr	. н	EN	SA	WEL	LS		C	r.
1875 April May July Sept.	8 24 18 4 30	To 1 Pair of Boots, " Wm. Wells, for Clothing, " R. R. Ticket to Boston, " Cash, " NOTE AT 3 MOS. TO BAL.	7 11 8 5 60 92	50 50 00 00 00	1875. July Aug. Sept.	8 31 8	By 4 Months Labor at 16.00 " 2 " " 10.00 " 8 Days " " 1.00	64 20 8	00

Farmer's Account with Crops.—That the farmer may know the profit on any of his crops, he may keep an account as follows. In like manner, an account may be kept with any enterprise.

Dr.	Acc't wit	h C	orn	field	; 1	6 Acres.	C	r.
1876. May 4 10 10 114 125 June 15 Sept. 12 Nov. 2 1877. Mar. 4 15 May 4	To B Days Plowing, 2.50 " 2 " Harrowing, 2.00 " 4 " Planting, 1.00 " 3 Bu. Seed Corn., 50 " 2 Days Cultivating, 2.00 " 10 " Cutting, 1.00 " Husking and Oribbing, " Shelling 800 Bushels, " Cost of Taking to Market, " Interest on the Land, " PROFITS ON THE CROP,	30 32 32 51 270	00 00 00 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	1876. Oct. 1877. Mar.	12 18 20 15	By Stalks for Fodder, "Husks for Beds, "Mats, "800 Bushels Corn, 50c.	30 20 8 400	000

Blacksmith's Account with Farmer where Day-book and Ledger are Kept.

When the account is not settled at the end of the month, it may be "closed," and the balance carried over into the next month, as follows:

	Dr		JAME	S	н.	WAT	so	N.		Cı	•.
1874. Aug.	12 18 22 24	To Shocing 2 Horses, "Repairing Wagon, "Shocing Horse, "Mending Shovel, To Bal. Bro'r Dow "Repairing Reaper,	N, 30	16 16 4 8 17	00 00 00 50 50	1874. Aug. Sept. Sept.	12 20 24 1	By 4 Bu. Potatoes, 60c. " 6 " Apples, 50c. " 1 Ton Hay, " BAL. TO NEW ACC., By 20 Lbs. Butter, 20c. " 2 Cds. Wood, 7.00	14 15 29 34	2 3 7 4 16 4 14	40 00 00 10 50
		" Ironing Wagon,	42	29	10		80	" CASH, TO BALANCE,	50	29	10

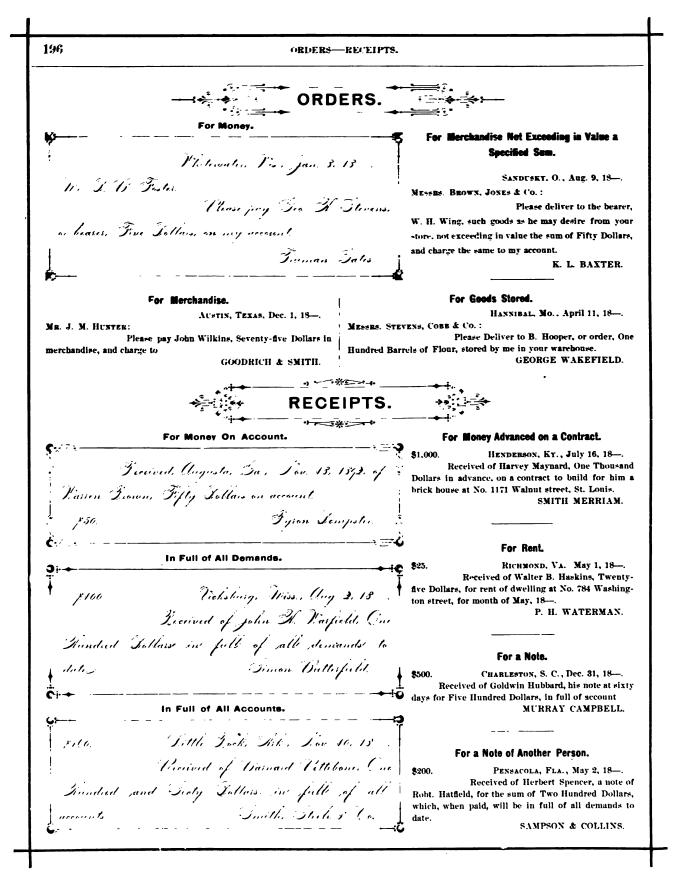
" The figures in this column refer to the number of the page in the Day-book; a book in which should be fully recorded each day's transactions.

Book-Keeping for Housekeepers.—The following form of account, with the servant, is applicable to all domestic affairs; such as accounts with grocerymen, boarders, etc.

	Dr	MRS.	ELI	EN	ST	RO	NG.	C	r.
1873. June 	17 24 27 28	To 8 Yds. Cotton Cloth, 10c. "Cash, "4 pairs Stockings, 25c. "CASH, TO BALANCE,	1 5 8	80 75 00 45 00	1873. June.	7 14 21 28	By Washing and Ironing, "Washing and Cleaning, "Cleaning Windows, "Washing and Ironing,	1 2 3 1 8	50 00 00 50

Book-Keeping for Treasurers and Others.—Treasurers of Societies are shown the correct method of keeping their accounts in the following form:

	Dr		Salem Lyceur	n ir	A A	cc't v	vitl	Wm. Brown.	C	r.
1872. Jan'y Mar. April Dec.	7 8 10 7 31 31	" Z	Months Rent of Hall, Tons of Coal, 10.00 ecture by J. Webb, las, Months Rent of Hall, BALANCE ON HAND,	50 20 25 10 50 183 338	00 00 00 00 00 50 50	1872. Jan. Mar. Nov. Dec.	1 10 10 1	By Cash from Last Year, "Dues, "Initiation Fees, "Dues	34 140 94 70	50 00 00 00 50



BILLS OF PURCHASE.

wares bought at one time, embracing both the amount of the whole. If paid at the time of 'or if "charged on acc't," it may be so stated.

A Bill of Purchase is a statement of goods or | purchase, it should be receipted by the seller, as in the first of the following examples; if quantity and price of each article and the settled "by note" as in the second example,

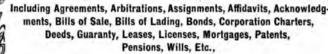
Forms of Bilis of Purchase.

Moss. Charles o	To Smith		Geacin	e, Wis	, Jani	uary 2, 1	878
Sign. grinter		ought	of M	Sary Co	l. Cum	ımings,	
2 Leghorn Hats,	@ \$1.87,	-	•	•	-	•	\$8.74
2 Pair Bloves,	,, 1.62,		-				8.24
2 Fair Filk Hose,	,, 4.00,	•	•	•	•	•	2.00
							\$8.98
	Recei	ved Pa	yment	<i>t</i>			
				M	ary A	l. Cumm	ings.

Danbury, Cl., Dec. 2, 1872. Mr. Wm. W. Wells, Bought of David C. Hoyt, 24 Seamless Bags, at .81, = = = = \$7.44 20 lbs. Brown Sugar, ,, .07, = = = = = 1.40 14 " Bice, ,, .05, = = = = .70 1 " Black Tea, ,, = = = = .75 Received Payment, by Note at so days. David &. Hoy!,



SPRINGFIELD, ILL.



Carefully Selected to the Latest Dates, Critically Examined by the Best Legal Talent, and Adapted to the Requirements of People in all Regions of the Country.

Forms of Agreements and Contracts.



agreement is virtually a contract by which individuals, singly or collectively, agree to perform certain duties within a specified time.

It is of much importance, in all matters upon which may arise a

difference of opinion or misunderstanding, that contracts be reduced very explicitly to writing, thereby frequently saving the parties to the contract a long and expensive law-suit.

Agreements should show that they are made for a lawful consideration, else they are void in law. It is well to have a written agreement signed by a witness, though the witness need not know the contents of the document.

While a signature, or mark, written with a pencil, if proven by witnesses, is good in law, it is always safest to execute the contract with pen and ink.

A discovery of fraud, or misrepresentation by one party to the agreement, or changing of the date, renders the contract void.

Every agreement should state most distinctly the time within which its conditions are to be complied with.

Copies of an agreement should always be prepared in duplicate, and each party to the agreement should retain a copy.

General Form of Agreement.

This Agreement, made the first day of August, 18-, between Isaac E. Hill, of Tarkio, county of Atchison, State of Missouri, of the first part, and Vardemon Blevins, of Fairfax, Mo., of the second

WITNESSETH, that the said Isaac E. Hill, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Vardemon Blevins, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the village of Corning, Mo., during the month of September, of this year, one hundred tons of prairie hay, in the following lots, and on the following specified terms; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of September, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons

more by the twenty-Arst, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of September.

And the said Vardemon Blevins, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said Isaac E. Hill, to pay for said kay Six Dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other *One Hundred Dollars* as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

ISAAC E. HILL, VARDEMON BLEVINS.

Agreement to Convey Land By Deed.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Luther Henderson, of Sandy Hill, Washington county, State of New York, party of the first part, and William W. Stewart, of Jamaica, county of Windham, State of Vermont, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees, that if the party of the second part shall first make the payment and perform the covenants hereinafter mentioned on his part to be made and performed, the said party of the first part will convey and assure to the party of the second part, in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances whatever, by a good and sufficient warranty deed, the following lot, piece, or parcel of ground, viz.: The west fifty-five (55) feet of the north half of lot number six (6) in block number three (3) Whitford's addition to Chicago, as recorded at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois.

And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said party of the first part the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in the manner following: Three Hundred Dollars, cash in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance in three annual payments, as follows, viz.: Two Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1874; Two Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1875; and Three Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1876; with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, payable on the dates above specified, annually, on the whole sum remaining from time to time unpaid, and to pay all taxes, assessments, or impositions that may be legally levied or imposed upon said lands subsequent to the year 1873. And in case of the failure of the said party of the second part to make either of the payments, or perform any of the covenants on his part hereby made and entered into, this contract shall, at the option of the party of the first part, be forfeited and determined, and the party of the second part shall forfeit all payments made by him on this contract, and such payments shall be retained by the said party of the first part, in full satisfaction and in liquidation of all damages by him sustained, and he shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the premises aforesaid, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereon, paying said Wm. W. Stewart the appraised value of said improvements and appurtenances; said appraisement to be made by three arbitrators, one being chosen by each of the said parties, the other being chosen by the first two.

It is mutually agreed that all the covenants and agreements herein contained shall extend to and be obligatory upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Thomas Babcock, of Ohio City, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, party of the first part, and

Perley White, of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that said Perley White agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Thomas Babcock, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time, he, the said White, in the store of said Babcock, of Ohio City, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Babcock.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said White, the said Babcock agrees to pay to said White the annual sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said White shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by this agreement due and payable by the said Babcock to the said White.

Witness our hands.

THOMAS BABCOCK, PERLEY WHITE.

Agreement for Building a House.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Jesse Perry, of Germantown, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and Abijah Howe, of the same town, county and State, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said Jesse Perry, party of the first part, for considerations hereinafter named, contracts and agrees with the said Abijah Howe, party of the second part, his heirs, assigns and administrators, that he, the said Perry, will, within one hundred and twenty days, next following this date, in a good and workmanlike manner, and according to his best skill, well and substantially erect and finish a dwelling-house on lot number six, in block number nine, in Solomon's addition to Germantown, facing on Talpehocken street, which said house is to be of the following dimensions, with brick, stone, lumber and other materials, as are described in the plans and specifications hereto annexed.

[Here describe the house, material for construction, and plans in full.]

In consideration of which, the said Abijah Howe does, for himself and legal representatives, promise to the said Jesse Perry, his heirs, executors and assigns, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Perry, or his legal representatives, the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, in manner as follows, to wit: One Thousand Dollars at the beginning of said work, One Thousand Dollars on the fifteenth day of May next, One Thousand Dollars on the first day of June next. Two Thousand Dollars on the first day of June next and the remaining Two Thousand Dollars when the work shall be fully completed.

It is also agreed that the said Jesse Perry, or his legal representatives, shall furnish, at his or their own expense, all doors, blinds, glazed sash and window frames, according to the said plan, that may be necessary for the building of said house.

It is further agreed that in order to be entitled to said payments (the first one excepted, which is otherwise secured), the said Jesse Perry, or his legal representatives, shall, according to the architect's appraisement, have expended, in labor and material, the value of said payments, on the house, at the time of payment.

For failure to accomplish the faithful performance of the agreement aforceaid, the party so failing, his heirs, executors or assigns, agrees to forfeit and pay to the other party, or his legal representatives, the penal sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages, within one month from the time of so failing.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the year and day first above written.

JESSE PERRY, ABIJAH HOWE.

Agreement for Sale and Delivery of Personal Property.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Arthur Belden, of Salem, Washington county, New York, party of the first part, and Lemuel Baldwin, of Jackson, Washington county, New York, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees, that if the party of the second part shall first make the payments and perform the covenants hereinafter mentioned on his part to be made and performed, the said party of the second part will, on or before the first day of August next, deliver, in a clean and marketable condition, twelve hundred pounds of wool, of his own production, at the wool-house of Barnard & Cline, in Albany, New York. And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said party of the first part the sum of fifty-five cents per pound, in the manner following: One Hundred Dollars cash in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance at the time

of delivery of said wool. And in case of the failure of the said party of the second part to make either of the payments, or perform any of the covenants on his part hereby made and entered into, this contract shall, at the option of the party of the first part, be forfeited and determined, and the party of the second part shall forfeit all payments made by him on this contract, and such payments shall be retained by the said party of the first part in full satisfaction and in liquidation of all damages by him sustained, and he shall have the right to take possession of said wool, remove, and sell the same elsewhere, as he may deem for his interest.

It is mutually agreed that all the covenants and agreements herein contained shall extend to and be obligatory upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

ARTHUR BELDEN, LEMUEL BALDWIN.



of its existence, whether it be any known fact or circumstance, or the confession of any sentiment or act known only to ourselves.

In law, an acknowledgment is the assent of any individual, in writing, made before a competent legal authority, that any document to which it is appended is true in fact, or that it is a voluntary act on the part of a person in transferring property or any personal right to another.

The law makes it necessary that persons who execute deeds for lands, or mortgages covering

any property, should acknowledge the execution of the paper in order that it may be recorded.

An unmarried person's acknowledgment alone is sufficient on any legal document; but, if married, both husband and wife must sign the acknowledgment jointly, and the wife must also, in some States, make her voluntary and separate acknowledgment apart from her husband, wherever the sale or mortgaging of land is effected.

The forms of acknowledgments closely resemble each other, and but a few of them are here introduced as examples.

Examining Witnesses to a Deed, on Oath.

UPON THE BIBLE:

You do solemnly swear that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to you in regard to the parties to the deed here shown to you, and the execution thereof; so help you God.

HOLDING UP THE RIGHT HAND:

You do swear, in the presence of the eveniving God, that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to you touching the parties to the deed here shown to you, and the execution thereof.

A Single Grantor's Acknowledgment.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, \ County of Cook, \ as. I, Martin Stone, a notary public for and within said county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Lewis Nott, personally known to me as the real person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing deed as having executed the same, appeared before me in person and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my bund and seal of office this tenth day of Decem.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of December, A.D. 1882.



MARTIN STONE, Notary Public.

Joint and Separate Acknowledgment of a Deed by Husband and Wife.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.

Before me, Martin Stone, a notary public for and within said county, in the State aforesaid, appeared the above-named Elias Robinson and Rhoda E., his wife, both personally known to me as the real persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed deed, as having executed the same, and acknowledged that they signed, scaled and delivered the said instrument of writing as their free and voluntary act, for the use and purposes therein set forth.

And the said Rhoda E., wife of the said Elias Robinson, having been by me examined, separate and apart, and out of the hearing of her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument of writing having been by me fully made known and explained to her; and she also by me being fully informed of her rights under the homestead laws of this State, acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, and also all the rights and advantages under and by virtue of all laws of this State relating to the exemption of homesteads, without compulsion of her husband; and that she does not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1882.



MARTIN STONE, Notary Public.



and consist of written statements of facts, signed and sworn to (or affirmed) as true by the persons who make them. The cases in which they are used are numerous.

In courts of law or equity they are not testimony, because the makers of them (called affiants) are not cross-examined; but a false affiant may be punished as a perjurer, when the affidavit is required by law.

A Common Form of Affidavit, Attached to a Declaration of Any Kind.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY of COOK, CHICAGO, November 6, 1882.

Then the above-named Jesse James personally appeared and made oath (or solemnly affirmed) that the foregoing declaration, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me, GEORGE MOORE, Justice of the Peace.

Form of Affidavit of Publication of a Legal Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

FRITZ MEYER

VS.

GEORGE C. Lowe.

In the Superior Court of the City of Chicago,
Illinois, of November term, 1882.

Frank Smith, being duly sworn (or affirmed) according to law, says that he is the publisher of a weekly newspaper in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, called the Chicago Clarion, and that the above notice was published in his said newspaper for six consecutive weeks, the last publication of it being upon Saturday, November 18, A. D. 1882.

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of November, A.D. 1882.

MOSES WILLETT, Justice of the Peace.

Affidavit Requiring a Debtor to be Held to Bail.

STATE OF OHIO, Cuyahoga County,

EDWARD PLACE
vs.

ROBERT GRIMES.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland,
of November term, A. D. 1882. No. 283.

Edward Place, of Cleveland, in said county, butcher, on oath declares that he has a demand against the within-named Robert Grimes, upon the cause of action stated in the within writ, which he believes to be justly due, and upon which he expects that he will recover Twelve Dollars and fifty-three cents, or upwards; and that he

has reasonable cause to believe that the said Robert Grimes is about to depart beyond the jurisdiction of the court to which said writ is returnable, and not to return until after judgment may probably be recovered in said suit, so that he cannot be arrested on the first execution (if any) which may issue in said suit.

EDWARD PLACE.
Subscribed and sworn to this twenty-second day of November,
A. D. 1882. Before me,

JOHN BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

Affidavit of a Creditor's Attorney, Requiring a Debtor to be Heid to Bail.

STATE OF OHIO,
Cuyahoga County,

EDWARD PLACE
708.

ROBERT GRIMES.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland,
of November term, A. D. 1882. No. 282.

George Phillips, of Cleveland, in said county, a lawyer and attorney of Edward Place, of said city, county and State, butcher, on oath declares that the said Edward Place has a demand against the within-named Robert Grimes, upon the cause of action stated in the within writ, which this deponent believes to be justly due, and upon which he expects that the said Edward Place will recover Twelve Dollars and fifty-three cents, or upwards; and that this deponent has reasonable cause to believe that the said Robert Grimes is about to depart beyond the jurisdiction of the court to which said writ is returnable, that is to say, into the Province of Ontario, Canada, and not to return till after judgment may probably be recovered in said suit, so that he cannot be arrested on the first execution (if any) which may issue in said suit.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Subscribed and sworn to this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1882. Before me,

NOTARIAL MEAL

QUARTUS K. RICE, Notary Public.



a girl, usually not younger, if a lad, than fourteen years of age.

No child can be apprenticed for a term extending beyond his twenty-first birthday.

The usual motive for apprenticing children is that they may be thoroughly taught some honorable trade or calling, becoming perfectly familiar with which, they may always be able to earn a livelihood and acquire wealth.

The methods of apprenticing children and for protecting their rights and interests are generally provided for in the laws of the several States. These methods differ but little, however, in any of the States.

No minor can alone bind himself or herself

to learn any trade or calling. The parents, guardians, or overseers of the poor must give their consent, and the child must be willing to be bound.

Any act or habit of the master that may be injurious to the morals or intellect of the apprentice is a sufficient cause for the proper authorities to dissolve the contract of apprenticeship. No apprentice, for instance, can be compelled to

work on Sundays, except in a case of absolute necessity.

Should the master die before the expiration of the apprenticeship, unless the contract includes the master's "executors and administrators," the apprentice is free to seek a new master.

The following forms will serve to indicate what is particularly expected of parents, children and masters.

Binding an Apprentice--- A General Form.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1992, between Parker Ellis, the father, and Allen Ellis, his son, aged fourteen years, both of Pittaburgh, in Allegheny county, and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Marcus Moran, black-mith, of the same place, of the other part, witnesseth:

That the said Allen Ellis, with the consent of his father, Parker Ellis, does by these presents hind himself out as an apprentice to the said Marcus Moran, to be taught and exercise and employ himself in the trade of a blacksmith, in which the said Marcus Moran is now engaged, and to live with and serve as an apprentice until the expiration of six years, ten months and four days from the date hereof. That during said time said Alien Ellis shall and will, to his best and utmost ability, skill and knowledge, intelligently and faithfully serve, and be just and true to his said master, keep his secrets and counsel, and everywhere, and at all times, shall obey his lawful commands. That he shall do and attempt no hurt to his said master, in person, goods, estate, or otherwise, nor willingly suffer injury to the same to be done by others, but forthwith give his said master notice when he shall have any knowledge of such injury done or about to be done. That he shall not convert to his own use or waste his said master's goods or money, nor suffer the same to be done by others. That he will not lend his master's goods or effects to any person or persons whomsoever, nor allow any one else to do so without his master's consent. That he will not buy or sell any merchandise of his own or of others, during his term of apprenticeship, without his master's permission. That he shall not play with cards or dice, nor take part in any unlawful games of skill or chance, whereby his master shall suffer loss or damage. That he shall not loiter about or in playhouses, theaters, saloons, or other disreputable resorts, nor visit them, except the business of his master shall require him to do so. That he shall not, at any time, willfully absent himself from his master's premises or service without leave. That in all things he will behave as a faithful apprentice ought to do throughout his term

And the said Marcus Moran, in consideration of these premises and the sum of Twenty Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby

scknowledged, does hereby promise, covenant and agree: That he will comfortably clothe and provide for the said Allen Ellis, his apprentice, and in sickness and in health supply him with sufficient and suitable food, lodging and medicine: and will instruct and teach his said apprentice, either by himself or others, whatever may be learned of the trade and mystery of blacksmithing during his said term of service. That he shall cause his said apprentice to be taught to read and write, and the elementary and compound rules of arithmetic and the rule of three. That he will, when the said term of apprenticeship shall legally expire, give the said Allen Ellis, over and above the clothing he shall then possess, the following articles of apparel (name them here particularly), of quality, fit, and saitable for his condition in life.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each to the other firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their hands the day and year first above written.

(Apprentice) ALLEN ELLIS, (Master, MARCUS MORAN, (Parent) PARKER ELLIS.

Witnesses. SARAH ELLIS, JOSEPH MORAN.

Consent of a Parent, Indorsed on Indentures of Apprenticeship.

I do hereby consent to, and approve of, the binding of my son, William Blair, as in the within indenture mentioned. Dated the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882.

LOIS BLAIR.

Certificate of a Justice as to Death of the Father of an Apprentice.

I, Matthew Marr, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Cook and State of Illinois, residing in the town of Lake, in said county, do hereby certify that Thomas Blair, the father of the infant named in the within indenture, is dead (or has abandoned, and neglects to provide for, his family). Dated this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882.

MATTHEW MARR, Justice of the Peace.



HE SUBMISSION of any question concerning the rights of persons or personal property, by parties in dispute, to the decision of one or more disinterested individuals, mutually agreed upon, instead of taking the controversy before a court of law, is called an arbitration.

Both parties may have sufficient confidence in some one person to abide by his single decision. Usually, however, each party selects one individual, and the two thus appointed choose a third one, who is called the umpire, to assist them in forming their judgment. In such a case the decision is made either by all agreeing, or the

agreement of two against the other, as may be provided in the submission.

The parties engaged in determining disputes in this manner are known as arbitrators.

The decision of the arbitrators is called an award.

Arbitrations, and their determination of cases, are sometimes regulated by the laws of the State in which they occur.

Arbitrations are not always voluntary on the part of the persons in dispute, for in some States one party may compel the other to refer the case to arbitrators, if he refuses to do so. This is called a reference.

The courts may also sometimes order a disputed case to be settled in this manner, with the consent of both parties.

A party cannot be compelled to agree to arbitrate, nor after he has signed the agreement can he, as a general rule, be compelled to select his arbitrators, nor after the arbitrators are appointed can he be compelled to submit his side of the case. But after a valid award has been made the courts will enforce it. Either party may recall his submission to arbitration, how-

ever, at any time before the award is written out; but the party who thus recalls the arbitration is responsible for all the costs and damages that have accrued in consequence of his previous consent to submit his case to arbitrators.

- If an award is illegal, unreasonable, incapable of being executed, or indecisive of any or all matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is not binding.

Beside the agreement to submit the questions in dispute, called a submission, the parties usually execute to each other, with sureties, a bond to abide by and perform the award, on which also a suit can be brought, if the award is not performed.

Arbitrations are customary in disputes relating to wages for services, current accounts, failures to fulfill contracts, partnerships, annuities in lieu of dower, land titles, boundaries and trespasses.

Awards may cover the payment of moneys, the fulfillment of agreements, the delivery of goods or writings, the assignment of mortgages and leases, and the specific conveyance of land, but not as to the title to land.

Form of Submission to Arbitration.

The following is the general form to be used in referring all matters in dispute between the parties at issue; the special form is used where the controversy is confined to one or two particular disagreements:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the undersigned, hereby mutually agree to submit all the matters in difference between us, of every kind, name and nature, to the determination and award of Edward Blair, Edward R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, of Villica, Montgomery county, Iowa, as arbitrators. That said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall hear and determine the matters in dispute between us, and award the payment of all the costs and expenses incurred in such arbitration. That the said arbitrators shall make their award in writing on or before the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883. Done at Villica, Iowa, December 1, A. D. 1882.

JOHN CLEVER, Witnesses.

MERRICK WELCH, SIMON J. GROVER.

Form for Special Arbitration.

Know All Men by These Presents, That we, the undersigned, are partners doing business under the firm-name of Welch & Grover, at Villisca, Iowa, and are about to dissolve our partnership. That a controversy exists between us concerning the settlement of the firm business, and the business transactions and claims by and between us, subsequent to the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882. That we hereby mutually agree to submit these matters in difference between

us to the determination and award of, etc. (As in the form of general submission, to the end.)

[Other special grievances may be embodied in a similar form.]

Bond for Submission to Arbitration.

Each party in dispute executes this bond to the other, so that both are equally bound to submit to the award of their chosen arbitrators

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Merrick Welch (or Simon J. Grover), of the town of Villisca, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Iowa, am held and firmly bound to Simon J. Grover (or Merrick Welch) in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, for the payment of which I bind myself and my legal representatives by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is: That if the above bounden Merrick Welch (or Simon J. Grover), or his legal representatives shall submit, perform, and comply with the award, determination, judgment and orders of Edward Blair, Edgar R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, the arbitrators named and selected by the said Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover to award, determine, judge and order of and concerning the controversy existing between them, as partners, as to the settlement of the firm business and the business transactions and claims by and between them subsequent to the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882 (with power to award payment of costs and expenses incurred in said arbitration), then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force.

Sealed with my seal and dated this first day of December, 1882.

JOHN CLEVER,
T. S. WALLER,
Witnesses.

Witnesses.

(Or SIMON J. GROVER.)

Sometimes the limitations of the time in which the arbitration award shall be made is embodied in the bond, as well as in the agreement of submission to the arbitration.

Form of Notice to Arbitrators.

EDWARD BLAIR, EDGAR R. STIMPSON and ROBERT MERRITT:

GENTLEMEN—You have been chosen arbitrators on behalf of the undersigned, to arbitrate and award between them, in such matters and things as set forth in their submission, which will be open to your inspection when you meet at the Runals House, in the village of Villisca, Iowa, on the second day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to hear the allegations and proofs of

Yours, etc.,

MERRICK WELCH, SIMON J. GROVER.

Dated at Villisca, Iowa, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1882.

From of Subpæna of Witness.

The people of the State of Iowa, to Edmund W. Thomas and Samuel M. West: You, and each of you, are commanded personally to appear and attend at the Runals house, in the village of Villisca, in Montgomery county, Iowa, on the second day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, before Edward Blair, Edgar R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, of Villisca, arbitrators chosen to determine a controversy between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, then and there to testify as a witness in relation thereto, before said arbitrators, on the part of the said Merrick Welch. Hereof fail not at your peril. Given under my hand, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1882.

ERICK LARSON, Justice of the Peace.

It is customary to allow fees to arbitrators for their services equal to those given referees appointed by courts of law to determine cases.

Form of Arbitrators' Oath.

Before entering upon their duties, the arbitrators should, if required by law or the submission, go before a judge of some court of record, or a justice of the peace, and make oath as follows:

You do severally swear, faithfully and fairly to hear and examine the matters in controversy between Merrick Welch, of the one part, and Simon J. Grover, of the other part, and to make a just award according to the best of your understanding. So help you God.

The arbitrators can administer the oath to witnesses before them, in the usual form of courts of law, when they are acting under the order of a court or statute.

General Form for the Arbitrators' Award.

Know all Men by These Presents, that we, the undersigned, arbitrators of all matters in difference, of every kind, name and

nature, between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, by virtue of their agreement of submission of said matters, dated at Villisca, Iowa, on the first day of December, A. D. 1882, do award, order, judge and determine of and concerning the same as follows:

1. That, etc. Plainly setting forth each point of difference be2. That, etc. tween the parties, and the decision reached by the

8. That, etc.
4. That, etc.
arbitrators on each item, in accordance with law and equity, and with the testimony presented.

In witness whereof, we have, in the presence of each other, hereunto set our hands this third day of January, A. D. 1888.

EDWARD BLAIR, ROBERT MERRITT, EDGAR R. STIMPSON.

Special Form of the Arbitrators' Award.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, arbitrators of the controversy existing between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, partners, doing business at Villisca, Montgomery county, Iowa, under the firm-name of Welch & Grover, relative to a settlement of their firm business, and especially of the business transactions by and between them since the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882, by virtue of their submission to us of the settlement of said matters, dated at Villisca, Iowa, on the first day of December, A. D. 1882, do award, judge and determine of and concerning the same as follows:

- 1. That the said partners are each equally liable for one-half of the indebtedness of said firm.
- 2. That each of said partners is fully entitled to receive one-half of all profits accruing to their said business, if any there be, since the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882.
- 3. That the copartnership heretofore existing between the said Welch and Grover be, and hereby is, fully dissolved from and after the date hereof.
- 4. That John Allen, of Villisca, Iowa, merchant, is hereby appointed and confirmed a receiver to take charge of all accounts and evidences of debt of said firm, and to sell to the best advantage, for cash, within one year, all the real estate and personal property of every kind, held and owned by said partners.
- 5. That the money realized from the sales of the said property by the receiver of the said firm shall be discreetly used only for the payment of the indebtedness of said firm of Welch & Grover, until the expiration of two years from this date, at which time the surplus funds arising from such sales, and remaining after the indebtedness of the said firm, is all paid (if any such surplus shall exist), shall be equally divided between said partners by the said receiver.
- 6. That the promissory note executed June 15, A. D. 1882, by the said Merritt Welch to the said Simon J. Grover, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars, which was given as a collateral security in a contingency which we, the said arbitrators, find did never exist, is declared void and uncollectable for want of a proper consideration therefor.

In witness whereof, we have, in the presence of each other, hereunto set our hands the third day of January, A. D. 1883.

EDWARD BLAIR, EDGAR R. STIMPSON, ROBERT MERRITT.



N ASSIGNMENT is the act which transfers the title to a right of property. The act may be by words, accompanied by delivery of the thing assigned, or may be in writing.

Corporations, legally existing, may lawfully assign their interest in papers or property to other corporations, or to individuals.

The writing by which ownership is thus transferred is called an assignment.

An assignor is one who transfers his interest, right or title to another.

An assignee is one to whom a transfer is made. Certain assignments must be in writing, as transfers of real estate.

All assignments relating to lands and tenements must be properly signed, sealed, acknowledged and recorded, like a deed.

The usual phrase in making an assignment is "assign, transfer and set over;" but the words, "give, grant, bargain and sell," will constitute an assignment.

Where property of any kind is assigned for the benefit of creditors, its immediate delivery to the assignee is required.

An assignment may convey the whole property absolutely, or in trust, or only an equitable right to the benefit of it, the legal title remaining in the assignor.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors may be at common law, or under a statute. At common law the assignor may prefer creditors. By statute he can not.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors must provide that the property be turned into cash and divided amongst creditors, and must not reserve any benefit to the assignor. Such an assignment should be of all the assignor's property liable to and not exempt from execution.

Under some insolvent and bankrupt acts, the adjudication itself that a person is a bankrupt transfers his property to the assignee.

When insured property is sold, the policy should be assigned to the purchaser. This can only be done with the consent of the insurer, to

be indorsed on the policy. Forms for transfer of the policy and assent are usually printed on the policies.

No one except the person owning insured property at the time of the assignment can legally become the assignee of an insurance policy covering it, and then the consent of the insurers to the transfer must be obtained. Legal assignments can be made of copyrights, contracts, deeds, mortgages, bonds, leases, notes, drafts, accounts, judgments, all claims for money or wages, insurance, corporation shares, etc.

All property assigned must be distinctly described in the assignment, or the schedule attached thereto.

Stock in incorporated companies is assigned by an assignment on the back of the certificate, and by a transfer on the stock-book. Forms for this purpose are usually printed on the back of the certificate.

All assignments, except statutory, are contracts, and subject to the same law.

Thus, an assignment at common law for the benefit of creditors needs the assent of the creditors to make it valid.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors are now regulated by statute law in nearly every State.

An assignment of a debt or note carries with it all collaterals and securities.

A mortgage cannot be assigned without a transfer, at the same time, of the debt, note or bond. In addition, in some States, the land also should be conveyed as in the form below.

A Simple Assignment.

For value received, I hereby assign all my right, title and interest in the within contract to John Doe. Dated Chicago, November 17, A. D. 1882.

RICHARD ROE.

Assignment of Wages.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Myrick J. Lasley, of Riverside, Cook county, and State of Illinois, in consideration of Fifty Dollars, the receipt of which I acknowledge, do hereby assign, transfer and set over to George Z. Bassett, of the same place, all claims and demands which I now have, and all which at any time between the date hereof and the seventeenth day of January next, A. D. 1883, I may or shall have against Cooper Donelson for all sums

of money due, or to become due to me, as engineer in his factory; that I do hereby appoint and constitute said George Z. Bassett, and his assigns, my attorney irrevocable, to do and perform all acts, matters and things in the premises in like manner, and to all intents and purposes, as I could if personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1882.

F. O. Buck, Witness.

[The above form is proper for all assignments of rights.]

Form of Assignment of a Mortgage.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That whereas Donald Cooper, of the town of Aurora, in Kane county, and State of Illinois, on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1881, by his deed of mortgage of

that date, but the consideration of the Proposed Bullers, ild must hargain will and energy total me. Comment fauth, of Chicago, in Look construed brate of Elizane, my serve and assume, all and singular the real estate minimistry territors, in some and in sold the same to me, the said function builts, buy serve and assume, Sieever, your word two terre taken the conditions of the mediane. Now, therefore, I, the said Cameron finite, in manderscone of the man of the Treated Indiane to me to hand paid refers the ensembling bereif. to by these presents will wrigh transfer, and set seer mis-William Anderson, of Antrop. in Kane county and brace of Ellinous. his notes and assigns, foreset, the more page, denk ances, and anada. and the vaid special was or perspectly , to make and to held the same to him, the end William Anderson, his neits and nesigns, Server, as force, and in an ample a mounter as I, the exid Comerca Smith, my heles or assigns, sugget best said enjoy the same by tistae of the mentigage host abrovail, and are otherwise.

And I do, for report, my beine, execution, and administrators, hereby substitute and emprover the said William Anderson, his beine, executions, and administrators, to receive to his and their own as the sam or enancementarial in the condition of said deed whenever the same shall be tendered or paid to him, or them, by the said Douald Cooper, his beine, execution, or administrators, agreeably thereto, and to discharge the said mortgage, or to take and purvue such other steps and messe for receivery of the said sum or sums, with the interest, by the sale of the said mortgaged premises, or otherwise, as by law are provided, as fully to all intents and purposes as I, the said Cameron Smith, my beine, executions, or administrators, might of could the

And I do, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, enterant with the said William Anderson, his heirs and assigns, that I have good right to assign the said mortgage, debt, and premises as aforesaid, that there is now due thereon — Dollars: and that he, the said William Anderson, shall and may have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the same (subject, however, to the right of redemption, as by law in such cases is provided), against the lawful claim of all persons.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1992.

In presence of John John John (CAMERON SMITH. L. L. L. Gronge Davis,

(The whome should be acknowledged the same as a deed.)

Form of Assignment of a Lease.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Jacob Spencer, of Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of Two Hundred Dollars, to me duly paid by George J. Watson, of the same city, county and State, do by these presents grant, convey, assign, transfer and set over unto said George J. Watson a certain instrument of lease, bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1882, executed by Andrew Knox, of the same city, county and State, to me for a term of two years, reserving unto said Andrew Knox the yearly rent of One Hundred and Eight Dollars, payable monthly.

That this assignment shall take effect on the first day of November, A. D. 1882, to continue during all the remainder of said term of two years, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, conditions and provisions in said lease mentioned.

That I do covenant, promise and agree, that I, Jacob Spencer aforesaid, am now in the full enjoyment and possession of said premises, and that they are now free and clear of all assessments, assignments, back-rents, bargains, demands, taxes, and all other encumbrances tending to disturb the peaceful enjoyment of said premises by the said George J. Watson during the unexpired term of this said lease.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1882.

In presence of Acob spencer.

ROBERT SCOTT, MICHAEL KANE.

Assignment of an Insurance Policy.

Know Ann. May my France Presenton. That having said and contop-of the insured property within monitoned in George M. Porter, if Ermonan, Cook manny and france of Ellmois, his heirs and sedges forwer. I in hereby, for and in maniferation of the sain of One Delian, to me in hand paid by the said George M. Porter, assign and transfer the within policy of insurance in him. his executors, administrators, and assume: and the said George M. Porter, assign and transfer the within policy. By all the agreements to which I have bound myself by the within policy.

Witness our hands and senie, at Chrones, Cook county and State of Lilmois, this twenty-first day of Newschien, A. D. 1982.

Signed, senior and belivered in presence of HENRY SILL, - SEAL)-THOMAS W. EDMINOR. GEORGE M. PORTER - (SEAL)-THOMAS W. EDMINOR.

Assignment of Stock of Railroad and Other Corporations

KNOW ALL MES BY THESE PRESENTS. That I, Charles Ross, of Sycamore. De Kalls county, and State of Ellinois, for and in consideration of Ten Thousand Dollars, to me duly paid by Mortimer M. Elliott, of Aurora, Kame county, and State of Illinois, do hereby assiza, couver, transfer and set over unto said Mortimer M. Elliott all my right, title and interest in the shares, scrip and capital stock and property of the corporation and concern known as the Pullman & Burifugton Railroad company, which company has its place of business at Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois. And I further covenant and agree to and with the said Mortimer M. Elliott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that, at the request of him or them, I and my executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will at all times bereafter execute any instrument that may be necessary to vest completely in him or them all my rights, title and interest to said property, scrip and stock, and to enable him or them to possess, control, enjoy and transfer all the property and choses in action herein assigned, or intended to be assigned.

In witness whereof. I hereunto affix my hand and seal, at Sycamore, De Kalb county, and State of Illinois, this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1883.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of ROBERT FLAGG, WILLIAM B. SMITH.

Form of Assignment of a Patent.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of One Thousand Dollars, to me in hand paid by Norman Endicott, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Geneeee, and State of New York, I do hereby sell and assign to the said Norman Endicott all my right, title and interest in and to the letters patent of the United States, No. 100,000, for an improvement in hydraulic engines, granted to me September twenty-one, A. D. 1882, the same to be held and enjoyed by the said Norman Endicott to the full end of the term for which said letters patent are granted, as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by me if this assignment and sale had not been made.

Witness my hand and seal this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882, at the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie, and State of New York.

In presence of SILAS W. JONES, ROBERT SCOTT.	SOLOMON TIBBS	[L.S.]
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Form of Assignment of the Copyright of a Book.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, to me in hand paid by Josiah Allen and Joshua Billings, partners and publishers, doing business at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, I do hereby sell and assign the copyright heretofore taken out by me for

the book entitled "Cottage Papers: A Literary Miscellany for All Ages," of which I am the author and proprietor, the certificate of which copyright is annexed to this assignment, with all my literary property, right, title and interest in and to said book, and all the profit, benefit, or advantage that shall or may arise from printing, publishing and vending the same in all the States and Territories of the United States of America, to hold and enjoy the same during the full end and term for which the said copyright has been issued.

In witness whereof, at Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882.

In presence of Roger Riderhood, John Harmon.

MATTHEW HAWTHORN. L. S. L. S. October 1.

NOTE.—To the foregoing assignment must be securely fastened either the original, or a properly certified copy, of the certificate of copyright for said book, issued by the librarian of Congress at Washington.

Assignments of patent and copyrights should be acknowledged and recorded in the patent office, Washington, D. C.

Assignment by a Debtor, for the Benefit of His Creditors.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that this assignment, made this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882, by Norton Norris, of Salamanca, in the county of Gregory, and State of Tennessee, dealer in general merchandise, of the first part, and Hiram Hunt, of the same place, of the second part, and the several persons, creditors of the said party of the first part, who have executed or shall hereafter execute or accede to these presents, of the third part, witnesseth:

That whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted in considerable sums of money, and has become unable to pay and discharge the same with punctuality, or in full; and that he, the said Norris Norton, is now desirous of making a fair and equitable distribution of his property and effects among his creditors: Now, therefore, the said party of the first part, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of One Dollar, to him in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. has bargained, granted and sold, released, assigned, transferred, and set over and by these presents does grant, bargain and sell, release, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular, his lands tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and choses in action, of every name, nature and description, wheresoever the same may be, more particularly enumerated and described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked "Schedule 1," excepting and reserving such property only as is exempted by law from attachment; to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns; but in trust and confidence, nevertheless, to sell and dispose of the said real and personal estate, and to collect the said choses in action, and sell and dispose of the same for cash upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment may appear best, and most for the interest of the parties concerned, making sales thereof for cash or on credit, at public auction, or by private contract, and with the right to compound for the said choses in action, accepting a part of the value thereof for the whole, where the trustee shall deem it expedient so to do; and then, in trust, to dispose of the proceeds of the said property in the manner following, to wit:

First. To pay all such debts as by the laws of the United States are entitled to a preference in such cases.

Second. To pay and discharge all the just and reasonable expenses, costs and charges of executing this assignment, and of carrying into effect the trust hereby created, including the lawful commissions of the party of the second part for his services in executing the said trust

Third. To distribute and pay the remainder of said proceeds to the creditors of the said party of the first part, for all debts and liabilities which he may owe, or for which he may lawfully be held responsible, to any person whomsoever; provided, that should the proceeds arising from the sale of his assets not be sufficient to pay all his indebtedness, then the said debts are to be paid ratably and in proportion.

Fourth. The residue and remainder of the proceeds of said sales and disposal of the assets of the party of the first part, if any there be, after paying all his debts in full, shall be repaid to him, the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators or assigns.

And the party of the first part, for the better execution of these presents, and of the several trusts hereby reposed, does hereby make, nominate and appoint the said party of the second part, and his executors, administrators and assigns, his true and lawful attorney irrevocable, with full power and authority to do, transact and perform all acts, deeds, matters and things which can or may be necessary in the premises, as fully and completely as the said party of the first part might or could do, were these presents not executed; and also for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of them, to make, constitute and appoint one or more attorneys under him, and at his pleasure to revoke the same; hereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said party of the second part, or his substitute, shall lawfully do in the premises.

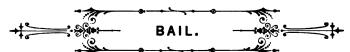
And the party of the second part, hereby accepting these trusts, covenants to and with each of the other parties hereto, to execute the same faithfully; and that this covenant shall be as binding upon his executors, administrators and assigns as it is upon himself.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

In presence of URIAH WELCH, DAVID T. ELLIS.

NORTON NORRIS,-(SEAL)-HIRAM HUNT.-(SEAL)-

Creditors assent by proving their debts or filing the same with the assignee. As it conveys real estate, it should be acknowledged and recorded as a deed.



HE WORD BAIL, in law, has very much the same meaning as "guaranty," and is a voucher by a competent person, or persons, that another person will perform a duty required by the civil authority.

The effect of such a voucher, or guaranty, is to temporarily set free, liberate, or release from custody a person, or persons, charged with the infraction of some public law. In law, such a guaranty is called a recognizance, the surety being the bailor, and the prisoner the bailee.

The bailor usually engages, under the penalty of paying a certain sum of money, in case of forfeiture, that the bailee will be present and submit himself peaceably to the court whenever his trial or examination is appointed, and patiently abide the issue thereof. In case a prisoner who has been bailed out of custody does not appear for trial at the time specified in the bail-bond, the surety forfeits whatever sum is thereby pledged.

Bail in civil transactions is seldom required. Guaranty Forms and Letters of Credit, elsewhere explained, appear to have superseded the necessity and practice of these obligations.

Recognizance for Further Examination.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, \ County of Cook, \ \ St. This day personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Henry Carter, George R. Brown and James T. White, all of Chicago, in said county and State, and jointly and severally acknowledged themselves to be indebted unto the people of the State of Illinois, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements.

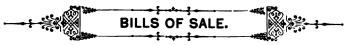
WHEREAS, the above bounden Henry Carter, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1882, was brought and examined by and before Horace Donohue, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, on a charge preferred against the said Henry Carter, for stealing Fifty Dollars from the store of Julius Wright, in said county, and the firth peace maintain of said Henry Carter having been continued to the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., and the said Henry Carter having been adjudged and required by the said justice

to give bonds, as required by the statute in such case made and provided, for his appearance to answer to said charge. Now the condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-bounden Henry Carter shall be and appear before the undersigned, at the Third District Police court-room, in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to answer to the said people of the State of Illinois, on said charge, and abide the order and judgment of said court, and not depart the same without leave, then and in that case this recognizance to become void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

As witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1882.

Taken, entered into and acknowledged before me, this thirtieth day of December, 1882.
HORACE DONOHUE,
Justice of the Peace.

HENRY CARTER, -(SEAL)GEORGE R. BROWN, -(SEAL)JAMES T. WHITE. -(SEAL)-



ILLS OF SALE are written evidences of agreements by which parties transfer to others, for a consideration, all their right, title and interest in personal property.

The ownership of personal property, in law, is considered changed by the delivery of such property to the purchaser; though in some States, without delivery, a bill of sale is good evidence of ownership, even against creditors, provided

the sale was not fraudulently made for the purpose of avoiding the payment of debts.

Juries have power to determine the fairness or unfairness of a sale, and upon evidence of fraud such bill of sale will be ignored and declared void.

Any form of words, importing that the seller transfers to the buyer the title to personal property, is a bill of sale.

Common Form of Bill of Sale.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Philetus Howe, of Middlebury, Vermont, of the first part, for and in consideration of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to me paid by Charles Rose, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Rose, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of twenty acres of grass, now growing on the farm of Lorenzo Pease, in the town above mentioned; one pair of mules, ten swine, and three cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PHILETUS HOWE.

Bill of Sale of Personal Property.

KNOW ALLMEN by these presents, that I, John T. Hall, of Montgomery, Alabama, planter, in consideration of Six Hundred and

Seventy-Five Dollars (\$675) to me in hand paid by Oscar D. Scott, of Montgomery, Albany, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby bargain, sell, and deliver unto the said Oscar D. Scott the following property to wit:

Four mules	@ \$125	\$500
Two sets Harness	@ 20	
Two Farm Wagons	@ 85	
One Corn-Planter	@. 20	20
Three Plows		

Total.....\$675

To have and to hold the said goods and chattels unto the said Oscar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his own proper use and benefit, forever. And I, the said John T. Hall, do avow myself to be the true and lawful owner of said goods and chattels; that I have full power, good right, and lawful authority to dispose of said goods and chattels in manner as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the said bargained goods and chattels unto the said Oscar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from and against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I, the said John T. Hall, have hereto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN T. HALL.



ILLS OF LADING are accounts in writing | of merchandise shipped from one place to another, by any person, on board of an ocean or lake vessel, or on a railroad car, signed by the master of the vessel, or an officer of a freight line or a railroad company, who thus

acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and agrees to deliver them safely at the place to which they are sent. One bill of lading is kept by the shipper, one by the party transporting the goods, and one is sent to the person to whom the goods are directed. The following shows form of bill:



UNION LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, VIA P. F. & C. B. B.

GEO B. EDWARDS, Eastern Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. W. CHANDLER, General Agent,

D. S. GRAY, Western Manager, Columbus, Ohio. N. W. Corner Dearborn and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill.



MARKS.

New York.

This Bill of Lading FROM

Chicago, Ill.,

No. 4346.

Chicago, Ill., — J. 1882

Received from Aill Standard B' Le Co.

the following packages (contents and value unknown,) in apparent good order, viz.:

Dine Br. Bushes.

Marked and numbered as in the margin, to be transported by the Union Line, and the steamboats, railroad companies and forwarding lines with which it connects, on the following terms and conditions, viz.: It being expressly understood and agreed, That the Union Line reserves the right, in consideration is issuing a through bill of lading, and guaranteeling a through rate, to forward said goods by any railroad line between points of shipment and destination.

It is further agreed That the rates given on bulk freight are given on the understanding that not less than 24,000 pounds will be loaded in each car, and that such minimum weight may, at the option of this line, be charged for, whether that quantity is placed in the car or not.

It is further agreed That all weight in excess of 30,000 lbs. per car will be charged double the rate named in this bill of lading.

The Rate of Freight Through is to be

1.00 per 100 lbs.

1.00 per 100 lbs.

1.00 per 100

ever, by fire or other casualty, while in transit, or while in depots or places of transhipment, or at depots or landings at point of delivery; nor for loss or damage by fire, collision, or the dangers of navigation while on seas, rivers, lakes or canals. All goods or property under this bill

for ioss or damage by are, comision, or the dangers of navigation while on seas, rivers, takes or can is.

All goods or property under this bill of lading will be subject, at its owner's cost, to necessary cooperage or baling, and is to be transported to the depots of the companies or landing of the steamboars or forwarding lines, at the point receipted to, for delivery.

It is further agreed That unless this bill of lading, properly indorsed, be delivered to the agent of the Union Line at destination, on or before the arrival there of the herein-above-described property, the said line is authorized to deliver the said property to the consignee, or to the party to whose care it is, by this bill of lading, consigned; and after such delivery, the said line shall be no longer responsible for or on account of any assignment or transfer thereof.

[The claims relating to the time when the liability of the Union Line ceases, and the responsibility of shippers as to costs and charges, omitted.]

[The claims relating to the time when the liability of the Union Line ceases, and the responsibility of shippers as to costs and charges, omitted.]

It is further stipulated and agreed. That in case of any loss, detriment, or damage, done to or sustained by any of the property herein receipted for during such transportation, whereby any legal liability or responsibility shall or may be incurred, that company alone shall be held answerable therefor in whose actual custody the same may be at the time of the happening of such loss, detriment, or damage, and the carrier so liable shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said goods.

And it is further agreed That the amount of the loss or damage so accruing, so far as it shall fall upon the carriers above described, shall be computed at the value or cost of said goods or property at the place and time of shipment under this bill of lading, unless the value of the articles has been agreed upon with the shipper, or so determined by the classification upon which the rates are based.

It is further agreed That all weights furnished by shippers are subject to corrections.

This contract is executed and accomplished, and the liability of the companies, as common carriers thereunder, terminates on the arrival of the goods or property at the station or depot of delivery (and the companies, as common carriers thereunder, terminates on the arrival stored by the consignce from the stations or depot of delivery within twenty-four hours of their said arrival, they may be removed and stored by the companies, at the owner's expense and risk.

NOTICE—In accepting this bill of lading, the shipper or other agent of the owner of the property carried, expressly accepts and agrees to all its stipulations, exceptions and conditions.

all its stipulations, exceptions and conditions. W. W. CHANDLER, Agent. In case a prisoner who has been bailed out of custody does not appear for trial at the time specified in the bail-bond, the surety forfeits whatever sum is thereby pledged.

Bail in civil transactions is seldom required. Guaranty Forms and Letters of Credit, elsewhere explained, appear to have superseded the necessity and practice of these obligations.

Recognizance for Further Examination.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, \$88. This day personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Henry Carter, George R. Brown and James T. White, all of Chicago, in said county and State, and jointly and severally acknowledged themselves to be indebted unto the people of the State of Illinois, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements.

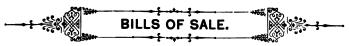
WHEREAS, the above bounden Henry Carter, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1882, was brought and examined by and before Horace Donohue, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, on a charge preferred against the said Henry Carter, for stealing Fifty Dollars from the store of Julius Wright, in said county, and the further examination of said Henry Carter having been continued to the tenth day of January, A. D. 1888, at ten o'clock A. M., and the said Henry Carter having been adjudged and required by the said justice

to give bonds, as required by the statute in such case made and provided, for his appearance to answer to said charge. Now the condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-bounden Henry Carter shall be and appear before the undersigned, at the Third District Police court-room, in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to answer to the said people of the State of Illinois, on said charge, and abide the order and judgment of said court, and not depart the same without leave, then and in that case this recognizance to become vold, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

As witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1882.

Taken, entered into and acknowledged before me, this thirtieth day of December, 1882. HORACE DONOHUE, Justice of the Peace.

HENRY CARTER, -(SEAL)GEORGE R. BROWN, -(SEAL)JAMES T. WHITE. -(SEAL)-



ILLS OF SALE are written evidences of agreements by which parties transfer to others, for a consideration, all their right, title and interest in personal property.

The ownership of personal property, in law, is considered changed by the delivery of such property to the purchaser; though in some States, without delivery, a bill of sale is good evidence of ownership, even against creditors, provided

the sale was not fraudulently made for the purpose of avoiding the payment of debts.

Juries have power to determine the fairness or unfairness of a sale, and upon evidence of fraud such bill of sale will be ignored and declared void.

Any form of words, importing that the seller transfers to the buyer the title to personal property, is a bill of sale.

Common Form of Bill of Sale.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Philetus Howe, of Middlebury, Vermont, of the first part, for and in consideration of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to me paid by Charles Rose, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Rose, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of twenty acres of grass, now growing on the farm of Lorenzo Pease, in the town above mentioned; one pair of mules, ten swine, and three cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PHILETUS HOWE.

Bill of Sale of Personal Property.

KNOW ALLMEN by these presents, that I, John T. Hall, of Montgomery, Alabama, planter, in consideration of Six Hundred and

Seventy-FiveDollars (\$675) to me in hand paid by Oscar D. Scott, of Montgomery, Albany, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby bargain, sell, and deliver unto the said Oscar D. Scott the following property to wit:

Four mules	.@ \$125	\$500
Two sets Harness		
Two Farm Wagons	@ 35	70
One Corn-Planter		
Three Plows	@ 15	45

To have and to hold the said goods and chattels unto the said Oscar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his own proper use and benefit, forever. And I, the said John T. Hall, do avow myself to be the true and lawful owner of said goods and chattels; that I have full power, good right. and lawful authority to dispose of said goods and chattels in manner as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the said bargained goods and chattels unto the said Oscar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from and against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I, the said John T. Hall, have hereto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN T. HALL



ILLS OF LADING are accounts in writing | acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and of merchandise shipped from one place to another, by any person, on board of an ocean or lake vessel, or on a railroad car, signed by the master of the vessel, or an officer of a freight line or a railroad company, who thus

agrees to deliver them safely at the place to which they are sent. One bill of lading is kept by the shipper, one by the party transporting the goods, and one is sent to the person to whom the goods are directed. The following shows form of bill:



LINE. UNION

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, VIA P. F. & C. B. B.

GEO B. EDWARDS, Eastern Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. W. CHANDLER, General Agent, –

D. S. GRAY, Western Manager, Columbus, Ohio. N. W. Corner Dearborn and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill.





New York.

This Bill of Lading FROM Chicago, Ill.,

No. 4346.

Chicago, Ill., — 23, 1882

Received from Aill Standard B'h Co.

the following packages (contents and value unknown,) in apparent good order, viz.:

Fine By. Brokes.

Marked and numbered as in the margin, to be transported by the Union Line, and the steamboats, rail-Marked and numbered as in the margin, to be transported by the Union Line, and the steamboats, railroad companies and forwarding lines with which it connects, on the following terms and conditions, viz.:

It being expressly understood and agreed. That the Union Line reserves the right, in consideration
of issuing a through bill of lading, and guaranteeing a through rate, to forward said goods by any railroad
line between points of shipment and destination.

It is further agreed That the rates given on bulk freight are given on the understanding that not less
than 24,000 pounds will be loaded in each car, and that such minimum weight may, at the option of this
line, be charged for, whether that quantity is placed in the car or not only the charged double the rate.

It is further agreed That all weight in excess of 30 000 lbs, page car, will be charged double the rate.

It is further agreed That all weight in excess of 30,000 lbs. per car will be charged double the rate named in this bill of lading.

The Rate of Freight Through is to be

The Rate of Freight Through is to be

Li is further agreed That the said Union Line, and the steamboats, railroad companies and forwarding lines with which it connects, and which receives said property, shall not be liable for leakage of oils or any kind of liquids; breakage of any kind of glass, earthen or queensware, carboys of acids, or articles packed in glass, stoves and stove furniture, castings, machinery, carriages, furniture, musical instruments of any kind, packages of eggs; or for rust of iron and of iron articles; or for loss or damage by wet, dirt, sind, packages of eggs; or for rust of iron and of iron articles; or for loss or damage of any kind on any articles whose bulk requires it to be carried on open cars; nor for damage to perishable ever, by fire or other casualty, while in transit, or while in depots or places of transhipment, or at depots or landings at point of delivery; nor for loss or damage by fire, collision, or the dangers of navigation while on seas, rivers, lakes or canals. All goods or property under this bill of the steamboats or forwarding lines, at the point receipted to, for delivery.

It is further agreed That unless this bill of lading, properly indorsed, be delivered to the agent of the Union Line at destination, on or before the arrival there of the herein-above-described property, the said line is authorized to deliver the said property to the consignee, or to the party to whose care it is, by this bill of lading, consigned; and after such delivery, the said line shall be, no longer responsible for or on account of any assignment or transfer thereof.

[The claims relating to the time when the liability of the Union Line ceases, and the responsibility of shinners as to costs and characters.]

It is further stipulated and agreed. That in case of any loss, detriment, or damage, done to or sustained by any of the property herein receipted for during such transportation, whereby any legal liability or responsibility shall or may be incurred, that company alone shall be held answerable therefor in whose actual custody the same may be at the time of the happening of such loss, detriment, or damage, and the carrier so liable shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said goods.

And it is further agreed That the amount of the loss or damage so accruing, so far as it shall fall upon the carriers above described, shall be computed at the value or cost of said goods or property at the place and time of shipment under this bill of lading, unless the value of the articles has been agreed upon with the shipper, or so determined by the classification upon which the rates are based.

It is further agreed That all weights furnished by shippers are subject to corrections.

This contract is executed and accomplished, and the liability of the companies, as common carriers thereunder, terminates on the arrival of the goods or property at the station or depot of delivery (and the companies will be liable as warehousemen only thereafter), and unless removed by the consignee from the stations or depot of delivery within twenty-four hours of their said arrival, they may be removed and

removed by the consignee from the stations or depots of delivery within twenty-four hours of their said arrival, they may be removed and stored by the companies, at the owner's expense and risk.

NOTICE—In accepting this bill of lading, the shipper or other agent of the owner of the property carried, expressly accepts and agrees to all its stipulations, exceptions and conditions.

W. W. CHANDLER, Agent.



& BOND is a written admission of an obligation on the part of the maker, whereby he pledges himself to pay a certain sum of money to another person or persons, at a certain specified time, for some real consider-

The person giving the bond is termed the obligor; the person receiving the same is called the obligee.

A bond, as defined above, is a single bond; but generally conditions are added to the bond, whereby the person giving the same must perform some specific act or acts, in which case the bond becomes void; otherwise it remains in full force and effect.

The penalty attached to the bond is usually sufficient to cover debt, interest, and costs, being generally placed at a sum twice the amount of the real debt, the fact being stated that such penalty is the sum fixed upon as liquidated or settled damages, in event of failure to meet payments according to the conditions of the

The bond may be so drawn as to have the penalty attach and appertain to either the obligor or obligee.

Though, under ordinary circumstances, the bond is in full effect, yet an act of Providence, whereby its accomplishment is rendered impossible, relieves the party obligated from an enforcement of the penalty.

Action on such instrument must be brought within twenty years after right of action accrues, or within such time as provided by the statutes of the different States.

Common Form of Bond.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Jonas Clayton, of Wilmington, Hanover County, State of North Carolina, am firmly bound unto Henry Morse of the place aforesaid, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the said Henry Morse, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

The condition of this bond is such that, if I, Jonas Clayton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of five hundred dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of George Downing.

JONAS CLAYTON. L. S.

Bond of Cashier of a Bank.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Nathaniel Howard, of San Antonio, County of Bexar, and State of Texas, am firmly bound to the First National Bank corporation of said town, county, and State, in the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the First National Bank corporation, or assigns, aforementioned: for which payment I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Whereas, the above bounden Nathaniel Howard has been appointed cashier of the First National Bank of San Antonio, aforementioned, by reason whereof various sums of money, goods, valuables, and other property, belonging to said Bank corporation, will come into his custody;

Therefore, the condition of the above bond is such, that, if the said Nathaniel Howard, his executors or administrators, at the explration of his time of service to said bank, upon request to him or them made, shall deliver unto the said bank corporation or their agent, or their attorney, a correct account of all sums of money, goods, valuables, and other property, as it comes into his custody, as cashier of said bank, and shall pay and deliver to his successor in office, or any other person authorized to receive the same, all balances, sums of money, goods, valuables, and other property, which shall be in his hands, and due by him to said bank corporation; and if the said Nathaniel Howard shall justly, honestly, and faithfully, in all matters, serve the said bank corporation as cashier, during his continuance in such capacity, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to remain valid and in full force.

Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of John Stoddard.

NATHANIEL HOWARD.

L.S.

Bond to a Corporation.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Cornelius Burr, of West Chester, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, am firmly bound unto the Chester County Beet-Sugar Manufacturing Company, in the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the said company, or their assigns, for which payment to be made, I bind myself and representatives firmly by these presents.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy.

The condition of the above bond is such that, if I, the said Cornelius Burr, my heirs, administrators, or assigns, shall pay unto the said Chester County Beet-Sugar Manufacturing Company, or assigns, Ten Thousand Dollars, in two equal payments, viz.: Five Thousand Dollars January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and Five Thousand Dollars July first next following, with accrued interest, then the above to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed, scaled and de livered in presence of Charles Royce.

CORNELIUS BURR.





HEN THREE or more individuals obtain from government the authority to act as one by their officers, with perpetual succession, and under a name selected for them, they become a corporation, with the right to transact the business for which it was organized in the same manner as an individual.

When legally organized, the corporation, in a limited way, becomes a person and a citizen. The advantages of incorporation are these: It combines capital, knowledge and enterprise, with a limited pecuniary responsibility, which is generally the amount of stock owned by a person.

The powers possessed by a corporation are either granted or implied.

The granted powers are such as the constitution, laws and act of incorporation of the State give it.

The implied powers are such as are usual, proper and necessary to carry into effect the objects of the corporation and its granted powers.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

In law, "words importing the plural number may include the singular;" so the United States statutes provide that "the word person may extend and be applied to partnerships and corporations." They also provide that "the word company or association, when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words, successors and assigns of such company or association," the same as if these words had been definitely expressed.

A GOVERNMENTAL RESTRICTION.

No officer or agent of any banking or other commercial corporation, and no member of any mercantile or trading firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation or firm; and every such

officer, agent, or member, or person, so interested, who so acts, shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars.

IN THE STATES.

The legislature of each State enjoys the right to regulate the organization of business and other corporations, religious, literary, charitable and miscellaneous, within its own borders.

IN THE TERRITORIES.

The legislative assemblies of the several Territories are prohibited from granting private charters or especial privileges, but are allowed, by general incorporation acts, to permit persons to associate themselves together as corporate bodies for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, or the construction and operation of railroads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any benevolent, charitable or scientific associations.

No corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes can acquire or hold real estate in any Territory during the existence of the territorial government, if its value exceeds fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary to this restriction shall be forfeited to the United States; but vested rights in real estate existing in any Territory prior to the passage of this law were not impaired by it.

In Washington Territory, however, the legislature has no power to incorporate banks or banking institutions.

In the location of public lands by corporations under grants from Congress for railroads and other purposes (except for agricultural colleges), a fee of one dollar for each final location of one hundred and sixty acres is assessed against the corporation making such location.

The federal laws people that all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United Mates, whether perturbly entreped he take are free and open to exploration and proclases that the and in which these mineral deposits are found may be compled and normal by elitants of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such under regulations provided in such cases by law and the local castions to rules of miners in the several mining districts, wherever they are applicable and consistent with the federal laws; and that in the case if an amedation of persons unincorporated. proof of citizenship of the parties may be given by the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge, information or belief; while in the case of a corporation organized under the federal laws, or the laws of any State or Territory, the filing of a certified copy of their charter, or certificate of incorporation, is sufficient evidence.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY.

To illustrate the various steps to be taken in organizing a company, the following forms, as used in Illinois, accompanied by suggestions, will give the reader an idea of the methods of general procedure, subject to slight modifications, of a local character in different States.

Form of Application for Incorporation.

RTATE OF ILLISON, 1 44.

To -- he betaky of heate:

We, the undereigned, George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, propose to form a corporation under an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof: and that for the purposes of such organization we hereby state as follows, to wit:

- 1. The name of such corporation is the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company.
- 2. The object for which it is formed is to carry on the business of manufacturing boots and shoes, in all its branches, and to sell the goods so manufactured in the best markets obtainable.
- 3. The capital stock shall be five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars.
- 4. The amount of each share is one hundred (\$100) dollars.
- 5. The number of shares five thousand (5,000).
- 6. The location of the principal office is in Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois.
- 7. The duration of the corporation shall be eighty (80) years.

GEORGE C. ANDERSON, RUDOLPH S. SCHENCK, JONATHAN BIGELOW. The sames of Hinds possible for the licensing of associations for permitty positions for permitty positions for permitty positions purposes; moral purposes, etc.

Of these associations for banking insurance, real-estate brokerage, the operating of railroads and money buning, require to be licensed under the general law of the United States. Companies organized to co-clust horse and dummy railways, and sales of land for burial purposes, however, have permission to incorporate under the laws of the State.

THE APPLICATION.

When three and not more than seven persons propose to form a corporation they must file with the Secretary of State a statement setting forth the objects of the association, the amount of its capital stock, the number of shares into which it is divided, the location of the principal office, and the duration of the corporation, which may not, however, exceed ninety-nine years; this statement must be signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the proposed incorporators. Thereupon the Secretary of State issues to such persons a license as commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of such corporation at set times and places. No two companies of the same name may be licensed.

The document must bear the following

Endorsement on the Back.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ! 44.

I, ——, a notary public in and for the said Cook county, and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on this thirtieth day of November, A. D 1881, personally appeared before me George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

---, Notary Public.

A descriptive endorsement will also be made as follows:

Corporation for Pecuniary Profit.

Statement of incorporation of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company. Location, Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois. Capital stock, \$500,000. Object, manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. Duration, eighty years.

The printed forms contain in addition to all these matters, which are essential, the following notes, which are important for the saving of time and trouble in the public office concerned, and to the incor-

The Constitution provides that all fees shall be paid in advance

Fee for filing statement and issuing license, \$2.50; fee for filing report of commissioners and issuing certificate, \$3.50.

Blanks furnished on application.

The Secretary of State replies to the application, if accompanied by the fee indicated, forwarding the required license.

Form of State License for Incorporating.

STATE OF ILLINOIS. -, Secretary of State. Department of State.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, it being proposed by the persons hereinafter named to form a corporation, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, the object and purposes of which corporation are set forth in a statement, duly signed and acknowledged according to law, and filed this day in the office of the Secretary of State.

-, Secretary of State of the State of Now, therefore, I. -Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby authorize, empower and license George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, the persons whose names are signed to the before-mentioned statement, as commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, such being the name of the proposed corporation, as contained in the statement, at such times and places as the said commissioners may determine.



In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

-. Secretary of State.

The incorporators, thus empowered, proceed with the work of incorporation, and having allotted the capital stock of the company, report as follows, on another printed form prepared for such occasions:

Form of Incorporator's Report.

-, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois:

The commissioners duly authorized to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, pursuant to license heretofore issued bearing date the sixth day of December, A. D. 1881, do hereby report that they opened books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company, and that the said stock was fully subscribed; that the following is a true copy of such subscription, viz. : We, the undersigned, hereby severally subscribe for the number of shares set opposite our respective names to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, and we severally agree to pay the said company, on each share, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

NAMES.	SHARES.	AMOUNT.
George C. Anderson	2,000	\$200,000
Rudolph S. Schenck	2,000	200,000
Jonathan Bigelow		
	5,000	\$500,000

That on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, at the offices of the company in Chicago, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., they

convened a meeting of the subscribers aforesaid, pursuant to notice required by law, which said notice was deposited in the post-office, properly addressed to each subscriber, ten days before the time fixed therefor, a copy of which said notice is as follows, to wit:

You are hereby notified that the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company has been fully subscribed, and that a meeting of the subscribers of such stock will be held at the offices of the company, 209 Wabash avenue, Chicago, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

GEORGE C. ANDERSON, RUDOLPH S. SCHENCK, Commissioners.

That said subscribers met at the time and place in said notice specified, and proceeded to elect directors, and that the following persons were duly elected for the term of one year, as follows: George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, Jonathan Bigelow.

Signed, GEORGE C. ANDERSON, RUDOLPH S. SCHENCK, Commissioners.

Notarial Endorsement.

The notarial endorsement is once more demanded to attest the regularity of the foregoing proceedings, and it is given on the back of the form last supplied, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,) is County of Cook.

On this twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county, in said State, George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, and made oath that the foregoing report by them subscribed is true in substance and in fact.

-. Notary Public.

Charter of an Organized Company.

The papers are then all returned to the Secretary of State, except the license to act as commissioners, and subsequently that officer informs the incorporators that the certificate of organization has been issued, the final fee of \$3.50 having been forwarded with the document last mentioned. The certificate, which places the company on a basis to commence business as a corporation, is an elegant compendium of all the papers that have theretofore been issued, tied with ribbon and bearing the great seal of State, comprising the following statement in due form, properly attested:

STATE OF ILLINOIS. -, Secretary of State. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, a statement, duly signed and acknowledged, has been

filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, for the organization of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, under and in accordance with the provisions of "an act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which statement is hereto attached;

And whereas, a license having been issued to George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, as commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company;

And whereas, the said commissioners having, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, filed in the office of the Secretary of State a report of their proceedings under the said license, a copy of which report is hereto attached;

-. Secretary of State of the State of Now, therefore, I. -Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said "Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company," is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this State.



In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State.

Done at the city of Springfield, this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

-. Secretary of State.

Charter to be Recorded.

It then only remains for the corporation to take their certificate, etc., to the office of the recorder, the fact of record being endorsed on the back of the completed issue, thus:

> Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company No. -State of Illinois, } ss. County of Cook, Recorded, January 20, 1882, at two P. M. Book --- of Corporations, Page -. Recorder.

What it Costs to Organize a Company.

The actual cost of the organization of the company is thus ascertained to be in fees to the office of the Secretary of State \$6.00, notarial fees, postage and forms about \$1. And when any doubt arises in the minds of corporators that cannot be removed by the perusal of the revised statutes touching corporations, a fee may be paid to counsel for advice.

After or during incorporation, any number of members may be added, by subscription for shares in capital stock or subsequent purchase, in accordance with the conditions of the certificate. The law does not recognize young men or women who have not attained their majority, but in practice it is well known that minors in many companies hold stock.

When the capital stock has all been subscribed, the commissioners, after at least ten days' personal notice, convene the subscribers at some specified time and place to elect as many directors or managers of such corporation as may be agreed upon. Each subscriber or stockholder, in person or by proxy, casts as many votes as he owns shares for as many persons as are to be elected managers or directors; or he may give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors or managers multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal; or distribute his votes on the same principle among as many candidates as he may choose; and no directors or managers can be elected in any other way.

Voting by Proxy.

Voting by proxy, referred to above, is where a stockholder gives a written authority to some other stockholder to vote for him at the election of managers, if not himself able to be present at the election. The following is the form for such authority:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Eben C. West, of Chicago, Ill., owner of one hundred shares in the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Roswell Jones, of the same place, and also a shareholder in the said company, an attorney and agent for me and in my name, place and stead to vote as my proxy at an election of directors of said company, to be holden at No. - Clark street, Chicago, December 7, A. D. 1882, according to the number of votes that I should be entitled to vote if then personally present, with power of substitution in case he cannot be present at the election.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Witness:

Completing the Organization of a Company.

ROBERT D. TWEED.

EBEN C. WEST. L. S.

After their election the board of managers or directors may be divided by such corporation into three classes, the first of whose term of office shall expire at the next annual election; that of the second-class at the second annual election, and that of the third-class at the third annual election, the vacancies being filled at each annual election at which they occur.

To complete the organization the commissioners file in the office of the Secretary of State a full report of their proceedings, as set forth above, with copies of the election notice sent to subscribers, the subscription list, and the list of the elected managers or directors, with the length of their respective terms of office; the whole sworn to by a majority or all of the commissioners. The Secretary of State then issues his certificate of the complete organization of the corporation under his hand and seal of State and records it in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the corporation is located. The organization is then ready for business, which it must commence within two years or forfeit its license.

Such a corporation may have a common seal, may sue and be sued, and possess such amounts of real estate as will enable it to carry on its business and dispose of it at will; but no other real estate acquired by the corporation in the way of business can be retained by it, but must be sold at auction, after due advertisement, for the benefit of the organization, at least once a year.

Officers of a Company.

The officers of such a corporation consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other official personages as may be determined by the board of directors or managers, who may also require the officers or agents of the organization to give proper bonds for the performance of their duties and make by-laws for the government and continuance in office of all connected with the corporation.

Shares of stock cannot be less than \$10, nor more than \$100 each. and are classed as personal property and transferable under certain restrictions and regulations. Correct accounts of all its business are required to be kept by each corporation, and these accounts are open to inspection by every stockholder in the organization, or his attorney, at reasonable hours.

Should any corporation perform or neglect any act in such a manner as to forfeit its license to organize, all its subscribers may personally be sued for the indebtedness of the defunct organization. provided that its company assets are not sufficient to cancel its obligations. Officers and directors are liable, personally, if they permit the debts of the corporation to exceed the amount of its capital stock.

Corporations for Social and Benevolent Purposes.

NY three or more persons, who are citizens of the United States, may apply to the Secretary of State in a manner similar to moneymaking corporations for license to organize for other purposes, filing with him a duly acknowledged statement in writing of the name and particular business or objects of such association, the number of its trustees, directors or managers, and the names of those officials selected to serve during the first year. The Secretary of State may then issue his certificate of the organization of such corporation, and when this certificate is duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county where the association is located, the incorporators may proceed to transact business. Such corporations may sue

and be sued; may make and enforce contracts in relation to their legitimate business; may have a common scal; may purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal estate for purposes of their respective organizations; make by-laws for their own government not inconsistent with general laws; may elect trustees, managers or directors to control the affairs and funds of the corporation; may borrow money for the purposes of the organizationand pledge its property for the payment thereof; may register the names of its officers in the county where it is located, and when its debts are paid may dissolve the corporation, distribute the property among its members, and register its dissolution papers in the county recorder's office.

Corporations for Religious Purposes.

NY church, congregation or society formed for the purpose of religious worship may be incorporated as follows: By electing or appointing, at any meeting of its members held for that purpose, two or more members as trustees, wardens and vestrymen, or other such officers with powers and duties equivalent to those of trustees, as shall be in accordance with the customs and usages of such congregation, church or society; may adopt a corporate name; and may make and file, by the chairman or secretary of such meeting, a sworn affidavit setting forth the details of the business transacted at such meeting, in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county where the said church, congregation or society is located. The church, congregation or society, thus incorporated, may adopt by-laws and regulations for the government of its own members, the election of its own officers, filling vacancies therein, removing trustees for immoral or other causes; may hold and control personal property, borrow money and pledge such property for its payment; may own and use land acquired by gift, devise or purchase, not exceeding ten acres; may build houses or other buildings, lay out burial grounds, etc., for the use of the church, congregation or society thus organized; may improve or repair or alter such buildings at will; may own camp-

meeting grounds, not exceeding forty acres, acquired by grant, devise or bequest, and fit them up for the comfort and convenience of worshipers, and may publish books, periodicals, tracts, etc.

The statutes prescribe numerous regulations and provisions, aside from the foregoing, for the control of incorporated associations, relative to compulsory payments of stock instalments and the transfer of stock; powers and rights after the expiration of charters; inspection of accounts; the liability of directors and officers for corporation debts; annual statements of acquired real estate; the penaltics for rendering false official reports; the legal powers of official meetings of directors or stockholders; the change of articles of association, name and place of business of the organization; the increase or decrease of capital stock and number of directors; the consolidation of associations; the holding of special meetings of stockholders, etc.

Special provisions are also made for action by attorneys of corporations; loans of money on real estate securities by foreign corporations; the building of elevated railways and conveyors; the formation of total abstinence societies; the licensing of homestead loan associations and the regulation thereof.



N INSTRUMENT in writing, by which lands and appurtenances thereon are conveyed from one person to another, signed, sealed, and properly witnessed, is termed a deed. A deed may be written or printed on parchment or paper, and must be executed by parties competent to contract.

The law provides that an acknowledgment of a deed can only be made before certain persons authorized to take the same; these including, in different States, justices of the peace, notaries, masters in chancery, judges and clerks of courts, mayors of cities, commissioners of deeds, etc. In some States one witness, in some two, and in some none are required.

To render a deed valid, there must be a realty to grant, and a sufficient consideration.

To enable a person legally to convey property to another, the following requisites are necessary: First, he or she must be of sane mind; second, of age; and third, the rightful owner of the property. The maker of the deed is called the grantor; the person or party to whom the deed is delivered, the grantee. The wife of the grantor, in the absence of any statute regulating the same, must execute the deed, or else, after the death of her husband, she will be entitled to a one-third interest in the property, as dower, during her life. A deed of a homestead not executed by the wife is void. Her acknowledgment of the deed must be of her own free will and accord, and the commissioner, or other officer, before whom the acknowledgment is taken, must certify to the fact that her consent was without compulsion.

Special care should be taken to have the deed properly acknowledged and witnessed, and the proper seal attached. The deed takes effect upon its delivery to the person authorized to receive it.

Any alterations or interlineations in the deed should be noted at the bottom of the instrument, and properly witnessed. After the acknowledgment of the deed, the parties may not make the slightest alteration. An alteration after the delivery, in favor of the grantee, vitiates the deed.

By a general warranty deed, the grantor agrees to warrant and defend the property conveyed against all persons whatsoever. A quit-claim deed releases what interest the grantor may have in the land, but does not warrant and defend against others.

Deeds, upon their delivery, should be recorded in the recorder's office without delay.

Warranty Deed, with Covenants.

THIS INDENTURE, made this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Henry Botsford, of Lee, county of Berkshire, State of Massachusetts, and Mary, his wife, of the first part, and Calvin Daggett, of the same place, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following-described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the town of Lee, in the county of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, And the said Henry Botsford and Mary Botsford, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Botsford and Mary Botsford, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above-bargained premises in the

quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of ABIAL KETCHUM.

HENRY BOTSFORD, -(SEAL)-MARY BOTSFORD. -(SEAL)-

[The foregoing should be acknowledged before a legally authorized officer. See "Acknowledgments."]

Quit-Claim Deed.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Oscar Joy, of Nashville, county of Davidson; State of Tennessee, party of the first part, and Lorenzo Fisher, of the same place, party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Eight Hundred Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following-described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in anywise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto sets his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Azro Hollis.

OSCAR JOY.

[The above should be duly acknowledged.]

Long Form Quit-Claim Deed---Homestead Waiver.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Park Converse, of Burlington, county of Des Moines, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and Elbridge Robinson, of the same place, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Four Thousand Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, plece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said Park Converse, party of the first part, hereby expressly waives, releases, and relinquishes unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said party of the first part, for himself and his heirs, executors, and administrators, does covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that he hath not made, done, committed, executed, or suffered, any act or acts, thing or things, whatsoever, whereby, or by means whereof, the above-mentioned and described premises, or any part or parcel thereof, now are, or any time hereafter, shall or may be impeached, charged, or incumbered, in any way or manner whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto sets his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of GERRY HOBBS.

PARK CONVERSE. L. S.

Acknowledgment Before a Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF IOWA.
County of Des Moines,
Ss.

I, Gerry Hobbs, a justice of the peace in and for the said county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Park Converse, who is personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of October,
A. D. 1872.

GERRY HOBBS,
Justice of the Peace.

L. S.



HE SIGNIFICATION of the word "extradition" is delivery out of, or up from, and has been adopted by various States and nations to express the return from one to the other of fugitives from justice, for punishment in the place where the crime was committed.

The constitution of the United States declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the cause."

Extradition between the several States is regulated by the laws of the United States, and between foreign States by treaties. Still, a foreign State sometimes extradites without a treaty, as was done by us in the case of a Cuban slave-trader, in 1863.

The surrender of fugitives from justice having been abused for private purposes, governors of States from which the fugitives fled, in addition to the usual papers, require an affidavit asserting that the application is made for the purpose of public justice, and not for private gain.

The usual papers are a duly certified copy of the indictment, and an affidavit showing that the criminal was within the State when the crime was committed, and fled therefrom after the crime to the State on which the demand is to be made. If there is not time to wait for an indictment, a duly certified copy of the complaint to the magistrate and his warrant are sent.

If the papers satisfy the governor, he issues a requisition on the other governor for the fugitive. A requisition is a request to have the criminal arrested and delivered to the person named in the requisition. With the requisition are sent copies of the indictment, or complaint, and the warrant.

If the governor is satisfied with the papers, he issues a warrant to an officer of his State to arrest the criminal and deliver him to the person named

issue the warrant, he may, in a proper case, be compelled to do so by a mandamus from the United States Circuit Court.

The proceedings in the case of foreign States are substantially similar.

The Secretary of State of each State, and of the United States, will furnish forms and instructions on application.

Treaties with other nations also specify the forms in which the extradition laws may be

in the requisition. If the governor refuses to i mutually enforced. In some countries extradition is more difficult, and the methods more complicated than in others.

> The following forms are those in substance, that regulate our inter-state system of returning criminals:

> Philip Maxwell has been robbed by a wellknown thief, at Hannah, Ga., and the robber has escaped to Wisconsin, beyond the jurisdiction of the State. Maxwell therefore goes before a magistrate, and makes the following affidavit:

Affidavit.

STATE OF GEORGIA, County of Harris, 88.

Philip Maxwell, of Hannah, Harris county, and State of Georgia, being duly sworn, says:

First-That Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," is a fugitive from justice from the State of Georgia, where he stands charged on oath with felony, committed in this State, viz. : With having, on the night of June 6. A. D. 1882, between the hours of eleven and twelve o clock, midnight, brutally assaulted the said Philip Maxwell, knocking him senseless with a wooden club believed to be three feet long and one and one half inches thick; and with having then and there robbed the said Philip Maxwell, while he lay unconscious, of a silver watch and gold chain, of the value of Fifty Dollars, and of money, in greenbacks, gold and silver coins, of the value of One Hundred and Forty-three Dollars and sixty-five cents, lawful currency of the United States; which said acts are by the law of the said State of Georgia a crime.

Second-That the said charge was made on or about the seventh day of June, A. D. 1882, by the said Philip Maxwell, testifying under oath before the Hannah Police court, in Harris county, Georgia, as to the facts above set forth, with such other details of the crime as he could remember.

Third-That the said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," has fled from the said State last aforesaid and has taken refuge in the State of Wisconsin, from the laws and justice of the State of Georgia.

AND DEPONENT PRAYS that the said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," may be arrested and held in custody by the proper authorities of the State of Wisconsin until the proper authorities of the said State of Georgia shall have sufficient time to require, in manner and form as the law directs, the body of said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," from the executive and authorities of the State of Wisconsin, and until the said executive of said last above-named State shall make his warrant for the surrender of the body of said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," to the end that he may be brought to the State of Georgia and dealt with as law and justice shall

And this deponent further says, upon his oath, that this affidavit is made in order that the ends of public justice may be served, and not from motives of private gain or malice.

PHILIP MAXWELL.

Sworn before me, this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1882, at Hannah, Harris county, Georgia.

JESSE SMITH.

Clerk of the Criminal Court of said County.

This affidavit, upon which the requisition of the governor of Georgia for the return of the criminal is based, having been taken by

a police or sheriff's officer to the governor of Wisconsin, the latter proceeds to issue the following warrant for the surrender of the criminal, if found within his State, to the authorities of the State of Georgia:

The Order for Surrender.

, governor of the State of Wisconsin, to the sheriffs of the county of Dane, and the sheriffs, constables and other peace-officers of the several counties in said State:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the governor of the State of Georgia, that Robert Thorsen (also well-known as "Big Bob"), late of Hannah, in said State, has been guilty of assault and robbery upon the highway upon the person of Philip Maxwell, of the same place, which said acts are made criminal by the laws of that State; and that he has fled from justice in that State, and has taken refuge in the State of Wisconsin; and that said governor of Georgia has, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded of me that I should cause the said Robert Thorsen to be arrested and delivered into the custody of --, sheriff of the county of Harris, in said State, who is duly authorized to receive him into his custody, and to convey him back to the said State of Georgia; and whereas the said representation and demand is accompanied by an affidavit taken before the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Harris in the said State of Georgia, whereby the said Robert Thorsen is charged with the said crime, which affidavit is certified by the said governor of Georgia to be duly authenticated: You are therefore required to arrest the said Robert Thorsen wherever he may be found within this State, and to deliver him into the custody of the said --, sheriff of said county of Harris, to be taken back to the said State from which he fled, pursuant to the said requisition.

PRIVY SEAL OF STATE.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State of Wisconsin, at the city of Madison, this sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

Governor.

Fugitives from Justice in Foreign Lands.

After the preliminary affidavit and order of surrender have been properly made out, as above designated, it is usual for some policeofficer, or other authorized person, to visit the country where the fugitive has taken refuge, and, with the aid of the United States minister to that government, secure the criminal and bring him back to the State where the crime was committed, for trial. The expenses are to be borne by the party who makes the requisition for his



MINOR is a person under twenty-one years of age, or, in some States, a maiden under eighteen years old. In England, and in many of the United States, sex makes no difference.

The legal term for a minor is "infant." The legal consequences of infancy are: First, inability to commit crime until of a certain age; secondly, inability to consent until a certain age; third, inability to make a contract of any kind except marriage; and, fourth, inability to sue or be sued, except by guardians.

Infants may own and hold all kinds of property.

Infants should have guardians of their persons and property.

The parents are the guardians of the person. Courts of probate appoint suitable persons for guardians of their property. At fourteen the infant may select his or her guardian of his or her property.

Infants whose parents are unfit to be guardians, or who suffer them to become a public charge, may have guardians of their persons appointed by some public officer.

The parties so chosen are called guardians, and the infants wards.

Thus the guardians of the person must supply the ward with necessaries and instruction, and the guardian of the property must preserve it, and cannot expend it or change it from real to personal property without the order of the court.

The laws relating to the rights and duties of guardians vary in different States, but in essential particulars resemble each other.

Petition to Have a Guardian Appointed, Made by a Friend.

To the Surrogate of the County of _____, State of _____:

To the County Court of the County of ______, State of ______:

The petition of William J. Erskine, of the city of Milwankee, Wis., respectfully shows that Moses Erskine is a resident of the county of Milwankee, and is a minor over fourteen years of age, and was fifteen years of age on the twelfth day of September last past. That he is entitled to certain property and estate, to wit, two building-lots at the northwest corner of Sholto and Schiller streets, in said city, and that to protect and preserve the legal rights of said infant it is necessary that some proper person should be duly appointed the guardian of his estate during his minority. Wherefore, your petitioner nominates, subject to the approbation of the (surrogate or county court of the county of ——), George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwankee, Wisconsin, merchant, to be such guardian, and prays his appointment accordingly, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM J. ERSKINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 1, 1882.

To the bottom of this petition the merchant may add:

I, George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., merchant, hereby consent to be appointed the guardian of the person and estate of the above named minor during his minority.

GEORGE V. NORCOTT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 1, 1882.

Form of Bond of Guardian.

Know All Men by These Presents, That we, George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwankee, Wis., merchant, and Samuel Finch, provision packer, of the same city, are held and firmly bound unto (either the State, or the probate or county judge, as the law declares), in the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said (State or judge), his executors, administrators, or assigns; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and heirs (and each of them), and our executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden George V. Norcott shall and will faithfully, in all things, discharge the duty of a guardian to the said minor, according to law, and render a true and just account of all the property and moneys received by him, and of the application thereof, and of his guardianship in all respects, to any court having cognizance thereof, when thereunto required, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivin presence of J. T. Brown, W. M. Smith.

GEORGE V. NORCOTT, -(SEAL)-SAMUEL FINCH. -(SEAL)-

The obligee of the bond is sometimes the State, and sometimes the indee





GUARANTY (sometimes spelled guarantee) is a written promise that a person will do as he has promised, or that on his default, the guarantor will pay all damages.

The person who guarantees the performance of another is called the guarantor. The person to whom the pledge is made is called the guarantee.

The liability, in such a case, first rests upon the person who is guaranteed by another; and, secondly, if the first person fails, the individual who gives the guaranty is held to the same extent as the other. The consideration for giving the pledge should be either named or expressed as "for value received."

The laws recognize guarantees of any contract that may be legally made, and aid in enforcing them.

The following forms will serve to show how they may be drawn, and some of their uses.

Form of Guaranty on the Back of a Note.

For value received, I hereby guarantee the payment of the within note.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 20, 1883.

JOHN HOOVER.

A Father's Guarantee of His Son's Fidelity as an Apprentice.

(Written on the back of the Contract of Apprenticeship.) In consideration of the performance of the agreements and covenants specified in the within indenture (or agreements) by Marcus Moran with my son, Allen Ellis, I do hereby bind myself to the said Marcus Moran for the true and faithful observation and performance of all matters and things by the said Allen Ellis agreed and covenanted therein, and that he shall well and truly serve the said Marcus Moran.

Witness my hand this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882.

PARKER ELLIS.

Guarantee for the Performance of a Contract for Labor.

For a good and valuable consideration by us received, we, the undersigned, do hereby guarantee a faithful compliance with the terms of the above (or within) agreement, upon the part of the said contractor, William Hawkins. Done at Kenosha, Kenosha county, and State of Wisconsin, this tenth day of December, A. D. 1882.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of RICHARD SLOAN, MARY ANN SLOAN.

ROBERT N. MORRIS,-(SEAL)-THOMAS WILMOT.-(SEAL)-



NSURANCE is a guarantee of protection against loss by fire, tempests, disease, death or other calamity common to all men, by individuals or corporations possessing large amounts of money, upon payment, by the insured, of a stipulated sum at set times agreed upon between the insurer and insured.

Insurance is classed under the heads of fire, marine, accident and life.

Fire insurance extends to stores, dwellings, barns, offices, out-buildings, manufactories and other structures, together with their contents. The more combustible the property is, or the more it is exposed to danger from neighboring buildings, etc., the greater the hazard and the larger the premium (a sum paid by the insured) will be.

Marine insurance includes the hulks, sails, rigging and fittings of vessels or steamers in

port or at sea, and the cargoes which are carried by them.

Accident insurance covers the casualties to which travelers by land or sea are commonly exposed without undue carelessness on their part; and if loss of limb or health results therefrom, the insurer agrees to pay a stipulated sum to the insured, proportionate to the premium paid.

Life insurance extends to all persons in good health, and is founded upon the established death-rate among such persons at all ages from youth to elderly manhood. The premium is regulated by the age of the insured at the time when the insurance is applied for, the prospect of long life, and the amount for which the policy is issued.

An insurance broker is the agent of an insurance company to effect insurance with the people upon their property, and cannot change

the restrictions of his company or the privileges allowed by it.

Insurance companies and agents are governed by the laws of the several States, so as to prevent frauds from being perpetrated upon the

insured. The insurance companies are also protected by State laws against frauds by the persons insured. The policy is the contract given by the insurer to the insured. The following is the general form of an insurance policy:

Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

हेिला क No. 102,567.

O,

Cash Capital \$2,000,000.

\$5,000.00.

-->≍THE ≍---

SEWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated 1864.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

In Consideration of Seventy Dollars, do insure Harry J. Weitzel against loss or damage by fire, to the amount of Five Thousand Dollars; \$3,000 on his two-story and basement brick dwelling house, situate No. 976 Ericcson street, Albany, N.Y.; \$1,000 on his brick barn in rear of above dwelling: \$1,000 on his household furniture, useful and ornamental, beds, bedding, linen, family wearing apparel, printed books and music, silver plate and plated ware, paintings, engravings, and their frames, at not exceeding their cost, plano, sewing-machine, fuel and family stores contained in above brick dwelling house and barn, for one year, to wit: from the twenty-third day of November, 1881, at 12 o'clock noon, to the twenty-third day of November, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon.

and family stores contained in above brick dwelling house and burn, for 12 o'clock noon, to the twenty-third day of November, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, to the twenty-third day of November, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, to the twenty-third day of November, 1882, at 12 o'clock this policy hereby warrants that any application, survey, planstatement or description, connected with procuring this insurance, or contained in, or referred to in this policy, is true, and shall be a part of this policy, that the assured has not overvalued the property herein described, nor omitted to state to this company any information material to the risk; and this company shall not be bound under this policy by any act of, or statement to, or by any agent or other person, which is not contained in this policy or in any written paper above mentioned.

It is also a part of this warranty that if the policy shall be continued by renewal, it shall be considered as continued under the original representations; and that any change in the risk, not made known to this company at the time it is so continued, shall render this policy yold.

3. Whay this policy will become wold—This policy shall become vold, unless consent in writing is endorsed by the company hereon, in each of the following instances, viz.: If the assured is not the sole and unconditional owner of the property; or the building herein described stand on ground not owned in fee simple by the assured; or if the interest of the assured in the property, whether as owner, trustee, consignee, factor, agent, mortgagee, lessee, or otherwise, is not truly stated in this policy; or if any change take place in the title interest location or possession of the property except in case of succession by reason of the death of the assured, whether yeale, transfer or conveyance, in whole or in part, or by legal process or by judicial decree, or the title or possession be now or hereafter become involved in litigation, or if this policy for low in part, or by legal process or by judicial decree, or th

restriction.

8. What this company is liable for — This company shall not be liable under this policy for loss or damage by fire in any of the following instances, viz.:

1. If caused directly or indirectly by means or in consequence of an invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion, or military power, or by order of any military or civil authority, or in consequence of any neglect or violation of any law or ordinance, or by the fraudulent act or procurement of the assured. violation of any law or ordinance, or by the fraudulent act or procurement of the assured.

2. If caused by lightning or explosion of any kind, unless fire ensues, and then for the loss by fire only.

3. If the building herein described or any part thereof fall, except the fall is the result of fire.

4. If caused by neglect of the assured to use all practicable means to save and protect the property at and after the fire, or when the property is endangered by a fire in neighboring premises.

5. For loss of accounts, bills, notes, deeds, manuscripts, evidences of debt or securities of property of any kind; or for loss by theft at or after the fire.

For any consequential or constructive loss or damage, beyond the actual damage by fire to the property, whether such loss or damage be occasioned by any ordinance or law regulating the construction or repair of buildings or otherwise.

damage by fire to the property, whether such loss or damage be occasioned by any ordinance or law regulating the construction or repair of buildings or otherwise.

4. What is not insured — This insurance does not cover any of the following named articles or goods, unless separately and specifically mentioned in writing in the policy, viz.: Money or building, drawings, models, patterns, tools, implements, paintings, sculpture, medals, casts, curiosities, jewels, watches, scientific apparatus, store furniture and fixtures, awnings, signs, yard fixtures; nor goods held on storage.

5. General privileges — I. Kerosene or refined petroleum oil of the legal standard may be used for lights only, lamps to be filled and trimmed by daylight and not within ten feet of artificial light.

2. Mechanics are allowed to make ordinary alterations and repairs to buildings not exceeding fifteen days in each year of this insurance, without notice to the company. Any extension of this privilege must be previously consented to in writing on this policy.

3. Plate-glass, frescoes and wall decorations are covered by insurance on the building; but if there shall be any other insurance on the building; this company shall be liable only for such proportion of the loss on said plateglass, frescoes and decorations as the amount hereby insurance shall be said glass, frescoes and decorations or not.

6. Cancellation of policy—I. If any broker or other person than the assured have procured this policy, or any renewal thereof, or any endorsement thereon, he shall be deemed to be the agent of the assured, and not of this company, in any transaction relating to this insurance, including the delivering of this policy, or any renewal thereof, or any endorsement thereon, he shall be deemed to be the agent of the assured, and not of this company, in any transaction relating to this insurance, including the delivering of the property may be determined by mutual agreement between the conthere case.

Agreement as to loss—The amount of sound value and of

reserving the usual short rates in the first case, and pro-rafa rates in the other case.

Agreement as to loss — The amount of sound value and of damage to the property may be determined by mutual agreement between the company and the assured: or failing to agree, the same shall then, at the written request of either party, be ascertained by an appraisal of each article of personal property, or by an estimate in detail of the building, by competent and impartial appraisers, one to be selected by each party, and the two so chosen shall first select an umpire to act with them in case of their disagrees to such unpire; and the award of any two, in writing, under oath, shall be binding and conclusive as to the amount of such loss or damage, but shall not decide as to the validity of the contract or any other question except the amount of such loss or damage. Each party shall pay their own appraiser and one-half the umpire's fee. It shall be optional with this company to take the whole unany part of the articles at their appraised value, and also to relate the unpit of the articles at their appraised value, and also to relate the whole the proof of the proofs herein required.

[Suggestions as to northing a statement relating to monagethers a mean with a suggestion of the proofs herein required.

[Suggestions as to particular statement relative to property here omitted.]

Any fraud or attempt at fraud, or any misrepresentation in any statement touching the loss, or any false swearing on the part of the assured or his agent, in any examination or in the proofs of loss or otherwise, shall cause a forfeiture of all claim on this company under this policy: and in such case, this company shall have the right at any time to require the same to be delivered up to be canceled.

[What the Company is not liable for and other conditions are here omitted.]

In Witness Whereof the Seward Insurance Company on its part, his caused these presents to be signed by its President or Vice-President, and attested by its Secretary, in the city of Hartford. But this policy shall not be valid unless countersigned by Hiram Hankins, agent of said Seward Insurance Company, at Albany, N. Y.

SMITH C. WATKINS, Secretary.

HENRY K. WILLIAMS, President.

La Free control

HIRAM HANKINS, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

That our readers may understand the condition of insurance upon life, we present herewith the questions asked of an applicant, and the form of life insurance policy.

Application for Assurance

To the Home Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn and New York.

The applicant is expected and required to answer all the following questions definitely and fully. Notice to applicant. It is desirable that the shower be written by the hand of the applicant; if written by the agent, it will be at the request of and as the amassesses of the applicant.

- 1. For whose benefit is the insurance to be effected?
- Witnes life to be insured?
- 2. Amount of accuration?
- How do you wish to pay the premium?
- When and where was the party to be insured born!
- 6. Is the party in good health, and free from any symptom of dis-2204
- e party whose life is to be insured married?
- 8. Has the party been vaccinated, or had the small-nex, or vario-
- 9. Are the habits of the party uniformly and strictly sober and
- 10. Has the party ever been addicted to the excessive or intem-10. Has the party ever been addicted to the excessive or intemperate use of any alcoholic stimulants or opium? Does the party use, habitually, intoxicating drinks as a beverage? Does the party practice any bad or victous habit that tends to the shortening of life? 11. What employments has the party been engaged in? Has the health of the party suffered thereby? Has the party been engaged or employed in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors? If
- so, in what way and when?
 - 12. Is the party new deaf, dumb, blind, or crippled in any way.
- 13. 15 the party now dear, dumb, blind, or crippled in any way.

 13. Has the party ever had any of the following diseases, or any symptoms thereof? (Here follows a long list of well-known, ordinary maladies.) If the party has had one or more of these diseases, please state particularly which.
- 14. Has the party had inflammatory rheumatism? If so, when and how often?
- 15. Has the party ever had disease of any vital organ? If so, what was it, and when?
- as it, and when:
 16. Is the party subject to dyspepsia, diarrhea, or vertigo?
 17. Has the party ever had an habitual cough? Has be ever spit
- 18. Has the party ever met with any severe personal injury? If
- 19. Has the party had, during the past ten years, any sickness or |

- disease? If we state the particulars of each and every such sickness or disease, and the name of each and every physician or physicians who prescribed or who were consulted?
- 29. Have the ancestors of the party generally reached old age? 21. Have the parents, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters of the arty been, or are any of them now afflicted with insanity, fits, cancer, drop-v. or chronic disease of brain, lungs, beart, kidneys, or liver? If so, state explicitly how many and who?
- 22. Are the parents of the party living?
 23. Are the parents of the party dead?
- 24. How many brothers has the party had? How many eisters? How many are living, and their names? At what ages? What is the state of their health respectively? How many have died, and their names? At what age? (If what disease did they die?
- 25. Has the party employed or consulted any physician for self or mily? Please answer this, Yes or no. If Yes, give name or
- names of each and every such physician, and residence.

 5. Name and residence of an intimate friend to whom the party refers as competent and authorized to answer such questions as may be asked by the company relating to him or her.
- 27. What amount is now assured on the life of the party, and in what company or companies?
- 29. Has application ever been made to this or any other company for insurance on the life of the party, which was not granted? If so,
- what company, when, and for what reason?
 29. Have you read the "Notice to Applicants" at the head of this page, and have you duly considered your answers to all the foregoing questions? Do they definitely express what you intend to say, and are you aware that any untrue, evasive or fraudulent answer to the above queries, or any suppression or misstatement of facts in these snewers in regard to the health, habits, or circumstances of the party, or of the family relations of the party, will vitiate the policy,
- and forfeit all payments thereon?
 [The party insured here affirms that he has truly answered the above, which affirmation is duly attested by a competent witness.]

The Life Insurance Policy.

The foregoing questions being answered to the satisfaction of the company, a policy is issued to the party insured in the following form:

ne. Ho. 316.725.

→ j- * - j- → ·→≍THE≍····

-ie-ale-X \$2,000.00.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Premium, \$80.00.

OF BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK,

Age, 49 Years.

In consideration of the representations and agreements contained in the application therefor, and of the payment of two-thirds of the amount premium of Eighty Dollars, and the interest on one-third of the said annual premium of Eighty Dollars, and the interest on one-third of the said annual premium owhich third is a loan secured by this policy, to be liquidated as hereinafter stated, by Edward G. Martell.

Boes asserte the life of Edward G. Martell, of Fleming, in the county of Cor., State of New Jersey, in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars for the term of life, with participation in profits. And the said Edward G. Martell to pay the sum assured tiess the balance of the year's premium, if any, and any indebtedness to the company on account of this contract, or for any loan made on said policy at its office in this city, to his wife. Mary Louise Martell, within sixty days after due notice and satisfactory proof of death, and interest, in accordance with the terms of this contract.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this policy, and the same is granted by this company, and accepted by the said Edward G. Martell upon these express conditions, that if the statements made by or for him, contained in the application bearing date the tenth day of January. 18st, upon the faith of which this policy is made (which statements he makes his own, and warrants to be full, correct and true, or any part thereof, shall be found untrue, incomplete or deceptive in any respect; or in case the said Edward G. Martell shall not actually pay the first premium as aforesaid, before the delivery of this policy, and while the first premium as aforesaid, before the delivery of this policy, and while the

said Edward G. Martell is in good health, or shall not pay, or cause to be paid to this company, at its office in the city of New York on or before the seventeenth day of January, at 12 o'clock, noon, in each and every year during the continuance of this policy, the said two-thirds of the annual premium of eighty dollars, to wit, the sum of fifty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, and annually in advance during the continuance of this policy, the interest on one-third of the annual premiums which may have loaned to the assured from year to year, or so much thereof as may remain unpald; or in case the said Edward G. Martell shall not pay, or cause to be paid, any note or notes which may be given to and received by said company, in part payment of any premium, on the day or days when the same shall become due.

Or in ease the said Edward G. Martell shall, without the written consent of this company, previously obtained, engage as mariner, engineer. fireman, conductor, agent, messenger, laborer or servant in any capacity, in service on any sea, sound, inlet, river, lake or railroad, or in the manufacture of any explosive substance, or of any article of which any explosive substance or shall enter upon or engage in any aerial voyage, or in any military or naval service whatsoever the militia not in actual service excepted:

Or in ease the said Edward G. Martell shall die in consequence of a due, or of the violation of law, then, and in every such case, the said company shall not be liable for the payment of the sum assured, or any part thereof, and this policy shall cease, and be null, void and of no effect.

(Provisions restricting the assured to moderation in living, avoiding hurtful business and non-payment of premiums, etc., are omitted.)

MARGINAL NOTE. Notice to the Holder of this Policy: No agent of this company is authorized or permitted to waive, after or change any of the conditions of this policy, or agree to any terms not herein distinctly stated, nor to collect or receive any premiums which may become due and payable under it, without producing and delivering to the insured a receipt for said premium, signed by the president or secretary of this company.



PERSON leasing real estate to another is termed a landlord; the person occupying such real estate is known as a tenant. The person making the lease is known in law as the lessor; the person to whom the lease is made, as the lessee. No particular form of wording a lease is necessary. It is important, however, that the lease state, in a plain, straightforward manner, the terms and conditions of the agreement, so that there may be no misunderstanding between the landlord and tenant.

It is essential that the lease state all the conditions, as additional verbal promises avail nothing in law. It is held, generally, that a written instrument contains the details, and states the bargain entire, as the contracting parties intended.

The tenant can sub-let a part, or all, of his premises, unless prohibited by the terms of his lease.

A lease by a married woman, even if it be upon her own property, at common law, is not valid; but, by recent statutes, she, in many States, may lease her own property and have full control of the same; neither can the husband effect a lease that will bind her after his death. His control over her property continues only so long as he lives.

Neither a guardian nor a minor can give a lease, extending beyond the ward's majority, which can be enforced by the lessee; yet the latter is bound unless the lease is annulled.

If no time is specified in a lease, it is generally held that the lessee can retain possession of the real estate for one year. Λ tenancy at will,

however, may be terminated in the eastern States by giving three months' notice in writing; in the middle and southern States, six months; and in the western States, one month; though recent statutes, in some States, have somewhat modified the above.

The lease that specifies a term of years without giving the definite number is without effect at the expiration of two years. A lease for three or more years, being acknowledged and recorded in the recorder's office, is an effectual bar to the secret or fraudulent conveyance of such leased property; and it further obviates the necessity of procuring witnesses to authenticate the validity of the lease.

Duplicate copies of a lease should always be made, and each party should retain a copy of the same.

A new lease to the same person invalidates an old one.

A lease on property that is mortgaged ceases to exist when the person holding such mortgage forecloses the same if it is prior to the lease.

A landlord, consenting to take a substitute, releases the first tenant.

Where there is nothing but a verbal agreement the tenancy is understood to commence at time of taking possession. When there is no time specified in the lease, tenancy is regarded as commencing at the time of delivering the writings.

If it is understood that the tenant is to pay the taxes on the property he occupies, such fact must be distinctly stated in the lease, as a verbal promise is of no effect.

Short Form of Lease for a House.

This Instrument, made the first day of May, 1872, witnesseth that Theodore Shonts, Ashville, County of Buncombe, State of North Carolina, hath rented from Tilgham Schnee, of Ashville, aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 46 Broadway, situated in said town of Ashville, for four years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Tilgham Schnee.

At the expiration of said above-mentioned term, the said Shonts

agrees to give the said Schnee peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and dellyered in presence of John Edminster, Notary Public.

THEODORE SHONTS,-(SEAL)-TILGHAM SCHNEE,-(SEAL)-

issue of Building-Rease for a Torm of Years, with a Communic set to fate-let.

The response made the fee top of the local services Even to be a local of country of Bernell, and was if European party of the fee of experience to the earlier lives, country and their party of the earlier lives, country and their party of the earlier lives.

We represent a first has made painty of the first paint, it translatementates of the first results of the made paint of the secretary paint. Somewhat the secretary paint and the secretary of th

The section and as least the earth is take each party of the emitted party from the fire day of \$fair 100% to the take mind they of \$fair 100% to the take mind they of \$fair 100% and the take the continue of the party and the party in pressure as least to the party of the fire party of the fire party of the fire party of the fire party to the fire party of the fire party to the first party to the f

And it is forther experienced and agreed, between the parties observed that so to Barries Is Magnard shall not the above mentioned that long the contemporary shall and exhibit any portion of the same to interes, mittered permission from said Hiram and the

for corresponding there, and extend to and be binding upon the force areasters and administrators of the parties to this leave.

the case to bother and water of the parties aforesaid.

HIRAM WILLOX, - (-EAL - BARTON D. MAYNARD, - (-EAL)-

Lease of Farm and Buildings Thereon.

This laterage me made this first day of March, 1973, between Mores Name of the town of Doyleston, State of Pennsylvania, of the first part and Abijah Hazelton, of the same place, of the second part.

WITHERETH, that the said Moses Waite, for and in consideration of the coverents bereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said Atopah Hazziton, his executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed: bath let, and by these presents doth what demise and let, unto the said Abijah Hazziton, his executors, administrators and assigns, all that part of of land situate in Doyleston aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the sain premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Hazelton, his executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of five years from the first day of April next following, at a vearly rent of Eight Hundred Dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi annually, as long as said buildings are in good to nantable condition.

And the said Hazelton, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, tall, and other fences (the said Moses Walte, his heirs, assigns and simulations to furnish all trader brick, the said other materials become for each principals.

that Execute further to ensure and agrees in apply in each land, it is farmer that manner, at manufer and respect accordingly, to come farm, and then become all the article mate in a instance-like flatter, and the testing restors among farmers in the heigenstational for most agrees to than the heigens and it a constant time, preventing it, but from national court heigens and it all fruit and other trees on the outpresses. That he will seek news with there and thereby seek twenty acres pency of another and, pumpling the same a make of some each strong of mate now it gives and inflicted it weeks.

It is further agreed, than if the east Hamelton shall full to perform the whose in any one of the anone-mentioned covenants, then and in that there the shall hisses Waite may becker this least term natical by groung three an other notice of the same, prive to the first of April of any year and may discreas any pair of the stock, goods or chartlels or their property in preservoir of sain Hamelton, for sufficient to compensate for the in a performance of the nature-written covenants. The same to be become, then and monator as to be paid to be determined by three arctivations chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this automatical to those one, and the two so chosen to select a tractic the fection of it sain artitization to be final.

In witness whereit, we have hereft set our hands and seals.

erects present of a Barry translater.

MOSES WAITE SEAL H ABUAH HAZELTUN. SEAL H

Landlord's Agreement.

This Charteries that I have let and rented, this first day of May, 1972, this Bennie Hollen, my house and lot, No. 18, North Front street in the city of Philadelphia. State of Pennsylvania, and its apportenances: he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Twelve Huntren Bollars, to be paid monthly in advance; rent to cease if destroyed to fire, or otherwise made untenantable.

JONAS WHEELOCK.

Tenant's Agreement.

THIS CERTIFIES that I have hired and taken from Jonas Wheelock, his house and lot. No. 18 North Front street, in the city of Philadelphia. State of Pennsylvania, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Twelve Hundred Dollars, to be paid monthly in advance: unless said house becomes untenantable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of Nay, 1872, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

DENNIS HOLDEN.

Notice to Quit.

To Chandler Peck,

Sir:—Pleake observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 14 Elm street, and now occupied by yourself, were rented to you, expired on the first day of May, 1873, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

NEWTON, MASS., May 4, 1873.

DENSLOW MOORE.

Tenant's Notice of Leaving.

Dear Sir:—The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 14 Elm street, I shall vacate on the first day of May, 1873. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this first day of February, 1873. To Denslow Moore, Esq.

CHANDLER PECK.



ETTERS OF CREDIT are written papers authorizing credit to the amount named to the persons bearing them.

Such a letter is usually given by a banker, merchant, or other responsible man, to a distant banker or wealthy friend. The person bearing it may leave an equivalent with the party giving it, as a deposit of money, bonds, mortgages or stocks; or no security may be required, as in the case of a son or other near relative, or of a very intimate friend. It must have the written signature of the person sending it, and be guarded in other ways, as are drafts, checks, etc. A copy of the letter, with a description of the person named, is also sent to the correspondent addressed, by mail, in order to make the recognition of the person to be credited the more certain.

The person presenting the letter of credit, having been fully identified by the party to whom it is sent, must comply freely with any conditions stated in the letter before receiving the money.

If the money to be received on the letter of credit is to be used in paying a debt owing by

the bearer of it to another party, the fact should be stated in the letter.

Should the letter not be accepted by the person to whom it is directed, the bearer of it should at once notify the writer of it, and state the ostensible reason for not honoring it.

A gentleman of means may obtain from another, in similar circumstances, a letter to a business house where the latter is well known and the former is not, reciting the financial ability of the applicant for credit, and guaranteeing the payment of any indebtedness incurred by him within a certain limit. The person of the strange gentleman must be so described in the letter that the business firm to whom it is addressed may readily recognize him as the person entitled to present it.

Or, if one gentleman has already incurred a debt, the letter of credit may guarantee the payment of the amount due within a specified time.

The gentleman who signs either letter is holden for the amount involved, provided the business house accepts the guarantee as soon as it is received.

Form of Letter of Credit.

14 Soho Square, Beaver Street, London, Eng., Dec. 4, 1882. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sirs:

I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. George W. Hopkins, of Belgrave Terrace, Newton street, London, C.W., who visits the United States for the purpose of investing in manufacturing property in the city or vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., and desires to open a credit with you of Ten Thousand Dollars during each of the months of May, June and July, of 1883. I hereby authorize you to honor his drafts to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the above-named sum, and charge the same to me.

The signature of Mr. Hopkins accompanies this.

Signature of GEORGE W. HOPKINS.

Mr. Brandenberg's Letter Sent by Mail.

14 Soho Square, Beaver Street, London, Eng., Dec. 4, 1882. Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.,

New York City, U. S. A.

We have to-day granted a letter of credit on your house (as per enclosed duplicate) to Mr. George W. Hopkins, for Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Hopkins is fifty-one years of age, six feet and one inch tall; has a dark complexion, with dark hair and eyes, and is slightly lame in his right foot.

Respectfully Yours,

MOSES BRANDENBERG.

A Guarantee Letter of Credit.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 3, 1882.

Mr. ROBERT FLEMING, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Asahel T. Cox, the bearer of this letter, is an extensive dealer in hardware, stoves and tinners' stock, at Baton Rouge, La., who is now about visiting your city for the first time, with a view of purchasing large additions to his stock of merchandise. We have reason to know the condition of his financial ability, his character for fair dealing and his promptness in meeting his liabilities. We, therefore, do not hesitate to guarantee the payment of any indebtedness that he may contract with your house not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars, on not less time than sixty days.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GEORGE PROBITY & CO.. 104 Breadalbane Street.

The Letter Sent by Mail.

104 Breadalbane street, New Orlkans, La., May 3, 1882. Mr. Robert Flening,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

We have to-day given a guarantee letter of credit upon you for Ten Thousand Dollars in merchandise, to be paid within sixty days after your receipt of this. The bearer of our letter of

credit is Mr. Asahel T. Cox, an acquaintance of long standing and a prosperous hardware merchant at Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Cox is twenty-nine years old, five feet four inches tall, with blue eyes, light hair, side whiskers of a darker shade, and has a hairmole on his left cheek. We commend him to your kind considera-

> Yours Very Respectfully, GEORGE PROBITY & CO.



LICENSE is a paper permitting a proper person, or persons, to sell certain merchandise, or transact other lawful and specific business with the public, within certain prescribed districts, on payment of a special tax or premium for such privilege.

Licenses may be issued, respectively, by national, State, county, or municipal governments, or by others in authority.

Licenses cover an indefinite number of objects, trades and professions, and are regulated by statutes and ordinances, providing restrictions and inflicting penalties for misrepresentations and other fraudulent practices.

Licenses are liable to be recalled, or annulled, by the parties who issue them, whether of a public or private nature, either by agreement at a particular date, or on account of some violation of good faith on the part of the licensed person.

A license may exist if only framed in words, without a writing, but in such a case it should only be uttered in the presence of competent witnesses.

The following are the forms of license, issued by the municipal authority, and are good general forms for use anywhere:

Form of Peddler's License.

By authority of the city of Buffalo, permission is hereby given to John Ryan to peddle green fruit, numbered 872, from the date hereof until the first day of May next, in said city, subject to the ordinances of said city in such cases made and provided, and to revocation by the Mayor at any time, at his discretion.

CITY SEAL.

Witness the hand of the Mayor of said city, and the corporate seal thereof, this twenty-second day of May, 1882.

H. H. CARTER, Mayor.

Attest: John Smith, City Clerk.

On the back of this license is printed the following:

To PEDDLERS:—Your attention is directed to the following section from the ordinance relating to peddlers:

SECTION 5.—Any person who shall exercise the vocation of peddler, by means of a wagon, cart or other vehicle, shall cause his name, together with the number of his license, to be painted on the outside of his vehicle, the letters and figures not less than one inch in length. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than Five Dollars, and not more than Fifty Dollars.

Licenses for other purposes, including taverns, saloons, etc., may be issued by the presidents and common councils of villages, supervisors of towns, or mayors and aldermen of cities, in States where such governments are permitted by the State and municipal laws, to license such business, within their limits.

Druggist's License from the Government to Retail Ardent Spirits.

\$25.00. Series of 1881. No. 2071654. United States stamp for special tax. Internal revenue.

Received from George T. Meriton the sum of Twenty- five Dollars, for special tax on the business of retail liquor dealer, to be carried on at Freeport, State of Pennsylvania, for the periods represented by the coupon or coupons hereto attached. Dated



at Philadelphia, 23 April, 1881.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

Collector 1st Dist., State of Pennsylvania.

Severe penalties are imposed for neglect or refusal to place and keep this stamp conspicuously in your establishment or place of business.

Form of License to Sell Tobacco and Cigars.

\$5.00. Series of 1882. No. 6521075. United States stamp for special tax. Internal revenue.

Received from Andrew R. Phillips, the sum of Five Dollars, for special tax on the business of retail tobacco dealer, to be carried on at Albany, State of New York, for the period represented by the coupon or coupons hereto attached. Dated at



Albany, N. Y., 6 June, 1882.

ARTHUR KELLEY,

Collector 3d Dist., State of New York.

Severe penalties are imposed for neglect or refusal to place and keep this stamp conspicuously in your establishment or place of business.



sion of personal property until the payment is made for services in respect to it.

A lien is lost by the voluntary surrender of the property to the owner or his agent.

There is no common law lien without possession. It is a right created by law in favor of the tavern-keepers, livery-men, pasturers, carriers and mechanics. It may be created by contract between the parties, as in a lease.

Whatever is affixed to land belongs to the owner of the land, except in a few cases. Hence, carpenters who built houses on the land of others had no lien. But as the principle is just, and the practice beneficial, States have, by law, given builders and persons who furnish material a lien on the land and building, if claimed within a limited time. Under this kind of mechanics' lien, no possession is required. The right to pay the charge and take the property is a right of redemption which is lost by a public sale of the property. The surplus, if any, is paid to the owner.

Liens by State law are generally foreclosed in a

court, upon a petition for that purpose. By its decree the property is sold and the proceeds divided according to the rights of the parties.

Liens may, in certain States, be enforced against vessels and wharves as well as buildings, for construction, alteration or repairs. In most States, while the same general principle is maintained, the modes of procedure vary.

A workman desiring the protection of the law for the security of his wages, may draw up a paper, addressed to the county clerk of the county where the work was done, filled up in a manner similar to the following form, setting forth all the circumstances of the work done, his bargain with the contractor, the failure to receive his pay and his fears that he will lose all if his lien is not made. This paper, sworn to before a justice or notary public, as true, is filed in the county clerk's office and becomes a cloud upon the building, which the owner is only too glad, frequently, to remove by paying the debt himself and taking it out of the contractor's bill. In either event the owner or contractor must pay the debt if it is an honest one.

Notice to the County Clerk.

To Philip Best, clerk of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York:

SIR: Please to take notice that I, James Van Horn, residing at No. 45 Conkling avenue, in the city of New York, in said county, have a claim against William Y. Heath, owner (or only contractor, as the case may be) of a new two-story brick dwelling-house, amounting to Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-two Dollars and forty cents, now due to me, and that the claim is made for and on account of brick furnished and labor done before the whole work on said building was completed, and which labor and materials were done and furnished within three months of the date of this notice; and that such work and brick were done and furnished in pursuance of a contract for twenty thousand serviceable brick and the mason work of putting up the outer walls of said new building, between the undersigned and the said William Y. Heath, which building is situated on lot --, in Wetsel's addition to the city of New York, on the west side of Salina avenue, and is known as No. 432 of said avenue. The following is a diagram of said premises. [Insert diagram.]

And that I have and claim a lien upon said dwelling-house and the appurtenances and lot on which the same stands, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to secure the payment of mechanics,

New York, December 1, 1882. JAMES VAN HORN.

James Van Horn, being duly sworn, says that he is the claimant mentioned in the foregoing notice of lien; that he has read the said notice, and knows the contents; and that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JAMES VAN HORN.

Sworn before me this first day of December, A. D. 1882. J. L. LESLIE, Police Justice.

The lien-laws of certain States provide that any person who shall either labor himself, or furnish laborers or materials for constructing, altering, or repairing any building, shall have a lien therefor upon such building and the specific lot or tract of land on which it is located; but a suit to enforce the payment of said claim must begin within six months from the time the last payment therefor is due. Landlords, also, may enforce a lien for arrears of rent, upon all crops of their tenants, whether growing or matured.



HE PERSON who proposes to visit a mining region with a view to prospecting. discovering, and extracting from the earth precious metals, should first study the geography of the country in which he expects to operate.

Second, he should read all available matter relating to the region and the subject of mining.

Third, he should, if possible, make the acquaintance of those who have traveled in that portion of the country, and thus avail himself of their experience.

Fourth, he should then proceed to a "School of Mines," one or more of which may usually be found in the immediate vicinity of all rich mining regions, and there spend a few days or weeks in receiving instruction from competent instructors as to the means by which rich ores may be known when found, methods of testing ores, processes of reduction, assaying, smelting, taking out of ore, and much other useful information which will be of service to the prospector.

Experience has shown that a company of

three, each provided with a mule or small horse, if this convenience can be afforded, make the number best calculated to prospect together, especially in the mountainous regions of America, the advantage of this number being that while one cares for baggage, mules, washing, cooking, etc., the others are free to engage in exploration.

Having found, outside of property owned by anybody else, evidence of mineral in such quantity and richness as to make it desirable to locate a claim, the miner will proceed to stake off the amount of land to which he is entitled by law, on each side of the nearest place where he intends to sink an opening into the earth in search of ore.

The law of most of the mining regions in the Rocky Mountains permits the miner to claim 750 feet in each direction from the discovery shaft in the line that the vein of ore is supposed to run, and 150 feet on each side, so that when the claim is staked off it will be in shape as follows:

Prespecting Miner's Claim.

_	1,500 PEET LONG.	
300 fret wide.	Discovery O Shaft.	300 feet wide.
0	1,300 FEET LONG.	

The law of different mining localities is liable to change, however, so that it may be necessary for the miner to provide himself with the various pocket manuals containing the law of his locality in order to know how much land he is actually entitled to claim, as the law frequently differs in different portions of a State.

A prospector, holding a discovery claim, is allowed sixty days in which to sink his discovery shaft the distance of ten feet. At the place where the discovery of a vein has been made, it is customary to post a notice in substance as follows:

Coming-Day Lode.

The undersigned claim sixty days to sink discovery shaft and three months to record on this vein.

May 6, 1980. FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, Disc

FRANKLIN ALLEN, | WALTER B. SMITH, | Discoverers, JOHN JOHNSON, | This notice is not a necessity, but simply a warning to other prospectors that the vein is to be claimed. The sixty days begin when the vein is discovered, and cannot be extended beyond that number.

Having sunk his discovery shaft to a depth of ten feet, the miner should, if possible, procure the services of a surveyor, who will make a competent and lawful survey. But even without a surveyor the claim, if definitely marked off by stakes driven into the ground, or supported by a pile of stone around each, will be sufficiently well defined to enable a record to be made of the same.

Having sunk a discovery shaft, and having an accurate description by a surveyor or otherwise, the next step is to have a record made of the same in the recorder's office of that county as follows:

Certificate of Mining Location.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson, of the county of Clear Creek, State of Colorado, claim by right of discovery and location fifteen hundred feet linear and horizontal measurement, on the Coming Day lode, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, variations and angles; together with one hundred and fifty feet in width on each side of the

middle of said vein at the surface; and all veins, lodes, ledges, deposits and surface ground within the lines of said claim; seven hundred and fifty feet on said lode, running east fifteen degrees north from the center of the discovery shaft, and seven hundred and fifty feet running west fifteen degrees south from said center of discovery shaft.

Said claim is on the eastern slope of Democrat mountain, in Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creek, State of Colorado, and is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, from which deep shaft on Famine lode bears west three degrees, south 180 feet, and chiseled on prominent ledge of rock, bears east twenty degrees, north 290 feet, and running thence west fifteen degrees, north 750 feet to east center stake, thence same course 750 feet to corner No. 2; thence (etc., going all around the claim in the same manner). Discovery shaft bears west forty-nine degrees, north 100 feet from corner No. 1 of survey lot No. 777.

Said lode was discovered on the 6th day of May, 1882. Date of location, July 15, 1882. Date of this certificate, August 6, 1882.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON.

Attest: FRANCIS FRENCH.

Annual Labor to Hold a Claim.

The law makes it necessary that at least Five Hundred Dollars' worth of labor shall be performed upon the claim before a patent will be granted by the government to the person who may desire to buy the land, and of this labor at least One Hundred Dollars' worth shall be done each year in order to hold the claim.

Where annual labor is performed for the purpose of holding a claim, affidavit must be made of that fact before a legally constituted authority, as shown in the following:

Form of Affidavit of Labor Performed.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of Clear Creek,

Before me, the subscriber, personally appeared Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, and John Johnson, who, being duly sworn, say that at least one hundred dollars' worth of labor or improvement was done or made upon the Coming-Day lode, situate on Democrat mountain, in the Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creck, State of Colorado. Said expenditure was made by or at the expense of Frederick Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson, principal owners of said claim, for the purpose of holding said claim for the annual period expiring on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1881.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of May, A.D. 1881.

JAPHETH E. COX, Notary Public.

In order to keep a claim good as against others entering upon the land, the discoverers, their heirs or assigns, must perform One Hundred Dollars' worth of work upon the mine each year. If one or more of the co-owners neglect or refuse to contribute their portion of the annual assessment, they thereby forfeit their ownership, which notice of forfeiture will be published in the nearest newspaper thirteen successive weeks, and will read as follows:

Notice of Forfeiture of Claim.

GEORGETOWN, Col., May 6, 1882.

To John Johnson.

You are hereby notified that we have, during the year just past, ending this day, expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Coming-Day lode, situate

upon Democrat mountain, in the Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, of which the location certificate is found on record in book 35, page 301, in the office of the recorder of said county, in order to hold said claim under the provisions of sections 2,324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the amendments thereto approved January 22, 1880, concerning annual labor upon mining claims, being the amount required to hold said lode for the period ending on May 6, A. D. 1882. And if, within ninety days from the service of this notice (or, within ninety days after this notice by publication) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in the claim will become the property of the subscribers by the terms of said section.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH.

The forfeiture notice being personally served upon the delinquent co-owner, and he paying no attention to the same, the forfeiture is considered complete at the expiration of ninety days from the time the notice was served.

In the meantime Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith having hired Granville Smith and Philip H. Cooper to perform the assessment work, and, neglecting to pay them for their services, said workmen file a lien against the Coming-Day mining claim, which reads as follows, Twenty-five Dollars being the lowest amount for which a lien can be allowed, which claim must be made within six months from the time the labor was performed.

Notice of Miners' Lien for Labor.

GRIFFITH MINING DISTRICT, Clear Creek County, Colorado, September 6, 1882.

To Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson:

You are indebted to us in the sum of One Hundred Dollars for work done by us, under a contract with you on the Coming-Day mining claim, recently worked by you, on Democrat mountain, in this mining district, in said county, for which sum we claim a lien on said mining claim.

GRANVILLE SMITH, PHILIP H. COOPER.

STATE OF COLORADO, Clear Creek County,

Granville Smith and Philip H. Cooper, being this day sworn by me, deposed and said that the sum of money mentioned in the foregoing statement is justly due to them from said Frederick Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson.

NOTARIAL SEAL.
September 6, 1882.

PETER BEASLEY, Notary Public.

muer 0, 1002.

How to Secure a Mine From Government.

The foregoing claim for miners' lien having been paid, and the owners being desirous of securing absolute ownership of the land and mine from government, now observe the following directions from the United States statutes relating to mining and mining claims.

Section 3,835.—Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposed, who has, or have, compiled with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compiliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States Surveyor-General, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The register of the land office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper

to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States Surveyor-General thatFive-Hundred Bollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication, the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous piace on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim thy other parties shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of Five Bollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists: and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this chapter: Provided, that where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or within the land district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit, sought to be patented is located, the application for such patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent and the affida

Afterward for a time the owners lease the mine, the following being the form of paper drawn for that purpose:

Form of Lease of a Mine.

THIS INDEXTURE, made this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, between Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith, of the county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, lessors, and Nestor P. Robbins, of the same place, lessee;

WITNESSETH, that the said lessors, for and in consideration of the rents, royalties, covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, reserved and contained, and by the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, do lease and convey to said lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the right of entering in upon the following lands, situated (here insert the description of the mining claim, as set forth in the precious form of "Certificate of Mining Location,") for the purpose of searching for mineral and fossil substances, and of conducting mining and quarrying to any extent that he may deem advisable; for the term of two years from the first day of July, A. D. 1883, (but not to hold possession of any part of said lands for any other purpose whateoever), paying for the site of buildings (or designate any specific works or machinery) necessary thereto, a reasonable rent.

And the said lessee hereby agrees that he, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, will pay or cause to be paid to the said lessors, their heirs or assigns, as follows: Two Thousand Dollars semi-annually, on each first day of January and July of each year during the continuance of this lease, at the First National Bank of Denver, at the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado.

And the said lessee covenants that no damage shall be done to or upon said lands and premises, other than may be necessary in conducting his said mining and quarrying operations.

And the lessors and the lessee, each for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant and agree, and this indenture is made with this express proviso, that if no mineral or fossil substance be mined or quarried, as now contemplated by said parties, within the period of one year from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1883, then these presents, and everything contained herein, shall cease and be forever null and void.

In witness whereof the lessors and lessee have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Executed in presence of FRANKLIN ALLEN, -(SEAL)—ence of WALTER B. SMITH, -(SEAL)—NESTOR P. ROBBINS. -(SEAL)—

These parties also arrange with Peter Conant and Simon D. Thompsou to prospect for them, making with them the following agreement:

Form of Agreement for Prospecting.

In consideration of provisions advanced to us by Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith, and of their agreement to supply us from time to time, as we may reasonably demand them, with tools, food and mining outfit generally, and the sum of One Hundred Dollars in hand paid, we agree to prospect for lodes and deposits in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, and to locate all discoveries which we may consider worth the expenditure, and record the same in the joint names of said outfitters and ourselves, and in our names only as equal owners. Our time and labor shall stand against money, provisions, etc., as aforesaid. All expenses of survey and record shall be paid by the outfitters, and we agree to make no debts on account of this agreement. Work done on claim after record and before the expiration of this contract, shall be considered as done under this contract, and no charge for labor or time shall be made for the same. This contract shall stand good during the whole of the summer and fall of 1883, and during all that period we will not work or prospect on our own account, or for parties other than said PETER CONANT. ontfillers

Dated, Boulder, Col., July 1, 1883. We agree to the terms above stated. SIMON D. THOMPSON.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH.

In the prospecting tour Conant and Thompson find an abandoned mining claim which they are satisfied from indications can be made profitable to work. Learning that assessments have not been kept up on the same, and that they are free to relocate this claim, they proceed to take possession in the following form:

Form for Relocating a Mine.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, Peter Conant and Simon D. Thompson, of the town of Boulder, in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, claim, by right of relocation, fifteen hundred feet, linear and horizontal measurement, on the Tennessee lode, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, variations and angles; together with seventy-five feet in width on each side of the middle of said vein at the surface; and all veins, lodes, ledges and surface-ground within the lines of said claim; seven hundred and fifty feet on said lode running west, ten degrees north from the center of the discovery shaft, and seven hundred and fifty feet running east, ten degrees south from said center of discovery shaft; said discovery shaft being situate upon said lode, within the lines of said claim, in Merton mining district, county of Boulder, State of Colorado; said claim being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, there follow the description in the original location); being the same lode originally located on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1880, in book R, page 106, in the office of the recorder of said county:-this further certificate of location being made without waiver of any previous rights, but to correct any error in prior location or record, to secure all abandoned overlapping claims, and to secure all the benefits of section 1823 of the general laws of Colorado. Date of relocation, December 10, A. D. 1883. Date of certificate, December 11, A. D. 1883.

Attest: G. W. FLINT.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, PETER CONANT, SIMON D. THOMPSON.

The claim which has been relocated, the new owners conclude to sell, and in doing so execute only a quit-claim deed. This differs very little in any essential point from common quit-claim deeds, (see "Deeds," on a previous page), in form. The description of the property is worded minutely, so that its location and dimensions are clearly defined.

Description of Quit-Claim Deed.

"Situate in Merton mining district, in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, to wit: The Brilliant mining claim, on the Tennessee lode, known as survey 888, being fifteen hundred feet in length and three hundred feet in width, together with all and singular the lodes and veins within the lines of said claim, and the dips, spurs, mines, minerals, easements, mining fixtures, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto in anywise pertaining."

This must be acknowledged before a proper officer, like other

Allen and Smith being satisfied with their original claim, and the term for which it was leased having expired, propose to work it yet more vigorously, and to that end, with a view to getting more capital, they organize a stock company, the articles and forms of incorporation of which are shown in the following:

Articles incorporating a Company for Mining.

WHEREAS Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and Granville Smith, of the county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, have associated themselves together for purposes of incorporation under the General Incorporation Acts of the State of Colorado, they do therefore make, sign and acknowledge these duplicate certificates in writing, which, when filed, shall constitute the articles of incorporation of the "Coming-Day Mining Company."

Article I.—The name of said company shall be the "Coming-Day Mining Company."

Article II.—The objects for which said company is created, are to acquire and operate mines of silver-bearing ore, in said county of Clear Creek, and to do all things incident to the general object of mining.

Article III.—The term of existence of said company shall be fifteen years.

Article IV.—The capital stock of said company shall be Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

Article V.—The number of directors of said company shall be three, and the names of those who shall manage the affairs of the company for the first year of its existence are Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, and Granville Smith.

Article VI.—The principal office of said company shall be kept at Idaho Springs, in said county; and the principal business of said

company shall be carried on in said county of Clear Creek; but a part of the business may be transacted in the county of Arapahoe, at the city of Denver, in this State.

Article VII.—The stock of said company shall be non-assessable.

Article VIII.—The directors shall have power to make such prudential by-laws as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of the company, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, for the purpose of carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of said company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this first day of January, A. D. 1883.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, -(SEAL)-WALTER B. SMITH, -(SEAL)-GRANVILLE SMITH. -(SEAL)-

STATE OF COLORADO, County of Clear Creek, See.

I, Nicholas Welch, a notary public in and for said county, do hereby certify that Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and Granville Smith, who are personally known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the within duplicate articles, appeared before me this day and personally acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their free and voluntary act and deed. Witness my hand and notarial seal this first day of January, A. D. 1883.

NICHOLAS WELCH, Notary Public.

These articles of agreement are made in duplicate copies. One is filed with the recorder, or register of deeds, of the county where the company is formed. In the above case, as part of the business of the company is to be done at Denver, a copy of the articles of association must be filed with the recorder of Arapahoe county; and another copy is filed with the Secretary of State. This last copy is not called a duplicate, but is known as the *original* of the document. The Secretary of State issues a certified copy of the articles, thus giving them his official approval.

The number of directors in such a company—sometimes they are called trustees—must not exceed nine, nor be less than three.

Facts Which Miners Should Understand.

Right of Way.—Miners have the right of way across any claim when

Limbility of Stockholders.—Stockholders are liable only for debt to the amount of unpaid stock held by them.

Number to Form Company.—Any three or more persons can form a company for tunnel, ditch or mining purposes.

Alkaline Waters.—A few drops of lemon juice will remove the alkali from water, which otherwise is hurtful for miners to drink.

Cantion.—Miners in high altitudes should be protected with warm woolen garments, extra clothing in case of sudden changes, and material to keep themselves dry.

Sizes in Feet.—Forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty square feet equal one acre of land. A square, 208 71-100 feet in length and width contains one acre.

Water Rights.—Water may be brought across any claim, road, ditch or other mining improvement, provided it is so guarded that it does not interfere with the prior rights of another.

Annual Assessment of Placer Claims.—The law requires that :012 worth of work shall be done each year on a placer claim of 20 acres or under, and \$100 worth on a 160 acre tract, in order to hold it.

Amount of Land in Placer Claims.—In locating a placer (that is surface, or loose dirt) claim, the amount of land is limited to 20 acres to one person. An association of eight persons may locate 160 acres.

Things that Seldom Happen.—That a miner given to strong drink ever goes back rich to his old home; that a miner that gambles ever saves any money; that a miner that attempts to get rich by dishonesty ever permanently prospers. Cooking.—Boiling provisions in the high altitudes requires thrice the time that it does in the lower regions.

Duration of Charter.—The term of existence of a mining tunnel, ditch or mining company cannot exceed twenty years.

Cannot Mine Under Another.—No miner has a right to mine under the improvements of another, except by legal permission.

Test for Copper.—Immerse ore in hot vinegar; remove and expose to the air. If green or blue appears on its surface, it contains copper.

Must be a Citizen. — To secure claims from government the miner must be a citizen of the United States, or have legally declared his intention to become such.

Where Law is Found.—A copy of the laws relating to mining in each district will be found at the office of the county clerk in the district where the mine is located.

Penalty for False Weights.—Any person using scales that improperly weigh gold dust or other commodity for others is subject to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment for six months.

Penalty for Destroying Claim Marks.—Any person who shall destroy or remove location stakes, except on abandoned property, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment.

Penalty for Taking Another's Claim.—The person jumping a claim owned by another, and gaining the same by threats or violence, shall be liable to a fine of \$250 and imprisonment in the county jail six months.

Amount of Land for Mill Sites.—The United States law allows five acres to be taken as a claim for a mill site, but the site must not be upon known mineral lands. Sometimes the district regulations restrict the amount to much less dimensions.

Test for Silver.—To a quantity of ore add one-third the quantity of salt. Reduce to a powder, and bake in a clay-pipe bowl. Cool and add a little water, heat again and stir. Insert a piece of bright copper, and it will become coated if any silver is present.

Penalty for Miorepresenting.—Any person engaged in milling, sampling, reducing, shipping or purchasing ores, who shall knowingly change the true value of the same, whereby the owner of such ore shall not obtain its true value, shall be liable to a fine of \$1550 and one year's imprisonment.

Principal Points in Locating a Claim.—When locating a claim the certificate of such location should contain the name of the lode, name of the locators, date of location, description such as will clearly identify the claim, and the requisite amount of land, not to exceed the amount allowed by the district rules of the locality.

Testing for Gold.—In certain kinds of quartz gold is readily distinguished. In others, though present, it cannot be seen. Of the numerous ways of discovering it, scientific and otherwise, one of the simplest is to grind the ore fine, place in a cup, and add water. Stir well, and pour off the top water. Add more ore and repeat. In time, gold, if there be any, will appear. A further test is to add a little mercury to the sediment, and heat in an iron spoon. The mercury evaporates, and gold, if there is any, appears. If still unsatisfied, add a small quantity of lead to the metal left in the spoon and melt together. Place the compound in nitric acid, and the gold, undissolved, will show itself when rubbed with a polished instrument.

Walmes and Weights of Gold and Silver.—A pound of silver is worth about \$13.11. A pound of gold is worth \$249.04. Gold is almost twice as heavy as silver, as shown in the fact that a cubic foot of gold weighs 1.203, while a cubic foot of silver weighs 625 pounds. A ton of gold is worth \$90.2789, and a ton of silver is worth \$37.704. When the teamster has a load of pure gold which weighs 3.985 pounds avoirdupols, he has \$1,000,000; but while one team could draw this, it would require over thirty teams to draw the same value in silver, allowing nearly two tons to the team, as it takes 58,929 pounds of silver to make \$1,000,000. Since 1753 California has produced up to June 30, 1881, \$709,824,000 of gold, and Sevada, in the same length of time, yielded \$77,435,000 in silver. Among the people in the United States there are about \$470,000,000 of gold in circulation and \$181,000,000 of silver, making about \$12 in specie to each man, woman and child in the country. The largest nugget of gold on record was found in the Baliarat Diggings, Victoria, Australia, in 1858. It weighed 2,167 ounces, and was sold for \$41,590. Silver bullion fluctuates in value. At the present writing, in 1893, it is worth \$1.09, per ounce. Gold bullion has remained at the same value for many years, being worth \$20.67 per ounce.

Pennity for Putting Foreign Ore in a Ctaim. — "Salting" a claim, that is, taking ore from another mine and placing it in the one that is to be sold, thereby deceiving the purchaser, is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and confinement in the State prison fourteen years.

Gold Naggeda Found in Montana.—A sugget of gold found on the ciaim of Detrick & Brother, in Rucker Gulch, sold for \$1.200. One found in Nelson Gulch, in 1895, brought \$2.073; and another taken out of Snowshoe Gulch, in 1895, weighed fourteen pounds and ten ounces troy, and sold for \$3.200.

Penalty for False Count.—The superintendent, manager or owner of a quarts-mill, mill-furnace or cupel, engaged in extracting ore, who shall neglect or refuse to account for and pay to the owner of the quartz or mineral all sums which shall be due, except such as may be retained for services, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Number of Feet that Make Aerea.—A claim 2.640 by 2.640 feet contains 100 acres. A claim 1.320 by 1.320 feet contains 40 acres. A claim 533% by 953% feet contains 20 acres. A claim 800 by 1.080 feet contains 20 acres. A claim 630 by 600 feet contains 30 acres. A claim 630 by 600 feet contains 30 acres. A claim 630 by 600 feet contains 50 acres. A claim 630 by 600 feet contains 50 acres. A claim 650 by 500 feet contains 573-100 acres. A claim 650 by 500 feet contains 573-100 acres.

Camp Outfit.—Pomeroy's "Mining Manual" gives the following as a suitable camp outfit for three persons: One tent, two or more woolen blankets each; one rubber blanket each; two pairs of rubber boots with high tops, for wading streams: one folding camp-table: three folding campstools: one iron frying pan. one bake-oven: one granite coffee-pot; six granite plates: six granite plates: six granite plates: six granite capts: two granite kettles; one granite bucket; six tin spoons - three large and three small-, three knives and three forks: one butcher-knife: one coffee smill: needles, thread and buttons; can-opener, cork-screw, fishing-books and lines: one field-glam, for examining inaccessible mountain formations—one pocket-lens: one pocket-compass; one tapeline; one axe: two prospecting-picks; one drilling-hammer, and sledge; two long-handled shovels: one driller's spoon; three drills of Jessop's steel, one eighteen inches, one twenty-six inches, and one thirty-six inches long; five pounds giant powder: one box of caps and secessary fese; one blow-pipe, soda, candles, charcoal, coffee, tea, sugar, flour, corn meal, onlons, bacon or ham, dried apples, dried beef, pepper, sult, condensed milk, beans, dried pess, crackers, cheese, soap, molasses, baking-powder, all the canned goods that may be suited to the liking of the prospectors, the necessary means of protecting life from danger, and an equipment for testing ores.



HE LAW defines a mortgage as a conveyance of property, personal or real, given to secure the payment of a debt, or as a guaranty for the performance of some special duty. As soon as the debt is paid, or the duty is performed, the mortgage is void and of no value.

The meaning of the word mortgage is a "dead pledge," because the property pledged becomes lost or dead to the person who executed the mortgage if he fails to fulfill the conditions necessary to prevent such loss.

The party who mortgages his property is called the mortgagor, and the person to whom the mortgage is given is the mortgagee.

Where real estate is mortgaged, unless otherwise provided, the mortgagor retains possession of the property, and receives its rents and other profits, paying all taxes, insurance, repairs and liens upon it.

In case real estate is pledged, the mortgage must be properly acknowledged, like a deed, before a notary public or other legal officer. See "Acknowledgments," on a previous page.

Personal property may pass into possession of the mortgagee, if such is the contract, or the mortgagor may continue to hold and use it, if it is so agreed.

Mortgages must be in writing, contain a redemption clause, be signed and sealed by the mortgagor, properly witnessed, and recorded in the office of the county clerk or of the register of deeds, as State laws may require.

The times of payment of the interest and of the principal sum must be distinctly stated in the mortgage, and the property carefully described, with its location.

A mortgage may contain a clause permitting the sale of the property, if forfeited, without a decree of the court, or otherwise, as the several State laws determine, or by agreement of the parties.

A mortgage may be drawn so that a single failure to pay the interest at the stated time may render due the whole sum, principal and interest, and permit the mortgagee to sell the property upon taking the necessary legal steps, long before the date of its maturity.

The foreclosure of a mortgage is a legal declaration that the property has been forfeited and must be sold.

A mortgage may be assigned by the mortgagee to some other person for a valuable consideration.

If a mortgage is given to secure the payment of a certain note, the note must be transferred to the party to whom the mortgage is assigned.

When forfeited property is sold upon a mortgage, should it bring more money than is necessary to pay the debt, interest, costs and charges, the surplus funds must be paid to the mortgagor or his representatives.

Form of a Note Secured by Mortgage.

\$10,000. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., February 4, 1881.

For value received, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1884, I promise to pay to Robert Fairchild, or his order, at the First National Bank, in Champaign, in the State of Illinois, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), with interest at eight per cent. per annum, said interest to be paid without grace semi-annually, to wit: On the fourth day of August, 1881, the fourth day of February, 1882, the fourth day of August, 1882, the fourth day of February, 1883, the fourth day of August, 1883, and the fourth day of February, 1884, in accordance with the requirements of six coupon notes, bearing even date herewith, for Four Hundred Dollars (\$400) each, payable respectively upon the days above named, at such place in the city of Champaign, in the State of Illinois, as he, his executors, administrators or assigns may appoint in writing, and in default of such appointment, then at the First National Bank, in said city of Champaign, with interest upon each coupon note after due until paid, at eight per cent. per annum

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Caution to Persons Loaning Money.

Before Mr. Fairchild gives the money to Mr. Harrison, as specified in the above note, he should require that an abstract of title to the land be made from the records, at the recorder's office, of the property upon which it is proposed to place a mortgage. This abstract, which is made by a person duly authorized to make the same at the county seat, should show, and it will if lawfully made, whether there is an incumbrance, such as a deed, previous mortgage, or tax lien, upon the property or not.

If Harrison has borrowed money heretofore, and given a previous mortgage to any one, then the person who holds the first mortgage will have the first claim in case the property mortgaged by Harrison has to be sold.

Should the property when sold bring only enough to pay the first mortgage, then Fairchild would have no security whatever. Should it bring more than is required to pay the first claim, then the surplus will go to Fairchild, if his is the second mortgage; and should there be more than enough to pay a first and second mortgage, the surplus will go toward the payment of a third mortgage if there be such upon the property.

The person loaning an amount of money which it is desired to have

absolutely secured by mortgage, should first ascertain from the county records, through an absolutely responsible person, that the property is perfectly free from incumbrance. Second, he should, as soon as he gets the mortgage, have it recorded. This applies equally to all mortgages, whether upon real estate or personal property.

The following shows the mortgage taken by Fairchild from Harrison, upon property which is found to be, upon investigation, absolutely free from incumbrance. As will be seen by examination, in case the note is not paid when due, this mortgage provides that the property shall be forfeited and sold at public anction, according to the legal forms of foreclosing a mortgage.

Real-Estate Mortgage to Secure Payment of Above Note.

THIS INDENTURE, made this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, between Benjamin Harrison, of Urbana, county of Champaign, and State of Illinois, and Helen, his wife, party of the first part, and Robert Fairchild, party of the second part:

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, secured to be paid by a certain promissory note, bearing even date herewith, due and payable at the First National Bank in Champaign, Ill., with interest, on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note above mentioned; and, also, in consideration of the further sum of One Dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[Describing the premises.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And, also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity, which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to his only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said Benjamin Harrison, and Helen, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in

and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sum of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above-mentioned promissory note, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then and in that case, these presents, and everything herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

But if default shall be made in the payment of the said sum of money mentioned in the note aforesaid, or the interest that may become due thereon, or of any part thereof, then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to enter into and upon all and singular the premises hereby granted, or intended so to be, and to sell and dispose of the same, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns therein, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, according to the act in such case made and provided.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of OTIS OBER, ANDREW AUSTIN.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, L. HELEN HARRISON. L. S.

The foregoing note being paid as was agreed, Fairchild gives a release of mortgage to Harrison, which, like all releases and mortgages should be recorded, to show that there is now no incumbrance on the property.

A release is simply a setting free, or the relinquishment of an established interest in property, real or personal, belonging to another party; as, where chattels or lands have been mortgaged, and the mortgage has been duly paid, the mortgagee gives his written acknowledgment that he is satisfied and has no longer any claim upon the mortgagor, as shown in the following:

Form of Release of Mortgage When Note is Paid.

For and in consideration of the fulfillment of all the covenants contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1881, made and executed by Benjamin Harrison, of Urbana, Champaign county, and State of Illinois, and Helen, his wife, to secure the payment to me, Robert Fairchild, of the same place, of his note for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest bearing even date with said mortgage, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the recorder's office of said Champaign county, Illinois, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1881, I declare the said mortgage fully satisfied, and consent that the same may be discharged of record.

Dated at Urbana, Champaign county, and State of Illinois, February 5, 1884.

In presence of ILLIAM DORUS, TIMOTHY Y. CASE.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD,

Mortgagee. L. R. [The above release should be recorded the same as the mortgage.]

Second Form of Release.

[Endorsed on the margin of the mortgage in the recorder's book.]

URBANA, Champaign County, State of Illinois, Feb. 5, 1884.

Received of Benjamin Harrison, the within-named mortgagor, the

sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, in full satisfaction of the within mortgage.

WM. DORUS, Witnesses.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD. Mortgages. L. S.

Third Form of Release.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the whole debt secured by mortgage upon the following-described real estate, situate in the county of Champaign, and State of Illinois, to wit: [Here describe the premises.]

Wherein Benjamin Harrison is grantor, and Robert Fairchild is grantee, and dated February 4, A. D. 1881, a transcript of which is recorded in vol. iv. p. 78, in the office of the register of deeds of said county, has been fully satisfied; in consideration of which said mortgage is hereby released. Witness my hand and seal at Urbana, Champaign county, State of Illinois, February 5, A. D. 1884.

MARY REESE, Witnesses.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD,

Grantee.

[The above release should be recorded the same as the mortgage.]

How to Foreclose a Mortgage.

Methods of foreclosure vary in different States, but possess some general features, thus:

Application to a court of chancery for authority to foreclose; notification to the mortgagor; hearing of the parties; reference to a master in chancery; advertising the property; selling it at a specifled time to the highest bidder at auction; deeding it to the parchaser, and paying over any surplus funds remaining from the sale to the mortgagor. To illustrate:

Joseph Lacy and his wife, owning certain lands in Cumberland county, Tennessee, and needing money to use in establishing a small mercantile business at Nashville, borrow \$1,500 of Robert Jones, their neighbor, and give him a mortgage for the amount, on certain real estate in Cumberland county, valued at from \$2,500 to \$3,000, bearing even date with Lacy's promissory note, due at the end of three years, at six per cent. interest per annum, the interest to be paid every six months. Two years clapse, and Lacy neglects to pay interest on his note after the first six months. Robert Jones, having therefore decided to foreclose the mortgage on account of this default, gives notice thereof in form following, by publishing it in some newspaper in the county where the land is located, twelve weeks or as long as the State laws require:

Notice of Intended Sale of Mortgaged Property.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE .- WHEREAS, Joseph Lacy, and Emily Lacy, his wife, did, by their certain mortgage, dated the third day of July, 1874, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cumberland county, Tennessee, in book 74 of records, at p. 802, convey to the undersigned as mortgagee the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the certain promissory note of said Joseph Lacy, of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of \$1,500, payable on or before three years after the date thereof, to the order of Robert Jones, the undersigned, with interest, at the rate of six per cent, per

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note and the interest accruing thereon since one year and six months from the date thereof;

Now, therefore, I, Robert Jones, as mortgagee, under the powers vested in me by said mortgage, and for the purposes expressed therein, will, by M. M. Wells, my attorney in fact, duly constituted therefor, on the 20th day of January, 1877, at nine o'clock in the forencon, at the east door of the court-house at Crossville, in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Tennessee, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the premises hereinafter described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Joseph Lacy, and Emily Lacy, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein, to wit: Lot seventy (70), division four (4), of the eastern subdivision in the northwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fifteen (15) east, of the 3d P. M., in the county of Cumberland, and State of Tennessee, said lot having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 370 feet

The amount claimed to be due upon the note described in said mortgage at the date of sale is \$1,635.

Dated Crossville, October 7, 1876.

ROBERT JONES, Mortgagee.

When the foregoing notice has been printed the requisite number of times, the publisher of the newspaper in which it appeared, or the foreman of the printing-office from which the newspaper was issued, or the clerk of the publisher, must make an affidavit with printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of foreclosure and sale pasted beside the affidavit, as follows:

Affidavit that Notice of Sale Has Been Published.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Cumberland, for Crossville, in said county and State, being duly sworn, says that he is the printer and publisher of the Weekly Budget, a newspaper published at Crossville, in Cumberland county, and State of Tennessee, aforesaid; and that the annexed notice of mortgage sale has been published in the said newspaper twelve weeks successively, at least once in each week, the said publication beginning on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1876, and ending on the eighth day of January, A. D. 1877.

Sworn before me this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1877,
GORHAM T. STILES, J. P.

MARTIN NEWMAN.

The publisher or mortgagee also makes an affidavit, to which a copy of the mortgagee's printed notice of sale is attached, that he delivered a copy of such notice to the county clerk for filing in his office.

The publisher or mortgagee also makes a similar affidavit, to which a printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of sale is attached, that he has posted a copy of said notice on the outer door of the county court-house.

The mortgagee, or some proper officer, also makes a similar affidavit, to which a printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of sale is attached, that he delivered "a true copy of said notice to the wife" (son or daughter of a competent age) "of the said Joseph Lacy, at his usual place of residence, No.— Blank street, he being absent therefrom at the time;" or that "he served the said Joseph Lacy and Emily Lacy, his wife, by delivering a copy of said notice to each of them individually, and leaving the same with them;" or "served Joseph Lacy with a notice of sale, of which the annexed printed notice is a copy, by depositing a copy of said notice in the post-office in Crossville, Tennessee, properly folded, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to him at his place of residence, No.—Blank street."

A printed copy of the mortgagee's advertisement of foreclosure and sale should be attached to the following notice, in all cases:

The Auctioneer's Affidavit of the Sale of the Mortgaged Property.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Cumberland, ss. Richard Tennyson of Crossville, in said county and State, being duly sworn, says that he sold the premises described in the annexed printed notice, by public auction, at the time and place of sale therein mentioned, to wit: On the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1877, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the east door of the court-house, in the city of Crossville, in said county and State, and that Thomas Paine then and there purchased the same, for the price of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, he being the highest bidder, and that being the greatest sum bidden for the

And this deponent further says that said sale was made in the daytime, and, in all respects, honestly, fairly and legally conducted, according to his best knowledge and belief; and, also, that the said Thomas Paine purchased the said premises fairly and in good faith, as he verily believes.

RICHARD TENNYSON.

Sworn before me this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1877.

GORHAM T. STILES, Justice of the Peace.

It now remains for the person holding the mortgage to figure up the principal and interest actually due upon the mortgage at the time of sale, adding to that amount all fees to legal officers, cost of advertising, and other necessary expenditures attending the foreclosure, to deduct the total sum from the \$2,500 for which the property was sold, and to pay the surplus to the one who gave the mortgage.

This having been done, the sheriff of the county proceeds to give a deed of the property sold to the one who buys it. This deed sets forth the circumstances of the indebtedness, the foreclosure of the mortgage, the advertising and the sale, and transfers the ownership to the purchaser in the usual form of a deed.

Usually there is a fixed time and method for the redemption of his forfeited real estate by the one who gave the mortgage, but the laws of the several States differ in this direction. Thus in North Carolina there is no redemption; in California six months are allowed for redemption upon repayment of the money for which the property was sold and two per cent. interest per month on the amount; in Arkansas, one year, with costs and 10 per cent. interest per annum; and in Alabama, two years, under the same conditions.

Form of Chattel Mortgage.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Amos W. Barber, of the town of Waukegan, of the county of Lake, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Alonzo W. King, of the same town, county, and State, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Dollars in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular, the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two four-year-old cream-colored horses, one Chickering piano, No. 6132, one tapestry carpet, 16x18 feet in size, one marble-top center-table, one Stewart cooking-stove, No. 4½, one black-walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in

style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Barber, at No. 8 State street, Waukegan, Ill.;

Together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the abovedescribed goods and chattels unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Amos W. Barber, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the tenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, pay or cause to be paid to the said Alonzo W. King, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, administrators, or assigns, the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the tenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything berein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Amos W. Barber may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Alonzo W. King, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where the said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of ROBERT KENDALL.

AMOS W. BARBER. L.



OREIGNERS, before they become citizens of the United States, as set forth in the following forms and explanations, are called aliens, and owe no allegiance to the State in which they reside.

Aliens do not possess the right to vote for the election of any officer of the government, town, municipal, county, State or national; nor can they hold public offices until they are naturalized or have declared their intentions to become citizens.

Their personal and property rights while aliens are, however, respected and protected by all branches of our government.

Comparing individuals with governments, the alien seems to bear about the same relation to citizenship that the Territories of the United States do to the Union-protected, but with certain privileges withheld.

The laws by which an alien is transformed into a citizen, and is endowed with all a citizen's rights and privileges, are established by the general government.

The United States laws require the applicant for naturalization to be an individual who

has lived within its territory for five years immediately before and up to the time of his application. He must also have resided during one year of the five in the State or Territory in which he makes his application. Two years before he can legally be naturalized, he must go before a federal court, or some local court of record, or the clerk of either of such courts, and make an affidavit that he proposes to become a full citizen of the United States at the proper time, and to renounce his allegiance to all other governments, princes or potentates, and, particularly, the sovereignty of the country from which he emigrated. In most States this declaration entitles him to vote. If an alien has served in the army or navy of the United States, and has been honorably discharged from such service, he may be naturalized after one year's residence in any State or Terri-Such residence must, however, be definitely proven before the court.

The first step in the process of legal naturalization, the applicant having duly shown that he is entitled to become a citizen, is to file in court a declaration of his intentions as follows:

Form of Declaring Intention to Become a Citizen.

I, Gustave Baum, do declare on oath (or do affirm), that it is really my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to William, Emperor of the German confederation.

GUSTAVE BAUM.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court, at Loredo, Webb county, State of Texas, this sixteenth day of January, A.D. 1881. Simon R. Peterson, Clerk.

The Clerk's Certificate.

The following is annexed to the declaration of intentions:

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Webb, I, Simon R. Peterson, clerk of the circuit court of said county, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of intention of Gustave Baum to become a citizen of the United States, remaining on record in my office.

SEAL OF CIRCUIT COURT.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court, the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

Two years after filing his declaration of intention to become a citizen, the alien, having been a resident of the United States for five years, goes into the court again, bearing the written proof that he has been sufficiently long in the United States to become a citizen, and there makes oath of his allegiance as a citizen in the following

Proof of an Alien's Residence and Moral Character.

CIRCUIT COURT, Robert Morris, of Loredo, being duly sworn STATE OF TEXAS, (or affirmed) says that he is a citizen of the United States, and is, and has been during the last past five years, well acquainted with Gustave Baum, now present; that said Gustave Baum has resided within the United States for at least five years last past, and for one year last past within the State of Texas; and that during that time the said Gustave Baum has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1883.

SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

The Applicant's Oath of Allegiance Accompanying the Foregoing Proof.

88. STATE OF TEXAS, I, Gustave Baum, do swear (or affirm) that the contents of my petition are true; that I will support the constitution of the United States; and I now renounce and relinquish any title or order of nobility to which I am now or may hereafter be entitled; and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to William, Emperor of the German confederation, of whom before I was a subject.

GUSTAVE BAUM.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court, this twenty-fifth day of Jannary, A. D. 1883. SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

The applicant for citizenship having now complied with all the requirements of the naturalization law, by properly declaring his intentions, and proving his eligibility to become a citizen, and having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government and renounced the claims of any other government upon him to the satisfaction of the court, is now entitled to receive the final certificate that he is a citizen of the United States. The form of the cer-

Certificate of Citizenship After Having Been Fully Naturalized.

United States of America,

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Webb, Be it remembered that on the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Gustave Baum, formerly of Berlin, in the empire of Germany, now of Loredo, Webb county, in the State of Texas, appeared in the circuit court (the said court being a court of record, having common-law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal), and applied to the said court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of Congress of the United States of America, for that purpose made and provided. And the said applicant having produced to the court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required, it was ordered by the said court that the said applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by said court, to be a citizen of the United States of America.



In testimony whereof the seal of the said court is hereunto affixed this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the year of our independence one hundred and seven.

By the Court, SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

If any alien die after declaring his intention to become a full citizen, and before he can legally do so, his widow and children are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance to this government.

Minor Aliens.

Alien parents coming to this country bring male children under eighteen years of age. These boys, residing here continuously for five or more years, become of age. Then they are eligible to naturalization, and are not required to make the formal declaration of intention two years before applying for citizenship, as in other cases. But when they appear before the proper court to apply for citizenship they must make the declaration, and swear (or affirm) that for the three years immediately preceding their application such has been their intention, and in all other respects must comply with the naturalization laws.

Proof of a Minor Alien's Residence and Good Character.

CIRCUIT COURT. County of Oswego, STATE OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Magill, of Oswego, N. Y., being duly sworn (or affirmed), says that he is a citizen of the United States, and is, and has been during the last past five years, well acquainted with Saunders McCarty, now present; that said Saunders McCarty has resided within the United States for at least five years last past, and for one year last past within the State of New York; that during that time the said Saunders McCarty has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States; that said Saunders McCarty

became of the age of twenty-one years on the tenth day of December, A D. 1882; and that he resided within the United States at least three years next previous to his becoming twenty-one years of age.

THOMAS G. MAGILL.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court this first day of April, A. D. 1883. ALISON M. BARBER, Clerk.

Oath of Recently Minor Alien for Naturalization.

CIRCUIT COURT,
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
STATE OF NEW YORK,
I, Saunders McCarty, do swear (or affirm) that the contents of my petition are true; that I will support

the constitution of the United States; and I now renounce and relinquish any title or order of nobility to which I am now or may hereafter be entitled; and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom before I was a subject (or citizen): And I do also swear (or affirm) that it is really my intention, and has been for the last three years, to become a citizen of the United States.

SAUNDERS McCARTY.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court this first day of April, A. D. 1883.

Alison M. Barber, Clerk.



to invest their labor, time and means together, sharing in the loss or profit that may arise from such investment, is termed a partnership.

This partnership may consist in the contribution of skill, extra labor, or acknowledged reputation upon the part of one partner, while the other, or others, contribute money, each sharing equally, or in fixed proportion, in the profits. Or an equal amount of time, labor and money may be invested by the partners and the profits equally divided; the test of partnership being the joint participation in profit and joint liability to loss.

A partnership formed without limitation is termed a general partnership. An agreement entered into for the performance of only a particular work, is termed a special partnership; while the partner putting in a limited amount of capital, upon which he receives a corresponding amount of profit, and is held correspondingly responsible for the contracts of the firm, is termed a special partner. The conditions of such a partnership, are regulated by law in different States.

Negotiable paper of the firm, even though given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm when it passes into the hands of holders who were ignorant of the facts attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts; may receive money; endorse, draw and accept bills and notes; and while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in the partnership.

An individual lending his name to a firm, as partner or allowing the same to be used after he has withdrawn from the same, is still responsible to third persons as a partner.

A partnership is presumed to commence at the time articles of copartnership are drawn, if no stipulation is made to the contrary, and the same can be discontinued at any time, unless a specified period of partnership is designated in the agreement; and even then he may withdraw by giving previous notice of such withdrawal from the same, being liable, however, in damages, if such are caused by his withdrawal.

Should it be desired that the executors and representatives of the partner continue the business in the event of his death, it should be so specified in the articles, otherwise the partnership ceases at death. Should administrators and executors continue the business under such circumstances, they are personally responsible for the debts contracted by the firm.

If it is desired that a majority of the partners in a firm have the privilege of closing the affairs of the company, or in any way regulating the same, such fact should be designated in the agreement; otherwise such right will not be presumed.

Partners may mutually agree to dissolve a partnership, or a dissolution may be effected by

a decree of a court of equity. Dissolute conduct, dishonesty, habits calculated to imperil the business of a firm, incapacity, or the necessity of partnership no longer continuing, shall be deemed sufficient causes to invoke the law in securing a dissolution of partnership, in case the same cannot be effected by mutual agreement.

After dissolution of certain kinds of partnership,

notice of the same should be given in the most public newspapers, and a notice likewise should be sent to every person having special dealings with the firm. These precautions not being taken, each partner continues liable for the acts of the others to those persons pecuniarily interested who have no knowledge of the dissolution and have had previous dealings with the firm.

Form of Partnership Agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT made this tenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, between Charles R. Field, of Salem, Washington county, New York, of the one part, and David G. Hobart, of the same place, of the other part, witnesseth:

The said parties agree to associate themselves as copartners, for a period of five years from this date, in the business of buying and selling hardware and such other goods and commodities as belong in that line of trade; the name and style of the firm to be "Field & Hobert."

For the purpose of conducting the business of the above-named partnership, Charles R. Field has, at the date of this writing, invested Five Thousand Dollars as capital stock, and the said David G. Hobert has paid in the like sum of Five Thousand Dollars, both of which amounts are to be expended and used in common, for the mutual advantage of the parties hereto, in the management of their business.

It is hereby also agreed by both parties hereto, that they will not, while associated as copartners, follow any avocation or trade to their own private advantage; but will, throughout the entire period of copartnership, put forth their utmost and best efforts for their mutual advantage and the increase of the capital stock.

That the details of the business may be thoroughly understood by each, it is agreed that during the aforesaid period accurate and full book-accounts shall be kept, wherein each partner shall record, or cause to be entered and recorded, full mention of all moneys received and expended, as well as every article purchased and sold belonging to, or in any wise appertaining to such partnership; the gains, profits, expenditures and losses being equally divided between them.

It is further agreed, that once every year or oftener, should either party desire, a full, just and accurate exhibit shall be made to each other, or to their executors, administrators, or representatives, of the losses, receipts, profits and increase made by reason of, or arising from such copartnership. And after such exhibit is made, the surplus profit, if such there be resulting from the business, shall be divided between the subscribing partners, share and share alike.

Either party hereto shall be allowed to draw a sum, the first year, not exceeding Six Hundred Dollars per annum, from the capital stock of the firm, in monthly installments of Fifty Dollars each; which amount may be increased by subsequent agreement.

And further, should either partner desire, or should death of either of the parties, or other reasons, make it necessary, they, the said copartners, will each to the other, or, in case of either, the surviving party to the executors or administrators of the party deceased, make

a full, accurate and final account of the condition of the partnership us aforesaid, and will, fairly and accurately, adjust the same. And also, upon taking an inventory of said capital stock, with increase and profit thereon, which shall appear or is found to be remaining, all such remainder shall be equally apportioned and divided between them, the said copartners, their executors or administrators, share and share alike.

It is also agreed that in case of a misunderstanding arising with the partners hereto, which cannot be settled between themselves, such difference of opinion shall be settled by arbitration, upon the following conditions, to wit: Each party to choose one arbitrator, which two thus elected shall choose a third; the three thus chosen to determine the merits of the case, and arrange the basis of a settlement.

In witness whereof the undersigned hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed in presence of ABEL SWITH, MYBON BROWN. CHARLES R. FIELD, DAVID G. HOBART.

Dissolution of a Firm.

A silent partner withdrawing from the firm, a majority of the creditors not knowing of his interest in the business, a public announcement of his retirement is not deemed necessary. But if his name has been prominently associated in the partnership, a notice of the dissolution is published in some newspaper within the county where the business was transacted, in the following form:

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Beecher, Moulton & Tilton, wherein John L. Beecher and Richard T. Moulton, both of the city of Huntsville, in the county of Butler and State of Kentucky, were general partners, and Frederick W. Tilton, of the city of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, was a special partner, is this, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1883, dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN L. BEECHER, RICHARD T. MOULTON, FREDERICK W. TILTON.

The business will be continued at-Huntsville, Ky., by John L. Beecher, who alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said

HUNTSVILLE, Ky., January 27, 1883.



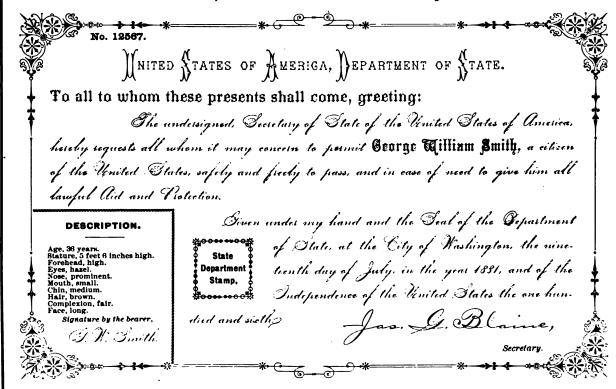


ASSPORTS are written permits, furnished without charge, to citizens of this country to travel unmolested in European or other dominions, virtually commending them to the protection of the foreign governments which they may visit. The Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, is alone authorized to grant and issue passports; but the ministers and other diplomatic representatives of our government abroad may also grant, issue and verify passports. None but citizens of the United States can receive passports, and they are only issued under such rules as the President of the United States prescribes. The unlawful granting or verifying of a passport by any officer of the United States subjects him to punishment by fine or imprisonment. Collectors of customs may also issue passports to United States vessels visiting foreign ports, and the master of the vessel is punished if he sails from an American port to a foreign country without one.

The name, age and residence of the individual applying for a passport, with a description of his person and appearance, are entered in it, for the purpose of properly identifying him. Though passports possess less importance now than formerly, it is well for the traveler abroad to always procure one before commencing a foreign journey.

Passports are engraved and printed, in large letters and open lines, on parchment. The following is the form:

Form of Passport for Citizen of the United States when Traveling Abroad.





ATENTS are granted in the United States, giving the exclusive right to the inventor, his heirs and assigns, to make, use and sell the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof for a term of seventeen years.

Before any inventor or discoverer can receive a patent he must make a written application for it, addressed to the commissioner of patents, and file in the patent-office a written description of his invention or discovery, giving details of its various parts, the materials used, how constructed or compounded, the manner of operating it, and the results proposed to be accomplished by its use; all expressed in such full, clear, concise and exact language that any person, familiar with the art or science which the invention is designed to benefit or illustrate, may be enabled to make, construct, compound and use it. If it is a machine, the principle on which it performs its work must be explained, as well as the best methods of applying it to the objects of the This is required to distinguish it invention. from other machines. Every part, improvement or combination of the invention which the applicant claims as original with himself, must be particularly pointed out.

The specifications must be signed by the inventor and be attested by two witnesses.

When the character of the application requires drawings of machinery, or parts thereof, the

applicant must furnish one copy of each drawing, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, with two witnesses. This copy is filed in the patent-office, and the government officials attach another copy to the patent as a part of the specifications.

If the article to be patented is compounded of several ingredients, specimens of the materials used in making it, and of the whole composition, must be forwarded with the application, in such quantities that experiments can be made according to the specifications by the official examiners.

Where a machine for which a patent is asked can be illustrated by a working model thereof, the commissioner may require the applicant to furnish such model, in order to show how all parts of the invention are to be operated. The model must not exceed one square foot in size.

An applicant for a patent-right must swear (or affirm) that he is, or believes himself to be the first, or original, inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement which he desires to patent; that he does not know, and does not believe, that the same was ever before known or used; and must tell of what country he is a citizen. This affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths in the United States; or, if the applicant is a resident of a foreign government, he may take this oath before an American minister, consul or a notary public of the foreign country where he resides.

Application for a Patent.

To the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.:

The petition of Joel Rice, of Florence, in the county of Erie, and
State of Ohio, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner has invented a new and improved mode of creating steam-power for the operation of machinery, propulsion of vehicles on common roads, and of all kinds of crafts upon navigable waters, which he verily believes has not been known or used prior to the invention thereof by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters-patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his legal representatives the exclusive right to the same, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the acts of Congress in that case made and provided; he having paid Fifteen

Dollars into the treasury, and complied with the other provisions of the said acts.

JOEL RICE.

Form of Specifications for a New Method of Creating Steam-Power.

BE IT Known, that I, Joel Rice, of Florence, in the county of Erie, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful machine for the purpose of creating steam-power for the operating of machinery, the propulsion of vehicles on common roads, and of all kinds of crafts upon navigable waters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the construction and operation of the same; reference being had to the annexed drawings,

making a part of this specification, in which figure one is a general view, in perspective, of the complete machine attached to an ordinary steam-engine; figure two is an ordinary fire-arch, surmounted by a semi-globular iron kettle, with a flat, iron top, closely fitted to the entire upper rim of the kettle, and fastened tightly down thereto by four separate hasps attached to said cover, staples and keys, all of iron, as shown in the working model accompanying this application: figure three is an iron pipe (a) three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the upper end of which passes diagonally into the lower part of the right side of the kettle, and the other end is attached to a tank of water (b) placed upon a standard (c) above the top of the kettle and one side thereof, so that by a hydraulic pressure, regulated by an automatic valve (d) within said pipe, and a small syphon (e) extending from the tank to said pipe outside of said kettle, a supply of water equal to half a gill is ejected into the kettle through the pipe every thirty seconds; figure four is a pipe (f) of similar size and construction, passing directly from the inside of the kettle, outwardly, to the steam-chest of the engine, for the purpose of conveying steam from the kettle to the engine as a motive power for the propulsion of said engine. What I claim as my invention and discovery, and desire to secure by letters-patent, is the production of superheated steam by the injection of half a gill of cold water, every thirty seconds, into the red-hot kettle, and the passage of the superheated steam directly to the engine to supply it with power, to perform any work that any steam-engine may perform, increasing the ordinary force of common steam from two to fifteen-horse power by my invention, and the use of superheated steam created by the process above described. I also claim the right to patent, as my discovery and method of application, the use of superheated steam as a motor in the propulsion of all machinery to which it can be applied by ordinary steam-engines.

PETER M. RICE, Witnesses.

JOEL RICE.

The Inventor's Oath Accompanying his Application.

STATE OF OHIO, County of Erie, 888. On this tenth day of July, 1882, before me, the subscriber, a notary public, appeared the within-named Joel Rice, and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the mode herein described for creating and applying superheated steam as a propelling power to ordinary steam-engines, and the propulsion of all kinds of machinery; and that he does not know or believe the same was ever before known or used; and that he is a citizen of the United States.

EBEN TATTERSALL, Notary Public.

Petition for a Patent with Power of Attorney.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioner, a resident of the city of Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, requests that letters-patent may be granted to him for the invention set forth in the annexed specification; and he hereby appoints Charles S. Dixon, of the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, his attorney, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to receive the patent and to transact all business in the patent-office connected therewith.

Signed at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, this seventeenth day of October, 1882. ELLIOTT WELLS.

Petition for a Patent for a Design.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioner, residing in Noel county, South Carolina, requests that letters-patent may be granted to him for the term of seven years for the new and original design set forth in the annexed specification.

GEORGE S. STEELE.

Here follow the specifications of the design (for emblems of civic or military societies, carpets, home ornaments, etc.), carefully described in detail, and ending: "What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters-patent, is the design or pattern for (naming the article) herein set forth."

Petition for the Registration of a Trade-Mark.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that the firm of Lancaster, Berkshire & Kent is engaged in the packing of pork, for European markets, at the city of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, and the State of Missouri, and at the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, and that the said firm is entitled to the exclusive use, upon the packages of the goods that they sell, of the trade-mark described in the annexed statement or specification, as shown more clearly in the accompanying specimen of said trademark. They therefore request that they may be permitted to obtain protection for such trade-mark under the law in such cases made and provided.

LANCASTER BERKSHIRE & KENT.

By J. B. LANCASTER.

Transfer of a Trade-Mark.

We, J. B. Lancaster, Robert Berkshire and L. W. Kent, of the city and county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, partners, under the firm-name of Lancaster, Berkshire & Kent, in consideration of Six Hundred Dollars to us paid by Roswell Jones, of the city and county of St. Louis, in the State of Missonri, do hereby sell, assign and transfer to the said Roswell Jones and his assigns the exclusive right to use, in the business of packing pork for exportation, a certain trade-mark for packages of pork, deposited by us in the United States patent-office, and recorded therein January 15, 1883; the same to be held, enjoyed and used by the said Roswell Jones as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by us if this grant had not been made.

Witness our hands this fifteenth day of January, 1888.

J. B. LANCASTER, ROBERT BERKSHIRE, L. W. KENT.

Petition for a Caveat.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The petition of Michael Harris, of the town of Ralston, county of Vesper, and State of Virginia, respectfully represents:

That he has made certain improvements in the sawing of lumber with upright and circular saws, and that he is now engaged in testing the same, preparatory to applying for letters-patent therefor. He therefore requests that the subjoined description of his invention may be filed as a caveat in the confidential archives of the patent-office.

MICHAEL HARRIS.

[Here follows the specification, in which the invention is clearly and fully explained.]

License to Use a Patent by Paying a Royalty Thereon.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1881, between John L. Palmer, of Knoxville, in the county of Knox, and State of Tennessee, party of the first part, and Jerome I. Case, of the city of Racine, in the county of Racine, and State of Wisconsin, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, That whereas letters-patent of the United States for an improvement in the grain-separators of thrashing-machines were granted to the said party of the first part, November 6, A. D. 1879; and whereas the party of the second part is desirous of making thrashing-machines containing said patented improvement: Now, therefore, the parties hereto have agreed as follows:

- 1. The party of the first part hereby licenses and empowers the party of the second part to manufacture, subject to the conditions hereinafter named, at his factory in Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and in no other place or places, to the end of the term for which said letters-patent were granted, grain-separators for thrashing-machines containing said patented improvements, and to sell the same within the United States.
- 2. The party of the second part agrees to make full and true returns to the party of the first part, under oath, upon the first days, respectively, of January and July in each year, of all grain-separators containing said patented improvements manufactured by him.
- 3. The party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part Five Dollars, as a license-fee, upon every grain-separator manufactured by said party of the second part containing said patented improvements; provided, that if the said fee be paid upon the days specified herein for semi-annual returns, or within ten days thereafter, a discount of twenty per cent. shall be made from said fee for prompt payment.
- 4. Upon a failure of the party of the second part to make returns, or to make payment of license-fees, as herein provided, for thirty days after the days herein named, the party of the first part may terminate this license by serving a written notice upon the party of the second part; but the party of the second part shall not thereby be discharged from any liability to the party of the first part for any license-fee due at the time of the service of the said notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties above named have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

In presence of thomas Lay.

JOHN L. PALMER, JEROME I. CASE.

License Granted to Use a Patent in a Mechanic's Shop.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of Sixty Dollars, by John Scott, of the village of Trenton, in the county of Yell, and State of Arkansas, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, I do hereby license and empower the said John Scott to manufacture, at one blacksmith shop in the village of Trenton aforesaid, my improved rotary horseshoe, for which letters-patent of the United States, No. 31,265, were granted to me December 6, 1881, and to use and sell the said rotary horseshoes, in his business of blacksmithing, for two years from and after this date.

Witness my hand and scal this third day of April, A. D. 1882.

ASAHEL MERRITT. L. 8.

Territory Assigned to the Purchaser of the Right to Sell a Patent.

Know all Men by These Presents, That in consideration of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, to me in hand paid by George M. Van Cleve, of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I do hereby grant and convey to the said George M. Van Cleve the exclusive right to make, use and vend, within the State of Delaware, and in no other place or places, the improvement in thrashing-machines for which letters-patent of the United States, dated July 5, 1882, were granted to me, the same to be held and enjoyed by the said George M. Van Cleve as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by me if this grant had not been made.

Witness my hand and seal this fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1883.

ROMEO KENDALL. L. s.

Facts Which Patentees Should Understand.

Tax on Patents.—A patent is not subject to either local, State or national taxes.

Can Be Assigned.—Patents can be assigned like other written evidences of proprietorship. (See Assignments.)

Allens and Minors.—Patents are granted to allens, minors or women; also to administrators and executors of deceased inventors.

Assignees.—Patents may be granted and also re-issued to the assignee of the inventor or discoverer; but the assignment must first be recorded in the patent-office.

The Name of the Inventors and that of the assignee, if it be a-signed, together with the title of the invention, must be permanently affixed to the model.

Patents in Great Britain.—Patent covers England, Wales, Scotland and Irviand. No model required. Patent good for fourteen years. Fees from \$230 to \$2500.

Appeals.—When an examiner rejects a case, appeal is made to the examiner-in-chief, next to the commissioner of patents, and lastly to the supreme court of the district.

Patent Papers are not prepared at the patent-office at Washington, but should be prepared and all in readiness for examination before sending the model and papers to Washington.

Public Property. — The commissioner of patents has no power to renew a patent. The monopoly on the same expires at the end of seventeen years and it then becomes public property.

Other Countries.—Patents in Spain extend for twenty years: Italy, fifteen years; Russia, ten years; Australian colonies, fourteen years. Fees for the entire term in foreign countries will be from \$200 to \$500.

Interference.—A disagreement as to who is the first to produce a certain invention is termed an interference. In such case a trial is had before the examiner, each contestant being represented by a competent person to present the merits of the case fully.

Order of Examination.—The case of a patent passes into its regular class, and is taken up for examination with others in its regular ro atton. Exception to this is made in cases of re-issue, in foreign patents, and patents which are of especial importance to the public service.

The Inventor of a patent must apply for the same in his own name, over his own signature. An attorney cannot sign for the inventor: and yet, in many cases, the inventor may find it most convenient and economical to employ a patent-solicitor of experience to care for his legal work.

Legibility.—The law requires that all papers deposited at the patent-office shall be correctly and legibly written.

Patents in Germany.—Good for fifteen years. Patent may be taken for one year and extended by payment of annual tax.

Foreign Inventors must have their patented article in use or for sale in the United States within eighteen months from date of patent.

Patents in France.—Patent good for fifteen years. No model required. Annual tax on patent of \$20. Patent ceases if tax unpaid. Fees from \$100 to \$150.

Infringement.—An invention which is an improvement on a previous patent is not an infringement, unless to produce the improvement the previous patent be used.

Assignments, agreements, contracts, and all important papers relating to change of ownership should be recorded at Washington, the same as the original patent papers.

Patents in Belgium.—Patent allowed for twenty years, except where first issued in another country, in which case patent expires according to the law where it was first issued.

In Case of Death.—If a person entitled to receive a patent should die before it is granted, his executors or administrators may receive it in trust for his heirs upon the same condition.

If Not Patented.—If an inventor makes and sells any newly invented machine before it is patented, the purchaser of it shall have the right to sell it to another person to be used without liability therefor.

Original Papers relating to a patent, when decided, are retained at the patent-office. Copies of the same are sent to the patentee at the usual costs. Though patent be denied, the money paid on the application cannot be withdrawn.

When Finished.—All applications for patents must be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the application is first filed in the patent-office, or be considered as abandoned, unless some satisfactory reason for the long delay is given.

New Designs.—Patents are granted for new designs of ornamental character for three-and-a-half years, or seven and fourteen years, as may be desired in the application. The patent expires at the expiration of the time for which application was made, and no extension is granted.

Foreign Patents.—A patent procured in the United States, for which the owner desires a patent in a foreign country, may remain in the secret archives of the patent-office at Washington for a period not exceeding six months, in order to give opportunity to arrange for patents abroad.

Re-lasue.—Whenever a mistake has been made in the claims or specifications of a patent a petition may be made for a re-issue, the petition to be accompanied by new drawings and corrected specifications. A new and corrected patent will thereupon be issued, and the former patent will be cancelled.

Marked "Patented."—All patented articles must be marked "patented" before being sold or used. It is a punishable offense to put the word "patented "upon any article for which a patent has not been issued. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$100, with costs; one-half of the fine, when collected, to be paid to the person who prosecutes the guilty party, and the other half to the United States.

Patents in Canada.—The patent must be applied for within one year after the patent was allowed in the United States, by an American wishing a patent in Canada, else it is refused. Model required, and patent good for fifteen years. May import the article ready-made during the first year, but within two years must begin to manufacture the article on Canadian soil, or else arrange a definite place where the same may be obtained. Fees from \$50 to \$100.

Seiling Patents.—Of the various methods for disposing of patents, there is, first, the selling of the patent entire to others, without reserving any rights; second, selling the patent on condition of receiving a royalty on each article manufactured where the patent is used; third, selling the right to manufacture, receiving a royalty for a certain length of time; fourth, selling the exclusive right to manufacture in certain territory on a royalty or not as may be agreed; fifth, selling the right to use in certain localities, or the right to manufacture in certain shops.

Official Fees.—SEC. 4834. The following shall be the rate for patent fees: On filing each original application for a patent, except in design cases \$15. On issuing each original patent, except in design cases, \$20. In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30. On filing each caveat, \$10. On every application for the re-issue of a patent, \$50. On filing each disclaimer, \$10. On every application for the extension of a patent, \$50. On the granting of every extension of a patent, \$50. On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief to the commissioner, \$20. For certified copies of patents and other papers, including certified printed copies, ten cents per hundred words. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper of three hundred words or under, \$1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, \$2; of over one thousand words, \$3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. SEC. 4835. Patent fees may be paid to the commissioner of patents, or to the treasurer or any of the assistant

treasurers of the United States, or to any of the designated depositaries, national banks, or receivers of public money, designated by the secretary of the treasury for that purpose; and such officer shall give the depositor a receipt or certificate of deposit therefor. All money received at the patent-office, for any purpose, or from any source whatever, shall be paid into the treasury as received, without any deduction whatever. SEC 4938. The treasurer of the United States is authorized to pay back any sum or sums of money to any person who has through mistake paid the same into the treasury, or to any receiver or depositary, to the credit of the treasury, as for fees accruing at the patent-office, upon a certificate thereof being made to the treasurer by the commissioner of patents.

Models Required.—While a complete model is required not exceeding one foot square for a new invention, in case of an improvement upon a machine only a model of such improvement is required. A model may be made of wood or metal as best suits the convenience of the inventor, its simple purpose being to illustrate the working of the improvement or invention.

Drawings.—Paper must be used stiff enough to be stowed away in the portfolios; must be calendreed and smooth. India ink, or other article giving a clear black mark, must be used. Size of the sheet should be exactly 10 by 15 inches, and one inch from its edge a single marginal line should be drawn, leaving the space for drawing oxactly 8 by 13 inches. As much care is to be exercised in producing the drawings and specifications, the inventor should avail himself of the experience of some competent person in their

Caveats give inventors time to test and perfect their discoveries, running for one year, and can be extended from year to year. They can only be flied by citizens of the United States and foreigners who have resided here one year and have declared their intention to become citizens. A caveat is secret, and the caveator can use the stamp "caveat filed." No model required for a caveat. The caveat does not secure exclusive right of sale—a patent does. A caveat consists of a petition, specification, drawing and affidant of invention.

Trade-Marks may be registered, giving person, firm or corporation exclusive right to use the same. Trade-marks remain in use for thirty years and may be renewed for thirty years more. No one may use the patented trade-mark of another on a similar class of goods calculated to deceive, but the same mark may be used on another class of goods in another line of trade without infringement. Where the word "star" is used by a certain maker, to illustrate, on shirts, it would not be lawful to use the figure of a star on a competing shirt, as the purpose in this case would be to deceive. Neither can a word similar in pronunciation be used as the words "royal" and "loval."



NDIVIDUALS entitled to obtain pensions from the United States government for wounds or injuries to their persons or health, received in the line of duty, so that they are incapacitated for active service or for earning their own support, are the following:

Any officer of the army, in either division, and any officer of the navy or marine corps.

Any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States.

Any master serving on a government gun-boat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered into the naval service.

Any person not enlisted in the army, but who has served as a volunteer soldier or militiaman in any regularly organized military or naval force.

Any assistant or contracting army surgeon,

or provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal, or enrolling officer.

The following are the pensions per month, allowed for total disability in the army and navy, payable every six months:

Army Pension.—Lieutenant-colonels, and all above that rank, \$30; major, \$25; captain, \$20; first lieutenant, \$17; second lieutenant, \$15; non-commissioned officers, musicians and private soldiers, \$8.

Mayy Pension.—Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief-engineer (by law ranking as commanders), lieutenant-commanding and master-commanding, \$30: lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief-engineer (by law ranking as lieutenants), and passed assistant-surgeon, \$25: professor of mathematics, master, assistant-surgeon, assistant-paymaster and chaplain, \$20: first assistant-engineers and pilots, \$15; passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerks, second and third assistant-engineers, master's-mate and all warrant officers, \$10: all petty officers, and all other persons not named above, but employed in the naval service, \$8.

PENSIONS TO RELATIVES.

Only one full pension can be claimed by the relatives of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and these are classified, in order of precedence,

as follows: Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen; children under sixteen years of age, if the widow is dead, or from the date of her remarriage, when her pension ceases; mothers of officers, soldiers and seamen, dependent upon the deceased for support, or where the deceased leaves neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; sisters of the deceased, under sixteen years of age, or who were dependent upon their brothers for support, provided that none of the other above-named relatives are living. When more than one minor child or orphan sister become entitled to the pension, it must be equally divided between them.

WHEN PENSIONS BEGIN.

Invalid pensions to officers, soldiers and seamen begin from the date of the pensioner's discharge from the service, if claimed within a year afterward; if it is not, the pension must commence from the date of the application. The pensions of relatives begin at the date of the death of the pensioner.

It will be noticed in the following declarations—and this the government laws require—that the identity of the claimant is established by the oaths of two witnesses, certified by a proper officer to be respectable and truthful, who are present and testify to the signature of the claimant.

Applicants for invalid pensions must, if possible, produce certificates from the captains or

some other commissioned officers under whom they served, distinctly stating the times and places when and where the applicants were disabled or seriously wounded, and the nature of the disability, and that this occurred while the claimant was actually in the service of the United States and performing his duty.

Should the proper officer be dead or beyond reach, the applicant must swear to that fact, and produce the testimony of two credible witnesses upon the subject; and the good character of these witnesses must be vouched for by some judicial officer, or by some one well known at the treasury department at Washington. The testimony of these witnesses must be minute in detail, and they must show on what their knowledge of the facts is founded.

The personal habits of the applicant and his occupation, after having been discharged from the service, must also be verified by the testimony of two trustworthy witnesses.

The counsel of an intelligent lawyer, when applying for a pension, will greatly aid the claimant in establishing his rights.

The fees of agents to obtain pensions are Five Dollars.

THE FIRST STEP.

The first thing to be done by the claimant for a pension is to make out, sign and verify by oath and proper witnesses, the following declaration—if formerly in the army:

Applicant's Declaration.

County of Cuyahoga, 88. On this first day of April, A. D. 1865, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Jonas Allen, a resident of the city of Toledo, Miami county, and State of Ohio, aged twenty-seven years, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, declares that he is the identical Jonas Allen who enlisted in the service of the United States at Toledo, Miami county, in the State of Ohlo, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1861, as a private soldier, in company C, commanded by Captain Robert Bell, in the Seventieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the war of 1861, and was honorably discharged on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1864. That while in the service aforesaid, and in the line of his duty on or about the tenth day of June, A. D. 1864, he received the following wound, to wit, a bullet three-eighths of one inch in diameter passing into the front part of his right leg, two inches above the knee, passing downward and into the cap of said right knee, shattering it, and passing out of the hinder part of his said right leg, about two inches below the knee-joint thereof, producing permanent lameness of the said right leg; from which wound he is now a sufferer and incapacitated

for military duty and earning a livelihood by his trade as a stone-mason. That at the time the wound above described was received he was engaged with bis company and regiment in repulsing an assault by confederates at Honcy Creek, in the State of Missouri. That he languished in the military hospital at Nero in said State of Missouri, in consequence of said wound, unable to perform any active duty, for six weeks and three days. That when discharged from said military hospital, he returned to Toledo, Miami county, and State of Ohio, where he has ever since resided, and that since his return home he has followed the occupation of a clerk in a lawyer's office at Toledo aforesaid. He makes this application for a pension, provided by the act of Congress, approved July 14, A. D. 1862. My post-office address is as follows: Box 6,000, Toledo, Miami county, Ohio.

JONAS ALLEN.

Also personally appeared before me Edward C. Thomas and Bartlett Chauncey, residents of the city of Toledo, in the county of Miami, and State of Ohio, to me well known as credible persons, who, being duly sworn, declare that they were present and saw said Jonas Allen sign his name to the foregoing declaration, and that they believe, from the appearance of the applicant and their acquaintance with him, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be, that his habits and character are good, and that his occupation is that of a lawyer's clerk; and they further state that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

EDWARD C. THOMAS, BARTLETT CHAUNCEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, A. D. 1865; and I hereby certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

HIRAM COE, Justice of the Peace.

The Widow's Application.

The widow of a soldier, who died while in the line of his duty and is entitled to a pension under the laws of the United States, must execute an affidavit similar to the foregoing, setting forth that she

Doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862, granting pensions; that she is the widow of Charles James Fox, late of the county of Oswego, and State of New York, who was a corporal in Company M, commanded by Captain Martin Roy, in the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the service of the United States, from the State of New York, in the war of 1861, and who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1861, as this deponent verily believes. She further declares that she was lawfully married to the said Charles James Fox, at Oswego, in the State of New York,

by the Rev. William Pitt, a clergyman of the Congregational church, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1856; that her husband, the aforesaid Charles James Fox, died on the day above mentioned, as she verily believes, and she remained his faithful wife until his decease. She further declares that she has remained his widow ever since the death of her said husband. She further declares that she had by her said deceased husband one child, a boy, now living, under the age of sixteen years, named Ebon Fox, aged eight years, and residing with her at Oswego, in the State of New York: and that she has not, in any manner, been engaged in, or sided or sbetted, the rebellion in the United States, and that her maiden name was Stella Swift. My post-office address is 750 Fifth street, Oswego, Oswego county, State of New York.

Also personally appeared Mary Rose and Hermann Lange, residents of Oswego, in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Stella Fox sign her name to the foregoing declaration: and they further swear that they have known the parties above described to have lived together as husband and wife five years previous to and up to the time of deceased going into the aforesaid service of the United States, and that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the applicant, and their acquaintance with her, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

[Sworn to and subscribed as in the declaration preceding.]



ROCLAMATIONS are either verbal or written public announcements, from an official personage, relating to some especial exigency or a particular occasion. They may be addressed to a class or certain classes of people, or to all the citizens of a nation or State.

They possess the character of a law, because they require obedience or co-operation of action in those to whom they are addressed, although no penalty attaches to their infraction, except in time of war, invasion or insurrection, when offenders are punished by the ruling authorities, whether civil or military.

The most of the following forms show proclamations which have been actually issued upon important occasions by government officials.

President Buchanan's Proclamation for a Fast-Day in 1860.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by plous and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the fourth day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in

humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good-will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States, and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our constitution and our Union-the work of their hands-for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending difficulties.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1860.

SEAL.

Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence forward, and forever, free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard. Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, TREE: and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty field

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the toesesses year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and wixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM. LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation at the Time of the Chicago Fire.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order and the relief of the suffering.

Be it known that the faith and credit of the city of Chicago is hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering. Public order will be preserved. The police, and special police now being appointed, will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property. All officers and men of the fire department and health department will act as special policemen without further notice. The mayor and comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees. The head-quarters of the city government will be at the Congregational church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All persons are warned against any acts tending to endanger property. All persons caught in any depredation will be immediately arrested.

With the help of God, order and peace and private property shall be preserved. The city government and the committees of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them and prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare.

It is believed the fire has spent its force, and all will soon be well.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Comptroller.

T. B. BROWN, President Board of Police.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN, President Common Council. CHICAGO, October 9, 1871.

Chicago Fire Proclamation in New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Afternoon of October 9, 1871.

A disaster has fallen on the great city of Chicago, which not only has destroyed the best part of its dwellings, and paralyzed its industry and its business, but threatens the gravest consequences to the commerce and prosperity of our country. It has also reduced thousands of people to houselessness and privation. A dispatch from the mayor of Chicago comes in these words; "Can you send us some aid for a hundred thousand houseless people? Army bread and cheese desirable." I have responded that New York will do everything to alleviate this disaster; and I now call upon the people to make such organization as may be speediest and most effective for the purpose of sending money and clothing and food. I would recommend the immediate formation of general relief committees, who would take charge of all contributions, in order that no time may be lost in carrying relief to those of our fellow-citizens who have fallen under this dispensation of Providence. I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Board of Brokers, and the united presidents of the banks, and all religious and charitable associations immediately call a meeting of their respective members, and from them select independent relief committees, who shall solicit subscriptions of money, food and clothing within their appropriate spheres of action. In the meantime I am authorized to state that contributions of food and clothing sent to the depots of the Eric and Hudson and Central railroads (under early and spontaneous offers of Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt), in even small quantities, from individuals or business

sources, will be at once forwarded through to Chicago free of expense. I cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens immediate attention to this subject.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

President's Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America—a Proclamation: In conformity with custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in bonor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving.

The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied; for the peace and amity which subsist between this republic and all nations of the world; for freedom from internal discord and violence; for increasing friendliness between the different sections of this land of liberty, justice and constitutional government; for the devotion of our people to our free institutions, and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the republic, while extending its privileges to fellow-men who come to us; for the improved means of internal communication and the increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries-a liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for the wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon conscience of restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home; for these and for many other blessings we should give thanks.

WHEREFORE, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a Day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labors, and, meeting in accordance with their several forms, worship and draw

near to the Throne of Almighty God, offering to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold good which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and mercies may continue.

And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed may be made the special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of national thanksgiving.

In WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

UNITED STATES SEAL. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation Concerning Mad Dogs.

WHEREAS, it has been officially reported to me that mad dogs have recently bitten certain dogs and other animals within this corporation, thereby endangering their lives and the lives of our citizens:

Therefore, in order to preserve the lives and peace of our citizens and their animals, I do hereby order that from and after the date hereof, for the next sixty days, any dog found running at large, without having a substantial wire muzzle securely fastened over its month, shall be shot by the city marshal or officers under his charge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have affixed my signature and the official seal of the city of Herman, in the county of Grant, and State of Minnesota, this thirty-first day of June, A.D. 1880. PHILO STEPHENS, Mayor.

Attest: ELI M. PAGE, City Clerk.



SUBSCRIPTION heading should be written very plainly and as briefly as may be, and express the object for which the money is sub-

scribed. The following, with variations to suit the circumstances, will give the reader a general idea of the manner of preparing such a form:

Form of a Subscription Heading.

(Here Give Town, State, and Date.)

We the undersigned, agree to pay the sums set opposite our rower, to John Jones, for the purpose of alraying the expenses necessary to the appropriate of our National Indipendent of the appropriation, in this city, of our National Indipendent of July.

William H. Timcherbocker, \$50.00. Saniel W. Cunningham,



HE LEGAL declaration of what a person determines to have done with his property after death, is termed a will.

All persons of lawful age, possessed of sound mind, excepting married women in certain States, are entitled to dispose of their property by will.

No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law; though much care should be exercised to state the provisions of the will so plainly that its language may not be misunderstood.

The person making the will is termed the testator (if a female, testatrix).

A will is of no force and effect until the death of the testator, and can be cancelled or modified at any date by the maker.

The last will made annuls the force of all preceding wills, if not an addition to them.

The law regards marriage, and offspring resulting, as good evidence of revocation of a will made prior to such marriage, unless the wife and children are provided for by the husband in some other manner, in which case the will remains in full force.

To convey real estate by will, it must be done in accordance with the law of the State or country where such land is located; but personal property is conveyed in harmony with the law that obtains at the place of the testator's residence.

There are two kinds of wills, namely, written and verbal, or nuncupative. The latter, or spoken wills, depending upon proof of persons hearing the same, generally relate to personal property only, and are not recognized in all the States, unless made within ten days previous to the death, or by persons in the military or naval service. Verbal or unwritten wills are usually unsafe, and, even when well authenticated, often make expensive litigation; hence the necessity

of having the wishes of the testator fully and clearly defined in a written will.

To give or make a devise of property by will and subsequently dispose of the same, without altering the will to conform to such sale, destroys the validity of the devise.

A will made by an unmarried woman is legally revoked by marriage; but she can take such legal steps in the settlement of her property before marriage as will empower her to dispose of the same as she may choose, after marriage.

No husband can make a will that will deprive the wife of her right of dower in the property; that is, her right to the proceeds of one-third of the real estate and appurtenances, as long as she may live. But the husband can will the wife a certain amount in lieu of her dower, stating it to be in lieu thereof. Such bequest, however, will not exclude her from her dower, provided she prefers it to the bequest made in the will. Unless the husband states distinctly that the bequest is in lieu of dower, she is entitled to both.

Property bequeathed must pay debts and incumbrances upon the same before its distribution can be made to the legatees of the estate.

Though property may be willed to a corporation, the corporation cannot accept such gift unless provision is made for so doing in its charter.

A will may be revoked by marriage, a codicil, destruction of the will, disposing of property devised in a will, or by the execution of another will.

The person making a will may appoint his executors, but no person can serve as such executor if, at the time of the proving of the will, he be under twenty-one years of age, a convict, a thoroughly confirmed drunkard, a lunatic, or an imbecile. No person appointed as an executor is obliged to serve, but may renounce his appointment by legal written notice signed before

two witnesses, which notice must be recorded by the officer before whom the will is proved.

The person named in the will by the testator to administer the same is termed an executor. The individual appointed by a court is known as an administrator. The duties of each, in the settlement of an estate, are essentially the same.

In case a married woman possesses property, and dies without a will, her husband is entitled to administer upon such property in preference to any one else, provided he be of sound mind.

Any devise of property made to a subscribing witness is invalid, although the integrity of the will in other respects is not affected.

In all wills the testator's full name should be written at the end of the will. If he be unable to write, he may have his hand guided in making a mark against the same. If he possesses a sound mind, and is conscious at the time of the import of his action, such mark renders the will valid.

Witnesses should always write their respective places of residence after their names, their signatures being written in the presence of each other, and in the presence of the testator.

Different States require a different number of witnesses. To illustrate: Missouri, Illinois, Ohio. Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa, Utah, Texas, California, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Virginia, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Louisiana and New York require two witnesses.

The States of Florida, Mississippi, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont demand THREE witnesses to authenticate a will.

Witnesses are not required to know the contents of a will. They have simply to know that the document is a will, and witness the signing of the same by the testator, or he to witness their signing.

Proof of signature of the testator by the oath of two reputable witnesses, is sufficient to establish the validity of a will in the State of Pennsylvania; no subscribing witnesses being absolutely demanded.

CODICILS.

An addition to a will, which should be in writing, is termed a codicil, and executed like a will.

A codicil is designed to explain, modify, or change former bequests made in the body of the will. It should be done with the same care and precision as was exercised in the making of the will itself.

General Form of Will for Real and Personal Property.

I, Warren P. Holden, of the town of Bennington, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wi::

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Lucius Denne Holden, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the First National Bank of Troy, New York, and the farm owned by myself in the town of Arlington, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Fanny Almira Holden and Hannah Oriana Holden, each One Thousand Dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Troy, N. Y., and also each one quarter-section of land, owned by myself, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half-section is devised to my eldest daughter, Fanny Almira.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Emory Randor Holden, five shares of railroad stock in the Troy and Boston Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw-mill thereon, situated in Muskegon, Michigan, with all the improvements

and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Six Thousand Dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Troy, New York, affect shares in the Troy and Boston Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home-farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Walter B. Holden, the income from rents of my store building at 144 Water street, Troy, New York, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above-mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above-named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, and my eldest son, Lucius Denne Holden.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Ben-

nington, the residue of such moneys on deposit to revert to my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Warren P. Holden, to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seal, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Signed, sealed and declared by Warren P. Holden, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

LUTHER (). WESTCOTT, Manchester, Vermont. HARTLEY B. HAWLEY, Bennington, Vermont.

DANIEL R. BOTTOM.

Bennington, Vermont.

WARREN P. HOLDEN. L. S.

Codicil.

Whereas I, Warren P. Holden, did, on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Fanny Almira, has deceased, the third day of February, A. D. 1868, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Francis Allen Holden, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Fanny Almira, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Warren P. Holden, as and for last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

HARTLEY B. HAWLEY, Bennington, Vermont. SAMUEL M. WEST. Arlington, Vermont.

DANIEL R. BOTTOM, Bennington, Vermont. WARREN P. HOLDEN L.s.

Shorter Form of Will.

I. Alvin B. Adams, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Alleghany, and State of Pennsylvania, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First. I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Mary, her heirs and assigns forever, one-half of all my property, real, personal and mixed, of what nature and kind soever, and wheresoever the same shall be at the time of my death; the same to be in lieu of her dower at common law.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath unto such of my children as may be living at the time of my death, one-half of all my property, real, personal and mixed, of what nature and kind soever, and wheresoever the same shall be at the time of my death, to be divided among them share and share alike.

Third. I hereby direct and empower my executor to sell and dispose of all my personal property to the highest bidder at auction, as soon as practicable after my decease, and to sell my real estate at auction or private sale, as it may in his judgment seem most advantageous, or for the interest of my said devisees.

Fourth. I direct that the net avails of my real and personal property, so disposed of as aforesaid, and converted into money, shall be divided and paid to my said devisees within one year after my

Fifth. I hereby appoint my wife, Mary, guardian of the person and estate of such of my children as may be minors at the time of my death.

Sixth. I hereby appoint William II. Adams executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, Alvin B. Adams, the testator, have, to this my last will and testament, set my hand and seal this tenth day of April, A. D. 1865.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above-named Alvin B. Adams, as and for his last will and testament. in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request, as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other. WINFIELD D. BROWN, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Pittsburg, Pa. JOHN DOR,

Pittsburg, Pa.

THOMAS WEDGEWOOD. L.S.

ALVIN B. ADAMS. L. S.

Form of Will Where Property is Left to Wife Absolutely.

This is the last will and testament of me, Thomas Wedgewood, made this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1872, in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, as follows:

I bequeath all my lands, tenements and hereditaments, and all my household furniture, ready money, securities for money, money secured by life assurance, goods and chattels, and all other parts of my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my wife, Clara Wedgewood, her helrs, administrators and assigns, to and for her and their absolute use and benefit, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, subject only to the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the charge of proving and registering this my will. And I appoint my said wife executrix of this my will, and hereby revoke all other wills.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above mentioned.

Signed, sealed, published and acknowledged by the said Thomas Wedgewood, as and for his last will and testa-ment, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and at his request, and in the pres-ence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof. Solon W. Watson,

Chicago, Ill. CHARLES D. SNYDER Chicago, Ill.

Form of Will with Entire Property Left to Wife, for Life or Widowhood, with Disposition of the Same After Her Marriage or Death, Provision Being Made for Maintaining Children, Legacies to Executors, etc.

Realizing the uncertainty of life, I, Charles W. Freeman, of Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha, and State of Wisconsin, make this last will and testament, while in the possession of sound mind and memory, this fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1870.

I give, devise and bequeath unto my executors, hereafter named, all my estate and effects that I may die possessed of or entitled to, upon trust, to be, as soon as conveniently can be, after my decease, sold and converted into money, and the proceeds invested in one or other of the public funds, and the dividends arising therefrom to be

paid yearly, each and every year, unto my wife, Harriet D. Freeman, during the term of her natural life, should she so long continue my widow: the first yearly payment thereof to commence and be payable at the expiration of the first year after my decease, if my wife remains a widow.

Upon her second marriage, I direct that one-third of all moneys from my estate, set apart for her use by my executors, be given her for her use and behoof forever, to control as she may choose, and the remaining two-thirds I will to be given to my children, to be divided equally among all my children by my said wife, the share of each child to be paid on his or her respectively attaining the age of lawful majority; and I direct that the dividends arising therefrom shall be applied, at the discretion of my executors, toward the maintenance and education of my said children, until they shall severally and respectively attain the said age. And in case any or either of my said children shall happen to die under lawful majority, then I give and bequeath the share or shares of him, her, or them, so dying, unto the survivor or survivors of them.

And I nominate and appoint my wife, Harriet D. Freeman, my eldest son, Clinton W. Freeman, and Walter C. Kimball, and the survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, to be the executors of this my will, and in consideration of the trouble thus imposed on them, I do hereby give and bequeath unto each of my said executors the legacy or sum of Five Hundred Dollars, free of legacy duty and all other deductions. And hereby revoking all former or other wills by me at any time made, I, the said Charles W. Freeman, to this which I declare to be my last will and testament, set my hand and seal.

Signed by the said testator, Charles W. Freeman, and aclast will and testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time, and subscribed by us in the presence of the said testator and of each

other.
BARNARD McDole,
Kenosha, Wis. HIRAM FLENING, Kenosha, Wis, RICHARD WILSON,
Kenosha, Wis. CHARLES W. FREEMAN. L. S



Nuncupative Will.

In the matter of nuncupative will of Jonas Lyman, deceased.

On the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, Jonas Lyman, being in his last sickness, in his dwelling, situate in Burlington, Iowa, at 84 Huron street, in the presence of the subscribers, did declare his last will and wishes concerning the disposition of his property, in the following words, viz.:

He desired that his Seven Hundred Dollars in the First National Bank of Burlington, and Two Hundred Dollars in the hands of Silas Holmes, should be given to his mother. He also expressed a desire to have Silas Holmes act as his executor, to collect the same as soon as possible, with interest due, paying the entire amount, when collected, to his mother. He also said, "All my other property I want my mother to have for her separate use, except my house and lot where I live, which I will to my sister Mary,'

At the time the said Jonas Lyman stated the foregoing as his will. he was of sound mind and memory, and desired us to bear witness that such was his wish and desire.

Reduced to writing by us, this tenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

ABIAL GOODING. ARTEMAS WHITE, PRTER H. SMITH.

Affidavit to the Foregoing.

STATE OF IOWA, | 88. Personally appeared before me, George County of Lee, Hartwell, clerk of the court of probate for said county, Abial Gooding, Artemas White, and Peter H. Smith, who deposed that they were present on the first day of July, A. D. 1871, at the dwelling of the said Jonas Lyman, situate at 84 Huron street, Burlington, Iowa, and did hear Jonas Lyman utter what is specified in the foregoing writing; that he wished them to witness that it was his last will; and that at the time he was of sound mind and memory, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twelfth day of July. A. D. GEORGE HARTWELL, Clerk.

A Short Form of Will, Conveying the Entire Real and Personal Property to the Wife of the Testator.

A will which bequeaths all the property of the testator, real and personal, wheresoever it may be, carries with it property acquired after its publication, without a repetition of any formalities.

The question in relation to a bequest in such cases is one of intention, not of power. The following will of Onslow Peters, the legality of which was tested and sustained by the courts, was found to be amply sufficient in length for the purpose for which it was designed. It read as follows:

I, Onslow Peters, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

I bequeath all my property, real and personal, wheresoever the same may be, to my beloved wife, Hannah P. Peters.

I appoint my said wife the executrix of this my last will and testa-My will is that my said wife shall not be required to give any bonds or security to the judge of probate for the faithful execution of the duties of executrix.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirtyeight.

CLAUSES FOR INSERTION IN WILLS.

Cancelling Debts That Are, or May Be, Due.

Whereas, there are certain sums of money due me, upon mortgages, bills, and otherwise, from persons hereafter named (naming them), it is my will that such indebtedness, immediately after my death, shall be cancelled by my executors. And I do hereby release those persons aforesaid from the payment of all debts due.

Desiring that Difference of Opinion about Provisions of the Will be Settled by Arbitrators.

It is my desire, that if any dispute, question or controversy shall happen concerning any bequest or other matter in this my will, such question shall be referred to the arbitration of my friends, A. D. and C. L., with provision for them to choose an umpire; but should they not be able to act in the matter, then I desire that my wife and

eldest son each appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, with the power of choosing a third arbitrator; and what a majority of them shall determine therein shall be binding upon all and every person or persons therein concerned.

Providing that the Wife Shall Have the Custody of the Children. and Appointing a Guardian in Case of Her Death.

And in case I shall leave any child or children at the time of my death, my will is that my wife shall have the guardianship of them during their minority; and in the case of her death, during the minority of said children, then I desire that my friend, D. M., shall have the guardianship of them during their minority; should he refuse, I will that A. J. shall take such supervision and guardian-

DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATORS AND METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN SETTLING ESTATES.

AVING made a will, the testator should recollect that marriage, birth of children, death, or the purchase or sale of real estate may affect the will. So the death or removal of executors may require a change. These alterations may be made by a codicil, which must be executed and witnessed the same as a will.

The will, enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Will of A. B.," should be kept in safe custody under the control of the testator. It should not be placed for safe keeping in the hands of interested parties, nor beyond the reach of the testator. It should also be placed where it will be absolutely forthcoming in case of the testator's sudden demise.

After the death of the testator the will should be taken to the court, unopened, and there filed with an affidavit as to the custody of it and death of the testator.

The judge having opened it, orders that publication be made according to law, that on a certain day it will be offered for proof, and causes notice to be given the heirs at law of the deceased and the executors named, if any, in the will.

At the time appointed the widow, if there is one, some of the heirs, and one or more of the executors, appear in court, with the witnesses to the will. To enable the will to be probated the witnesses must swear the testator executed it as and for his last will, and was then of a sound and disposing mind and memory. At this period any party interested in the estate may contest the will before the court.

Both husbands and wives are entitled to an interest in their joint estate, termed right of dower, which is not affected by wills, so that where it appears by the will that the provision is made by devise or legacy, in lieu of dower, the husband or wife must be called into court to accept or waive the provisions in the will.

If the judge thinks the will properly proved, he orders it recorded and issues letters of administration to the executors. A certified copy of the will and above order should be recorded in the registry of deeds of every county in which there is land devised by the will.

If the executors named do not wish to act, they file a disclaimer, and the judge then appoints an administrator with the will annexed. If an administrator dies before he has settled the estate, the court appoints his administrator to settle it, who is called administrator of estate yet to be settled. Persons administering on estate are by law required to give a bond with sureties in double the sworn value of the personal estate. This may be waived by the will.

The law vests the personal estate in the executor or administrators from the death of the testator, and the real estate in the heirs at law. These latter enter into possession at once, by descent or will, but their rights are subject to the widow's privilege of residing in her husband's home for forty days after his death, and all homestead laws.

In every State a widow has first, in preference to creditors, an allowance for the support of the family, or an award. Except in this respect all property is subject to the debts of the deceased.

In many respects the work of administrators appointed by the court, in case there is no will, is similar to that of executors when there is a will

In case the deceased dies intestate (that is, leaving no will), then the widow, or the nearest heir to the estate, at once petitions the probate court for letters of administration to issue to some suitable person for its settlement, the following being the form of petition:

Heir's Petition to Have Administrator Appointed.

To the County Court of Kane county, in the State of Illinois:

The petition of Raymond Scott, the oldest surviving son of Willard J. Scott, late of said county, deceased, respectfully showeth: That on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, the said Willard J. Scott died, leaving goods, chattels, rights, credits and real estate in the county aforesaid; that, at the time of his decease, the said Willard J. Scott was a widower, his wife having died at St. Charles, in said county, as can be duly verified, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1881; that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, no last will and testament was left by the said Willard J. Scott, deceased; that he has left, as heirs to his estate, two children, one (the undersigned) aged twenty-seven years, and a girl, Mary, now in the fourteenth year of her age; and that the deceased was, at and immediately prior to his death, a resident of the said county of Kane. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that letters of administration may be granted on the estate of the deceased, and that he may be appointed the administrator thereof. RAYMOND SCOTT.

Dated this twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1882, at St. Charles, in said county of Kane, and State of Illinois.

(An affidavit is required of the petitioner to verify the facts as stated in his petition. See Affidavits.)

Bond Required of the Administrator.

The petition of the nearest heir (whether widow or child) having been granted by the court, the administrator must execute a good

and sufficient bond, in form following, in order to secure the estate from loss by carelessness or roguery.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, Raymond Scott, as principal, and Edward Poor and David T. Rich, as sureties, all being residents of Kane county, in the State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto Roswell C. Otis, judge of the county court in and for said county, in the penal sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars, to be paid to said judge and his successors in said office; to the true payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us, one and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated the first day of January, A. D. 1883.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above-bounden Raymond Scott, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Willard J. Scott, deceased, do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of him the said Raymond Scott, or into the hands and possession of any other person, or persons, for him, and the same so made do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited into the county clerk's office of Kane, in the State of Illinois, within thirty days from the date hereof; and the same goods, chattels and credits and all other the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased at the time of his death, or which at any time after shall come to the hands and possession of the said Raymond Scott, or into the hands and possession of any other person or persons for him, do well and truly administer according to law; and further do make, or cause to be made, a just and true account of his

said administration within ninety days from the date hereof, or when thereunto legally required; and all the rest and residue of the said goods, chattels and credits which shall be found remaining upon the said administrator's account, the same being first examined and allowed by the county (or probate) court of the county having jurisdiction, shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as the said court, by their decree or sentence, pursuant to law, shall limit and appoint; and shall well and truly comply with the law of this State relating to inheritances; and if it shall hereafter appear that any past will and testament was made by the said deceased, and the same shall be proved according to law, if the said Raymond Scott, being thereto required, do surrender the said letters of administration into the office of the clerk of said county (or probate) court of Kane county, as aforesaid, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of Daniel J. Sinclair, George W. Dean.

RAYMOND SCOTT, -(SEAL)-EDWARD POOR, -(SEAL)-DAVID T. RICH. -(SEAL)-

Administrator's Advertisement Calling for Settlement.

The preliminaries being arranged, the administrator inserts the following notice in a local newspaper several times, which notice he posts on the court-house door, and in two other prominent places in the county.

NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of Willard J. Scott, late of St. Charles, in this county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having calms or demands against the same will present them without delay to

RAYMOND SCOTT, Administrator.

GENEVA, Kane county, Illinois, January 1, A. D. 1883.

The Work of Settling the Estate.

The administrator is now ready to begin the work of administration, under the sanction and restraint of the State laws upon this subject, using the first ready money realized from the estate (in most States) to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased, the bills for nurses and medical attendance in his last illness, and the probate fees of the court; debts (if any) due to the United States; debts (if any) due to the State in which he lived; all liens that may exist upon and encumber any of his property, and, then, debts due to all other creditors. The administrator has no power outside of the State in which he acts in that capacity.

The first work to be done, however, is to search for and gather up all the personal property and real estate owned by the deceased. This must be carefully inventoried and classified. In some States the inventory is submitted to two or more appraisers, in order to obtain the real value of the listed property, who bring in a report worded as follows:

Inventory of Property of Willard J. Scott.

A true and perfect inventory and just appraisement of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Willard J. Scott, late of the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, deceased, at the time of his death, to wit:

[Here follows the list of property, the personal (including the bonds, notes, book accounts, classified as "good," "doubtful" or "worthless," as the case may be) in one column, and the real estate in another—the footing of each being noted separately].

Taken and appraised by us, the third and fourth days of January, A. D. 1883. GEORGE ERICKSON,

THOS. B. WELLS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS | 68.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, the above-named George Erickson and Thomas B. Wells, who solemnly swear (or affirm) that at the request of Raymond Scott, administrator, they did well and truly, and without prejudice or partiality, value and appraise the goods, chattels and credits which were of Willard J. Scott, deceased, as set forth in the foregoing inventory, and in all respects perform their duties as appraisers, to the best of their skill and judgment.

GEORGE ERICKSON, THOS. B. WELLS.

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this fifth day of January, A. D. 1883, before me.

NOTARIAL SEAL

NELSON DODGE, Notary Public.

If sufficient property belonging to the deceased cannot be found to pay off his indebtedness, under ordinarily careful management, the administrator should at once notify the county (or probate) court that the estate is insolvent, and proceed according to the laws of the State in which he lives concerning insolvent debtors.

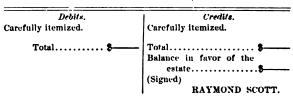
Administrator's Accounts.

The administrator charges himself with whatever property of the deceased comes into his hands, valued at the sworn appraisement, and all moneys received on accounts, notes, bonds, mortgages and from all other resources of the estate; and credits himself with all moneys and effects paid out and bestowed upon creditors and heirs of the estate, together with his fees and commissions as administrator; and when the estate is fully settled he renders to the county or probate court, in the following form, his account, duly sworn to:

Account of Raymond Scott with Estate of Willard J. Scott.

The account of Raymond Scott, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were possessed by Willard J. Scott, late a citizen of Kane county, in the State of Illinois, deceased:

RAYMOND SCOTT, Administrator,
In account with
ESTATE OF WILLARD J. SCOTT, DECEASED.



STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Kane, Before me, a justice of the peace for and within said county, personally appeared Raymond Scott, administrator aforesaid, who doth depose and say that the accompanying account is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1883.

WILLIAM II. WHITING, Justice of the Peace.

The balance derived from the estate, after paying all costs, charges and expenses that have accrued or stand against it, is distributed among the heirs by the judge of the court according to law and equity. The judge then formally discharges the administrator from all further responsibility and care of the estate.

SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO WRITTEN WILLS.

Age at which Testators can Make Wills, Rights of Married Women, Number of Witnesses Required, Courts that have Jurisdiction, Etc.

Alabama.—All persons twenty-one years of age may devise real estate by will, and at eighteen or over may dispose of personal property. Two witnesses are required. Married women may bequeath their separate estates. Wills are recorded in the probate judge's office.

Arizona Territory.—Testators, male or female, must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses are required. Married women may devise their separate property.

Arkansas.—Must be twenty-one years of age to devise real estate, and eighteen to devise personal property. Three witnesses are required, wills are recorded in the probate court of the county where most of the bequeathed land is situated; but if only personal property is devised, then in the county where the testator died. Married women devise their separate property as they please.

California.—At eighteen or over testators may devise real or personal property. Married women may dispose, by will, of their separate estate without the consent of their husbands. Two witnesses are required for all written wills.

Colorado.—The testator, if male, must be twenty-one; if female, eighteen. Either male or female may will personal property at seventien. Neither husband nor wife can deprive the other of one-half the property by will, except wife may do so with written consent of husband. Two wincesses are required. Wills are recorded in county courts, where letters of administration are issued; also with the recorder in counties where the testator owned real estate.

Connecticut.—All persons over eighteen can dispose of their property by will, either real or personal. Three witnesses are required. Ten years are allowed, after the testator's death, in which to probate his will. Wills are recorded in the probate courts.

Dakota Territory.—At eighteen persons may devise both their personal and real property. Two witnesses are necessary. Married women may dispose of their separate estates without the consent of their husbands. A will made by an unmarried woman is revoked by her marriage, and not revived by the death of her husband.

Delaware.—The testator must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses are required. Married women, with the written consent of their husbands, given under their hands and seals, in presence of two witnesses, may dispose of their property by will.

District of Columbia.—Male testators must be twenty-one years old; females, eighteen. Three witnesses are required to testator's signature. Married women will their separate property to whom they please. Wills are recorded in the registry of wills.

Florida.—Required age, twenty-one. Three witnesses.

Georgia. Testator must be twenty-one. Three witnesses required. Recorded in the court of ordinary.

Idaho Territory.—Testator must be twentyone. Husband must leave wife one-half of common property. At eighteen can dispose of goods
and chattels. Married woman may dispose of her
separate estate. Two witnesses required. Will
first recorded in the probate court, and afterward
in all counties where real estate is located.

Illinois.—Males must be twenty-one; females, eighteen. Two witnesses necessary. Wills filed in probate court and originals remain there.

Indiana.—Testator must be twenty-one. Two witnesses.

Iowa.—Must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses.

Kansas.—Testator required to be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses.

Mentucky.—Testator must be twenty-one. If written by testator himself, one witness only required; if written by other than the testator, two witnesses necessary. A married woman may dispose of her separate estate by will.

Louisiana. -- Must be twenty-one. Two male witnesses required over the age of sixteen.

Maine.—Men and women alike may devise their property, real and personal. Three witnesses necessary. Wills, transferring real estate, are recorded like deeds. Estates are settled in the probate court.

Maryland.—Men must be twenty-one; women, eighteen. Three witnesses necessary. Wills of personal property do not require witnesses. Wills must be proven in the orphan's court of each county, or before the register of wills.

Massachusetts.—Any person may will real or personal property. A husband cannot be deprived of one-half of his wife's personal property or a life interest in her real estate by her will, unless he consents to the devise. Three witnesses required to signature of testator. Wills are recorded in the office of register of probate.

Michigan. — Testator must be twenty-one. Two witnesses. Copies of the wills must be recorded in the county registers' offices where the lands are located.

Minneseta.—Hen must be twenty-one; women, eighteen. Two witnesses. Estates are settled in probate courts, where wills are recorded. Copies are recorded in counties where devised real estate is located.

Mississippi.—Testators must be twenty-one, male or female. Three witnesses required. Probate is made in the court of chancery, or by the clerk thereof, and recorded in his office.

Missouri.—Must be twenty-one to devise real estate, and eighteen to bequeath personal property. Married women may devise real estate at the age of eighteen. Two witnesses. After probate, wills are recorded in the office of the register of deeds.

Montana Territory. — Every person, at eighteen, may devise any kind of property in writing. Two witnesses.

Nebraska Territory. — Two witnesses. Wills may be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county where bequeathed real estate is located.

Nevada. — Testators over eighteen years of age may dispose of any of their property after payment of debts is provided for. Married woman may devise her separate estate without husband's consent. Wills must be recorded in the courts where they are admitted to probate.

New Hampshire. — Must be twenty-one years old. Three witnesses. Wills are recorded in the office of the register of probate, and proved in probate courts.

New Jersey —Must be twenty-one years old. Married woman cannot will away her husband's interest in her real estate. Two witnesses. They are proved and recorded in the office of the surrogate of the county.

New Mexico. — Males over fourteen years and females over twelve years of age, if of sound mind, may execute wills, unless known to be prodigals. Verbal wills require five witnessee, and all must testify clearly as to every part of the will. Written wills need three or more witnesses. Probate judges approve of wills or reject them. Appeals are taken to the district court.

New York.—Wills must be signed by testators at the end, but need not be sealed. Males can bequeath personal property when eighteen, and females at sixteen. Two witnesses to the signature of the testator and his acknowledgment of the document are required to be affixed to the will, which is proven in the office of the surrogate of the county where the testator lived.

North Carolina.—Wills have two witnesses. Married women devise their separate estates. Wills nust be recorded in the probate court of the county where the testator lived.

Ohio —Must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses. Wills are admitted to probate or record in the office of the probate judge.

Oregon.—Testators must be twenty-one years old in order to devise real estate, but may bequeath personal property if over eighteen years of age. Married women devise real estate subject to their husbands' interest in it. Two witnesses.

Pennsylvania.—Testators must be twentyone years old. Two witnesses necessary, who, however, are not required to place their signatures to the will. A husband is not competent as a witness to his wife's will.

Rhode Island.—Real estate may be devised by persons twenty-one years old, and personal property by those over eighteen years. Two witnesses. Probate courts are located at Newport and Providence, where wills are recorded. In other places they are recorded by townclerks.

South Carolina.—Wills devising both real estate and personal property must be executed in the presence of three or more subscribing witnesses, and recorded in the probate court of the county where the testator resided.

Tennessee.—Where only personal property is devised the witnesses need not subscribe their names to the will. Married women can devise their separate property, unless they hold it under previous restraint. County courts are courts of probate.

Texas.—All persons, twenty-one years old, may devise their real and personal estate. Two witnesses necessary. Wills are admitted and proved in county courts, if presented for probate within four years after the death of the testator. Devises of real estate must be confined to written wills.

Utah Territory.—Testators, male and female, may devise their real and personal property by will when eighteen years old. This includes the separate property of married women. Two witnesses required.

Vermont.—Three witnesses. Real and personal property of a married woman may be devised by her will. Estates are settled in probate courts. Wills may be recorded either in probate courts or in town-clerk's office wherever the devised real estate is located.

Wirginia.—Persons of sound mind may devise their real estate by will after they become twenty-one years of age, and their personal property at the age of eighteen years. This includes the separate property of married women. Two witnesses. Estates are settled in either corporation, county or circuit courts, in the county or corporation where the testator lived, or where his real estate is located.

Washington Territory.—Two witnesses. Males must be twenty-one years old, and females eighteen years, devising both real and personal estate. Married women are restricted in this respect by their husbands' claims upon their property.

West Virginia.—All persons of twenty-one years old, may devise their real and personal estate by a written will, duly attested. Two wit-

Wisconsin.—Wills, including those of married women, must be in writing, and signed in the presence of two or more subscribing witnesses. Wills are proved and admitted to probate in county courts.

Wyoming Territory.—There being no territorial laws on the subject, the usages of common law regulate the execution and proof of wills. They are proved and admitted to settlement in the probate courts. Married women are at liberty to devise their separate property as they please.

Canadian Wills.

Quebec.—All persons twenty-one years old and of sound mind may devise their real and personal reperty by will. Wills are of three kinds: The French will is made before two notaries, or one notary and two witnesses; the English, signed by the testator in presence of two subscribing witnesses, and the olograph, written and signed by the testator's hand, which requires neither the presence of a notary or subscribing witnesses. The English and olograph wills require to be probated. Married women cannot devise their estates without their husbands' consent.

Ontario.—Married women may bequeath their separate estate to whom they wish. Wills must be in writing, the signature of the testator being attested by two subscribing witnesses in the presence of the testator and each other. An executor is a competent witness to the will.



from the Indian word "kanata," which signifies a number of huts, is briefly sketched in the following:

Newfoundland was discovered in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, and subsequently, in 1534, Canada proper was discovered by Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the river St. Lawrence to the point where now stands Montreal.

The foundation of Quebec was laid by Samuel Champlain, in 1608; following which a French expedition was formed in 1617, to explore the unknown domains of Canada, an enterprise which was entered upon still later by the English, in 1689, and prosecuted with some advantage for the next twelve years.

In 1754 a contest for ownership of the country broke out between the French and the English, which resulted in a five years' war and the triumph of the English, who came into possession by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Among the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec in 1759, at which time Montealm, the French

general, and Wolfe, the English chieftain, both lost their lives.

In 1791 an act of parliament divided Canada into two provinces—Upper and Lower Canada. By an act of the imperial parliament, in 1867, these two divisions became known as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; and, together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were constituted the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, now known as the Northwest Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia and Vancouver Island followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

Of Canada proper, Ontario comprises the upper and western portion, whose inhabitants are principally English. Quebec includes the lower and eastern portion, the people in which are mostly of French descent, who retain their original language, religion and customs.

The timber trade, from the first settlement of Canada, has ever been the principal industry of the people, which, as the country is cleared of its forests, is being followed by the raising of cattle and the cultivation of the soil.

The executive authority of the country is vested in the sovereign of Great Britain, and is represented at the capital of the Dominion by a governor-general, assisted by a privy council.

The legislative power is a parliament consisting of an upper house, styled the senate, and a house of commons; the seat of government for the Dominion being at Ottawa.

The details for the government of the Canadian Dominion are clearly set forth in the following constitution, being the imperial act of 1867:

CONSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Entitled An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government Thereof, and for Purposes Connected Therewith, which Took Effect March 29, 1867.



HEREAS the Provinces of Canada,
Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick
have expressed their desire to be
federally united into One Dominion federally united into One Dominion under the crown of the United King-

dom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United

And whereas such a union would conduce to the welfare of the provinces and promote the interests of the British empire:

And whereas on the establishment of the union by authority of parliament it is expedient, not only that the constitution of the legislative authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the nature of the executive government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the eventual admission into the union of other parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament sembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

- 1. This act may be cited as The British North America act, 1867.
- 8. The provisions of this act referring to her majesty the queen extend also to the heirs and successors of her majesty, kings and queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Union of Different Provinces.

- 8. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice of her majesty's most honorable privy council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada; and on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.
- ander that name accordingly.

 4. The subsequent provisions of this act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the union, that is to say, on and after the day appointed for the union taking effect in the queen's proclamation; and in the same provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this act.
- 5. Canada shall be divided into four provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- Brunswick.

 6. The parts of the province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this act) which formerly constituted respectively the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate provinces. The part which formerly constituted the province of Upper Canada shall constitute the province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted to Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted

the province of Lower Canada shall constitute the province of Quebec.

- 7. The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this act.
- 8. In the general census of the population of Canada, which is hereby required to be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every tenth year thereafter, the respective populations of the four provinces shall be distinguished.

Executive Power Vested in the Queen.

- 9. The executive government and authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the queen.
- 10. The provisions of this act referring to the governor-general extend and apply to the governor-general for the time being of Canada, or other chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the queen, by whatever title he is designated.
- 11. There shall be a council to aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the queen's privy council for Canada; and the persons who are to be members of that council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the governor-general and sworn in as privy councilors; and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the governor-general.
- fors; and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the governor-general.

 12. All powers, authorities, and functions which under any act of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the union vested in or exercisible by the respective governors or licutenant-governors of those provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent. of the respective executive councils, thereof, or in conjunction with those councils, or with any number of members thereof, or by those governors or licutenant-governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the union in relation to the government of Canada, be vested in and exercisible by the governor-general, with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the queen's privy council for Canada, or any members thereof, or by the governor-general individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under acts of the parliament of Great Britain or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the parliament of Canada.
- 13. The provisions of this act referring to the governor-general in council shall be construed as referring to the governor-general acting by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for Canada.
- Canada.

 14. It shall be lawful for the queen, if her majesty thinks fit, to authorize the governor-general from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the governor-general such of the governor-general, as the governor-general deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the queen; but the appointment of such a deputy or deputies

shall not affect the exercise by the governor-general himself of any power, authority or func-tion.

- 15. The commander in chief of the land and naval militar, and of all naval and military forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the queen.
- 16. Until the queen otherwise directs, the seat of government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

Legislative Power.

- 17. There shall be one parliament for Canada, consisting of the queen, an upper house styled the senate, and the house of commons.
- senate, and the house of commons.

 18. The privileges immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the senate and by the house of commons and by the members thereof respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by net of the parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this act held, enjoyed and exercised by the commons house of parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the members thereof.
- 19. The parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than six months after the union.
- 30. There shall be a session of the parliament of Canada once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

The Senate: Qualification of Senators.

- 21. The senate shall, subject to the provisions of this act, consist of seventy two members, who shall be styled senators.
- 22. In relation to the constitution of the enate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three senate, divisions: 1. Ontario; nebec;
- 1. Ontario;
 2. Quebec;
 3. The maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this act) be equally represented in the senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; and the maritime provinces by twenty-four senators, twelve thereof representing Nova Brunswick. In the case of Quebec each of the twenty-four senators representing that province shall be appointed for one of the twenty-four senators representing that province shall be appointed for one of the twenty-four electoral divisions of Lower Canada specified in schedule A. to chapter one of the consolidated statutes of Canada.
- 23. The qualification of a senator shall be as follows:
- follows:
 (1.) He shall be of the full age of thirty years:
 (2.) He shall be either a natural-born subject of
 the queen, or a subject of the queen naturalized by
 an act of the parliament of Great Britain, or of
 the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great
 Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of one of
 the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada,
 Canada. Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before
 the union, or of the parliament of Canada after
 the union.
- the union, or of the parliament of Canada after the union:

 (3.) He shall be legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or seized or possessed for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-alleu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and

- above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same (4.) His real and personal property shall be together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities.

 (5.) He shall be resident in the province for which he is appointed.

 (6.) In the case of Quebec he shall have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that division.
- A4. The governor-general shall from time to time, in the queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the senate; and, subject to the pro-visions of this act, every person so summoned shall become and be a member of the senate and
- 25. Such persons shall be first summoned to the senate as the queen by warrant under her majesty's royal sign-manual thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the queen's proclamation of union.
- 26. If at any time on the recommendation of the governor-general the queen thinks fit to direct that three or six members be added to the senate, the governor-general may by summons to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the senate accordingly.

 27. In case of much addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of such as a case of the case of such addition being as an elementary of the case of the cas
- 27. In case of such addition being at any time made the governor-general shall not summon any person to the senate, except on a further like direction by the queen on the like recommendation, until each of the three divisions of Canada is represented by twenty-four senators and no more.

Number of Senators Allowed.

- 28. The number of senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight.
- 29. A senator shall, subject to the provisions of this act, hold his place in the senate for life.
- 30. A senator may by writing under his hand addressed to the governor-general resign his place in the senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.
- \$1. The place of a senator shall become vacant in any of the following cases: (1.) If for two consecutive sessions of the par-liament he fails to give his attendance in the
- senate:
 (2.) If he takes an oath or makes a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen, or entitled to the right or privileges of a subject or
- citizen, of a foreign power.
 (3.) If he is adjudged bankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter:
- (4.) If he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime:
- (5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence: provided, that a senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the government of Canada while holding an office under that government requiring his presence there.
- requiring his presence there.

 32. When a vacancy happens in the senate by resignation, death, or otherwise, the governous general shall by summons to a fit and qualified person fill the vacancy.

 33. If any question arises respecting the qualification of a senator or a vacancy in the senate the same shall be heard and determined by the senate.
- 84. The governor-general may from time to time, by instrument under the great seal of Canada, appoint a senator to be speaker of the senate, and may remove him and appoint another
- 85. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the presence of at least fifteen senators, including the speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the senate for the exercise of
- 36. Questions arising in the senate shall be lecided by a majority of voices, and the speaker hall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices tre equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the

The House of Commons.

- 87. The house of commons shall, subject to the provisions of this act, consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick.
- 88. The governor-general shall from time to time, in the queen's name, by instrument under

- the great seal of Canada, summon and call together the house of commons.
- 89. A senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a member of the
- 40. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the house of commons, be divided into electoral districts as follows.

1.---Ontario.

Ontario shall be divided into the counties, ridings of counties, cities, parts of cities, and towns enumerated in the first schedule to this act, each whereof shall be an electoral district, each such district as numbered in that schedule being entitled to return one member.

2.---Quebec.

Quebec shall be divided into sixty-five electoral districts, composed of the sixty-five electoral divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this act divided under chapter two of the consolidated statutes of Canada, chapter seventy-five of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, and the act of the province of Canada of the twenty-third year of the queen, chapter one, or any other act amending the same in force at the union, so that each electoral division shall be for the purposes of this act an electoral district entitled to return one member.

2. ... Nova Scotia.

Each of the eighteen counties of Nova Scotia shall be an electoral district. The county of Halifax shall be entitled to return two members, and each of the other counties one member.

4...-New Brunswick.

Each of the fourteen counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the city and county of St. John, shall be an electoral district; the city of St. John shall also be a separate elec-toral district. Each of those fifteen electoral dis-tricts shall be entitled to return one member.

toral district. Each of those fifteen electoral districts shall be entitled to return one member.

41. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all laws in force in the several provinces at the union relative to the following matters or any of them, namely,—the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as the members of the house of assembly or legislative assembly in the several provinces, the voters at elections of such members, the oaths to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which elections may be continued, the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of seats of members, and the execution of new writs in case of seats vacated otherwise than by dissolution,—shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the house of commons for the same several provinces.

Provided that, until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any election for a member of the house of commons for the district of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the law of the province of Canada to vote, every male British subject, aged twenty-one years or upwards, being a householder, shall have a vote.

42. For the first election of members to serve in the house of commons the governor-general

being a householder, shall have a vote.

4.8. For the first election of members to serve in the house of commons the governor-general shall cause writs to be issued by such person, in such form, and addressed to such returning officers as he thinks fit.

The person issuing writs under this section shall have the like powers as are possessed at the union by the officers charged with the issuing of writs for the election of members to serve in the respective house of assembly or legislative assembly of the province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the returning officers to whom writs are directed under this section shall have the like powers as are possessed at the union by the officers charged with the returning of writs for the election of members to serve in the same respective house of assembly or legislative assembly.

4.8. In case a vacancy in the representation in

48. In case a vacancy in the representation in 48. In case a vacancy in the representation in the house of commons of any electoral district happens before the meeting of the parliament or after the meeting of the parliament before provision is made by the parliament in this behalf, the provisions of the last foregoing section of this act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a writ in respect of such vacant district.

Election of Speaker in the House of Commons.

44. The house of commons on its first assembling after a general election shall proceed with all practicable speed to elect one of its members to be speaker.

- 45. In case of a vacancy happening in the office of speaker by death, resignation, or otherwise, the house of commons shall with all practicable speed proceed to elect another of its members to be speaker.
- 46. The speaker shall preside at all meetings of the house of commons.
- of the house of commons.

 47. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the absence for any reason of the speaker from the chair of the house of commons for a period of forty-eight consecutive hours, the house may elect another of its members to act as a speaker, and the member so elected shall, during the continuance of such absence of the speaker, have and execute all the powers, privileges and duties of speaker.
- 48. The presence of at least twenty members of the house of commons shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the house for the exercise of its powers; and for that purpose the speaker shall be reckened as a member.
- 49. Questions arising in the house of commons shall be decided by a majority of voices other than that of the speaker, and when the voices are equal, but not otherwise, the speaker shall have a
- 50. Every house of commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the house (subject to be sooner dissolved by the governor-general), and no longer.
- for choosing the house (subject to be sooner dissolved by the governor-general), and no longer.

 51. On the completion of the census in the
 year one thousand eight hundred and eventyone, and of each subsequent decennial census, the
 re-adjusted by such authority, in such manner,
 and from such time, as the parliament of Canada
 from time to time provides, subject and according
 to the following rules:

 (1.) Quebec shall have the fixed number of
 sixty-five members:
 (2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other
 provinces such a number of members as awill bear
 the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at such census) as the number
 sixty-five bears to the number of the population
 of Quebec (so ascertained):

 (3.) In the computation of the number of members for a province a fractional part not exceeding
 one-half of the whole number requisite for entiling the province to a member shall be disregarded; but a fractional partexeceding one-half
 of that number shall be equivalent to the whole
 number:

 (4.) On any such re-adjustment the number of

of that full out a last to equivaent to the whole mumber:

(4.) On any such re-adjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the oppulation of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the tense that preceding re adjustment of the number of members for the province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards:

(5.) Such re-adjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing parliament.

52. The number of members of the house of commons may be from time to time increased by the parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this act is not thereby disturbed.

The Raising and Distribution of Money.

- 53. Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the house of commons.
- 54. It shall not be lawful for the house of commons 54. It shall not be lawful for the house of commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that house by message of the governor-general in the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is proposed.
- address, or bill is proposed.

 5.5. Where a bill passed by the houses of the parliament is presented to the governor-general for the queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this act, and to her majesty's instructions, either that he assents thereto in the queen's name, or that he withholds the queen's assent, or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the queen's pleasure.
- queen's pleasure.

 56. Where the governor-general assents to a bill in the queen's name, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the act to one of her majesty's principal secretaries of state, and if the queen in council within two years stier receipt thereof by the secretary of state thinks fit to disallow the act, such disallow ance (with a certificate of the secretary of state of the day on which the act was received by himbeing signified by the governor-general, by speech or message to each of the houses of the parliament or by proclamation, shall annul the act from and after the day of such signification.

57. A bill reserved for the signification of the queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the governor-general signifies, by speech or message to each of the houses of the parliament, or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the queen in council. An entry of every such speech, message or proclamation shall be made in the journal of each house, and a duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of Canada.

Executive Power in Each Province.

- .58. For each province there shall be an officer, styled the lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor-general in council by instrument under the great seal of Canada.
- 59. A lieutenant-governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the governor general; but any lieutenant-governor appointed after the commencement of the first session of the parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five ment of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the senate and to the house of commons within one week thereafter if the parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the parliament.
- 60. The salaries of the lieutenant-governors shall be fixed and provided by the parliament of
- 61. Every lieutenant-governor shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the governor-general or some person authorized by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the governor-general.
- similar to those taken by the governor-general.

 63. The provisions of this act, referring to the lieutenant-governor, extend and apply to the lieutenant-governor for the time being of each province or other the chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the government of the province, by whatever title he is designated.
- is designated.

 33. The executive council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such persons as the lieutenant-povernor from time to time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following officers, namely,—the attorney-general, the secretary and registrar of the province, the treasurer of the province, the commissioner of crown lands, and the commissioner of agriculture and public works, with, in Quebec, the speaker of the legislative council and the solicitor-general.
- 64. The constitution of the executive authority in each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act.
- act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act.

 6.5. All powers, authorities and functions which, under any act of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the union vested in or exercisible by the respective governors or lieutenant-governors of those provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the respective executive councils, or with any number of members thereof, or by those governors or lieutenant-governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the union in relation to the government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be lieutenant-governor or May be exercised by the lieutenant-governor or May be exercised by the lieutenant-governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under acts of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the chief Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be abolished or altered by the respective legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

 66. The provisions of this act referring to the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.
- 66. The provisions of this act referring to the lieutenant-governor in council shall be construed as referring to the lieutenant-governor of the province acting by and with the advice of the executive council thereof.
- 43. The governor-general in council may from time to time appoint an administrator to execute the office and functions of lieutenant-governor during his absence, illness or other inability.
- 68. Unless and until the executive government of any province otherwise directs with respect to that province, the seats of government of the provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the city of Toronto: of Quebec, the city of Quebec.

of Nova Scotia, the city of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the city of Fredericton.

Legislative Power in Ontario.

- 69. There shall be a legislature for Ontario, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and of one house, styled the legislative assembly of Ontario.
- 70. The legislative assembly of Ontario shall be composed of eighty-two members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two electoral districts set forth in the first schedule to this act.

Legislative Power in Quebec.

- 71. There shall be a legislature for Quebec, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and of two houses, styled the legislative council of Quebec and the legislative assembly of Quebec.
- and the legislative assembly of Quebec.

 73. The legislative council of Quebec shall be composed of twenty-four members, to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor in the queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the twenty-four electoral divisions of Lower Canada in this act referred to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the provisions of this act.
- 78. The qualifications of the legislative councilors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the senators for Quebec.
- 74. The place of a legislative councilor of Quebec shall become vacant in the cases mutatis mutandis, in which the place of senator becomes
- 75. When a vacancy happens in the legislative council of Quebec by resignation, death, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, in the queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.
- 16. If any question arises respecting the qualification of a legislative council of Quebec, or a vacancy in the legislative council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the legislative council.
- 77. The lieutenant-governor may from time to time, by instrument under the great seal of quebec, appoint a member of the legislative council of Quebec to be speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.
- 78. Until the legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the presence of at least ten members of the legislative council, including the speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.
- 78. Questions arising in the legislative council of Quebec shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the speaker shall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.
- deemed to be in the negative.

 80. The legislative assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixty-five members, to be elected to represent the sixty-five electoral divisions or districts of Lower Canada in this act referred to, subject to alteration thereof by the legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the lleutenant-governor of Quebec for assent any bill for altering the limits of any of the electoral divisions or districts mentioned in the second schedule to this act, unless the second and third readings of such bill have been passed in the legislative assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the members representing all those electoral divisions or districts, and the assent shall not be given to such bill unless an address has been presented by the legislative assembly to the lieutenant-governor stating that it has been so passed.

 The Legislatures of Ostario and Osabe

The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

- 81. The legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than six months after the union.
- 82. The lieutenant governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from time to time, in the queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of the province, summon and call together the legislative assembly of the province.
- tive assembly of the province.

 83. Until the legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the lieutenant-governor, to which an annual salary, or any fee, allowance, emolument, or profit of any kind or amount whatever from the province is attached, shall not be eligible as a member of the legislative assembly of the respective province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this section shall make ineligible any person being a member of the executive council of the respective province, or holding any of the following offices, that is to say, the offices of attorney-general, secretary and registrar

- of the province, treasurer of the province, com-missioner of crown lands, and commissioner of agriculture and public works, and in Quebec solicitor-general, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the house for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such office.
- he is elected while holding such office.

 84. Until the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all laws which at the union are in force in those provinces respectively, relative to the following matters, or any of them, namely,—the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as members of the assembly of Canada, the qualifications or disqualifications of revers, the oaths to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which such elections may be continued, and the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the seats of members and the issuing and execution of new writts in case of seats vacated otherwise than by dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the respectively egislative assemblies of Ontario and Chevited that until the legislature of Ontario

provided that until the legislature of Ontario Provided that until the legislature of Untario otherwise provides, at any election for a member of the legislative assembly of Ontario for the district of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the law of the province of Canada to vote every male British subject, aged twenty-one years or upwards, being a householder, shall have a vote.

- 85. Every legislative assembly of Ontario and every legislative assembly of Quebec shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the write for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the legislative assembly of Ontario or the legislative assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the lieutenant-governor of the province), and no longer.
- and no longer.
 86. There shall be a session of the legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the legislature in each province in one session and its first sitting in the next session.
- sitting in the next session.

 **87. The following provisions of this act respecting the house of commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the legislative assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say.—the provisions relating to the election of a speaker originally and on vacancies, the duties of the speaker, the absence of the speaker, the quorum, and the mode of voting, as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to each such legislative assembly.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

88. The constitution of the legislature of each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act; and the house of assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

89. Each of the lieutenant-governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause writs to be issued for the first election of members of the legislative assembly thereof in such form and by such person as he thinks fit, and at such time and addressed to such returning officer as the governor-general directs, and so that the first election of member of assembly for any electoral district or any subdivision thereof shall be held at the same time and at the same places as the election for a member to serve in the house of commons of Canada for that electoral district.

The Four Provinces.

The Four Provinces.

90. The following provisions of this act respecting the parliament of Canada, namely,—the provisions relating to appropriation and tax bills, the recommendation of money votes, the assent to bills, the disallowance of acts, and the signification of pleasure on bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the legislatures of the several provinces as if those provisions were here remacted and made applicable in terms to the respective provinces and the legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the lieutenant-governor of the province for the governor-general for the queen and for a secretary of state, of one year for two years, and of the province for Canada.

Powers of the Canadian Parliament.

91. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and house of commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of

subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this act) the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:

1. The public debt and property.

2. The regulation of trade and commerce.

3. The raising of money by any mode or system.

4. The borrowing of money on the public credit.

5. Postal service.

6. The census and statistics.

7. Militia, military and naval service, and defense.

Militia, military and naval service, and defense.

8. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the government of Canada.

9. Beacons, burys, lighthouses and Sable Island.

10. Navigation and shipping.

10. Register of the salaries of the government of Canada.

11. Sea-coast and inland fisheries.

12. Sea-coast and inland fisheries.

13. Ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces.

14. Currency and coinage.

15. Banking, incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.

16. Savings banks.

17. Weights and measures.

18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.

19. Interest.

18. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal tender.
21. Bankruptcy and insolvency.
22. Patents of invention and discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians and lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and aliens.
26. Marriage and divorce.
27. The criminal law except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters.
28. The establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.
29. Such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.
And any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

92. In each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated: that is to say:

1. The amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this act, of the constitution of the province, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor.

2. Direct taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.

ores. 3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of

3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon.

5. The inanagement and sale of the public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon.

6. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformations and for the province.

7. The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charitles and elemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province.

9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.

10. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:

a. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the province with any other or others of the province or extending beyond the limits of the province or extending beyond the limits of the province or after their execution declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada to be for the devantage of two rinces.

11. The incorporation of companies with province.

12. The solemnization of marriage in the province.

13. Property and civil rights in the province.

14. The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including pro-

and of criminal jurisdiction, and including pro-cedure in civil matters in those courts.

15. The imposition of punishment by fine, pen-alty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

What Shall be Done for Schools.

What Shall be Done for Schools.

98. In anh for each province the fegislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provinces:

100 and in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union.

2. All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec:

3. Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the governor-general in council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the queen's subjects in relation to education:

4. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the governor-general in council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor-general in council on any appeal under this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor-general in council then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the governor-general in council under this section.

Uniformity of Laws in the Provinces.

Uniformity of Laws in the Provinces.

Uniformity of Laws in the Provinces.

94. Notwithstanding anything in this act, the parliament of Canada may make provision for the uniformity of all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the procedure of all or any of the courts in those three provinces, and from and after the passing of any act in that behalf the power of the parliament of Canada to make laws in relation to any matter comprised in any such act shall, nowithstanding anything in this act, be unrestricted; but any act of the parliament of Canada making provision for such uniformity shall not have effect in any province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as law by the legislature thereof.

Agriculture and Immigration.

95. In each province the legislature may make 95. In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada.

Appointment of Judges.

96. The governor-general shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts in each province, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

97. Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the procedure of the courts in those provinces, are made uniform, the judges of the courts of those provinces appointed by the governor-general shall be selected from the respective bars of those provinces.

98. The judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province.

99. The judges of the superior courts shall hold office during good behavior, but shall be removable by the governor-general on address of the senate and house of commons.

100. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the superior, district and county courts except the courts of probate in Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick) and of the admiralty courts in cases where the judges thereof are for the time being paid by salary, shall be fixed and provesed by the parliament of Canada.

191. The parliament of Canada.

191. The parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this act, from time to time
provide for the constitution, maintenance and
organization of a general court of appeal for
Canada, and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the
laws of Canada.

Revenues, Debts, Assets, Taxation.

103. All duties and revenues over which the respective legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick before and at the union had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this act reserved to the respective legislatures of the provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them by this act, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be appropriated for the public service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this act provided.

103. The consolidated revenue fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be ordered by the governor-general in council until the parliament otherwise provides.

104. The annual interest of the public debts of the several provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the union shall form the second charge on the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

Salary of the Governor-General.

105. Unless altered by the parliament of Canada, the salary of the governor-general shall be ten thousand pounds sterling money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, and the same shall form the third charge

106. Subject to the several payments by this act charged on the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the parliament of Canada for the public service.

107. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances and securities for money belonging to each province at the time of the union, except as in this act mentioned, shall be the property of Canada, and shall be taken in reduction of the amount of the respective debts of the provinces at the union.

108. The public works and property of each province, enumerated in the third schedule to this act, shall be the property of Canada.

act, shall be the property of Canada.

109. All lands, mines, minerals and royalties belonging to the several provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the union, and all sums then due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties shall belong to the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the province in the same.

110. All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of each province as are assumed by that province shall belong to that province.

111. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of each province existing at the union.

118. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the debt of the province of Canada exceeds at the union sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

118. The assets enumerated in the fourth schedule to this act belonging at the union to the province of Canada shall be the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt exceeds at the union eight million dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

1 15. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt exceeds at the union seven million dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

per centum per annum thereon.

116. In case the public debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the union amount to eight million and seven million dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the government of Canada interest at five per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amounts of their respective debte and such stipulated amounts.

117. The several provinces shall retain all their respective public property not otherwise disposed of in this act, subject to the right of Canada to assume any lands or public property required for fortifications or for the defense of the country.

Money for the Support of Government.

- Money for the Support of Government.

 118. The following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures: Ontario, eighty thousand dollars; Quebec, seventy thousand; Nova Scotla, sixty thousand: Nova Brunswick, fifty thousand total, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and an annual grant in aid of each province shall be made, equal to eighty cents per head of the population as ascertained by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the case of Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, by each subsequent decennial census until the population of each of those two provinces amounts to four hundred thousand souls, at which rate such grant shall be reafter remain. Such grants shall be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each province; but the government of Canada shall deduct from such grants, as against any province, all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in this act.

 119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-
- act.

 119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly payments in advance from Canada for the period of ten years from the union an additional allowance of sixty-three thousand dollars per annum; but as long as the public debt of that province remains under seven million dollars, a deduction equal to the interest at five per centum per annum on such deficiency shall be made from that allowance of sixty-three thousand dollars.
- ance or sixty-three thousand dollars.

 120. All payments to be made under this act, or in discharge of liabilities created under any act of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such form and manner as may from time to time be ordered by the governorgeneral in council.
- 121. All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall, from and after the union, be admitted free into each of the other provinces.
- 122. The customs and excise laws of each province shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue in force until altered by the parliament of Canada.

Exports and Imports Between Provinces.

- 128. Where customs duties are, at the union, leviable on any goods, wares or merchandises in any two provinces, those goods, wares and merchandises may, from and after the union, be imported from one of those provinces into the other of them on proof of payment of the customs duty leviable thereon in the province of exportation, and on payment of such further amount (if any) of customs duty as is leviable thereon in the province of importation.
- of importation.

 134. Nothing in this act shall affect the right of New Brunswick to levy the lumber dues provided in chapter fifteen of title three of the revised statutes of New Brunswick, or in any act amending that act before or after the union, and not increasing the amount of such dues; but the lumber of any of the provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such dues.
- 195. No lands or property belonging to Canada or any province shall be liable to taxation.
- or any province shall be liable to taxation.

 136. Such portions of the duties and revenues over which the respective legislatures of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had before the union power of appropriation as are by this act reserved to the respective governments or legislatures of the provinces, and all duties and revenues raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred upon them by this act, shall in each province form one consolidated revenue fund to be appropriated for the public service of the province.
- the province.

 187. If any person, being at the passing of this act a member of the legislative council of Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, to whom a place in the senate is offered, does not within thirty days thereafter, by writing under his hand addressed to the governor-general of the province of Canada or to the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the case may be, accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any person who, being at the passing of this act a member of the legislative council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a place in the senate shall thereby vacate his seat in such legislative council.

Must Take the Oath of Allegiance.

- Must Take the Oath of Allegiance.

 128. Every member of the senate or house of commons of Canada shall, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe before the governor-general or some person authorized by him, and every member of a legislative council or legislative assembly of any province shall, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe before the lieutenant-governor of the province or some person authorized by him, the oath of allegiance contained in the fifth schedule to this act; and every member of the senate of Canada and every member of the legislative council of Quebec shall also, before taking his seat therein, take and subscribe before the governor-general or some person authorized by him, the declaration of qualification contained in the same schedule.
- qualification contained in the same schedule.

 129. Except as otherwise provided by this act, all laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick at the union, and all equit commissions, powers and authorities, all officers, judicial, administrative and ministerial, existing therein at the union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, as if the union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under acts of the parliament of Great Britain or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), to be repealed, abolished or altered by the parliament of Canada, or by the legislature of the respective province according to the authority of the parliament or of that legislature under this act.
- of that legislature under this act.

 180. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all officers of the several provinces having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces shall be officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices under the same liabilities, responsibilities and penalties as if the union had not been made.
- 181. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the governor-general in council may from time to time appoint such officers as the governor-general in council deems necessary or proper for the effectual execution of this act.
- 132. The parliament and government of canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof, as part of the British empire, toward foreign countries, arising under treaties between the empire and such foreign countries.

English and French in Parliament.

- English and Frence in Farliament.

 133. Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the houses of the parliament of Canada and of the houses of the legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those houses: and either of those languages may be used by any person or nany pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec.

 The acts of the parliament of Canada or of the legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages.
- legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages.

 184. Until the legislature of Ontario and of Quebec otherwise provides, the lleutenant-governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the great seal of the province the following officers, to hold office during pleasure, that is to asy—the attorney-goneral, the secretary and registrar of the province, the treasurer of the province, the commissioner of crown lands, and the commissioner of agricultural and public works, and in the case of Quebec the solicitor-general; and may, by order of the lleutenant-governor in council, from time to time prescribe the duties of those officers and of the several departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the officers and additional officers to hold office during pleasure, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of those officers, and of the several departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall preside or the officers.

Powers and Duties of Executive Officers.

185. Until the legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all rights, powers, duties, functions, responsibilities or authorities at the passing of this act vested in or imposed on the attorney-general, solicitor-general, secretary and registrar of the province of Canada, minister of finance, commissioner of crown lands, commissioner of public works and minister of agriculture and receiver-general, by any law, statute or ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or

- Canada, and not repugnant to this act, shall be vested in or imposed on any officer to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor for the discharge of the same or any of them; and the commissioner of agriculture and public works shall perform the duties and functions of the office of minister of agriculture at the passing of this act imposed by the law of the province of Canada, as well as those of the commissioner of public works.
- 136. Until altered by the lieutenant-governor in council, the great seals of Ontario and Quebco respectively shall be the same, or of the same design, as those used in the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their union as the province of Canada.
- their union as the province of Canada.

 187. The words "and from thence to the end of the then next ensuing session of the legislature," or words to the same effect, used in any temporary act of the province of Canada not expired before the union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next session of the parliament of Canada, if the subject matter of the act is within the powers of the same, as defined by this act, or to the next sessions of the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively, if the subject matter of the act is within the powers of the same as defined by this act.
- 138. From and after the union the use of the words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario," or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec," in any deed, writ, process, pleading, document, matter or thing, shall not invalidate the same.

Concerning Proclamations.

- 189. Any proclamation under the great seal of the province of Canada issued before the union to take effect at a time which is subsequent to the union, whether relating to that province, or to Upper Canada, and the several matters and things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like force and effect as if the union had not been made.
- the union had not been made.

 140. Any proclamation which is authorized by any act of the legislature of the province of Canada to be issued under the great seal of the province of Canada, whether relating to that province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the union, may be issued by the lieutenant-governor of Ontarlo or of Quebec, as its subject matter requires, under the great seal thereof and from and after the issue of such proclamation the same and the several matters and things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like force and effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the union had not been made.
- 141. The penitentiary of the province of Canada shall, until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the penitentiary of Ontario and Quebec.
- tiary of Ontario and Quebec.

 142. The division and adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the arbitrament of three arbitrators, one chosen by the government of Ontario, one by the government of Quebec and one by the government of Quebec and one by the government of Canada; and the selection of the arbitrators shall not be made until the parliament of Canada and the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the arbitrator chosen by the government of Canada shall not be a resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.
- or in Quebec.

 148. The governor-general in council may from time to time order that such and so many of the records, books and documents of the province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the property of that province; and any copy thereof or extract therefrom, duly certified by the officer having charge of the original thereof, shall be admitted as evidence.
- 144. The lieutenant governor of Quebec may from time to time, by proclamation under the great seal of the province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute townships in those parts of the province of Quebec in which townships are not then already constituted, and fix the metes and bounds thereof.
- fix the metes and bounds thereof.

 145. Inasmuch as the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have joined in a declaration that the construction of the intercolonial railway is essential to the consolidation of the union of British North America, and to the assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that provision should be made for its immediate construction by the government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that agreement, it shall be the duty of the government and parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement, within six months after the union, of a railway connecting the river St. Lawrence with city of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the construction thereof with all practicable speed.

Admission of Other Colonies.

146. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice of her majesty's most honorable privy council, on addresses from the houses of the parliament of Canada, and from the houses of the respective legislatures of the colonies or provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, to admit those colonies or provinces, or any of them, into the union, and on address from the houses of the parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory, or either of them, into the union, on such terms and conditions in each case

as are in the addresses expressed and as the queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this act; and the provisions of any order in council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the senate of Canada of four members, and (notwith-standing anything in this act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland the normal number of senators shall be seventy-six and their maximum number shall be eighty-two; but Prince

Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the constitution of the senate, divided by this act, and accordingly, after the admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the senate shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively, and the representation of each of those provinces shall not be increased at any time beyond ten, except under the provisions of this act for the appointment of three or six additional senators under the direction of the queen.

CANADIAN TABLES OF REFERENCE.

Relating to Population, Game Laws, Nativity of Inhabitants, Denominational Strength and Tariff Duties.

Population of Principal Cities of Canadian Dominion by Census of 1881.

Name of City.	Province Located In.	Population. Increas
		107,225140,74733,5
		56,09286,41530,3:
Quebec	Quebec	59,69982,4462,74
Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,58236,1006,5
Hamilton	. Ontario	26,71635,9619,24
Ottawa	Ontario	21,5455,8
8t. John	New Brunswick	28,80526,127
London	Ontario	15,82619,7463,93
Portland	New Brunswick	12,52015,2262,70
Kingston	Ontario	12,40714,0911,66
Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island	8,80711,4852,65
Guelph	Ontario	6,8789,8903,0
St. Catharines	Ontario	7,8649,6311,76
Brantford	Ontario	8,1079,6161,50
Belleville	Ontario	7,3059,5162,2
Trois-Rivieres	Quebec	7,5708,6701,10
St. Thomas	Ontario	2,1978,3676,17
Stratford	Ontario	4,3138,2393,95
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2417,9857,74
Chatham	Ontario	5,8737,8732,00
Brockville	Ontario	5,1027,6092,50
Levis	Quebec	6,6917,59790
Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,4327,2272,79
Hall	Quebec	6,890
Peterborough	Ontario	4,6116,8122,20
Windsor	Ontario	4,2536,5612,30
St. Henri	Quebec	6,415
		6,0066,2182
		3,2705,9252,6

The decrease of the population of the city of St. John is attributed to the great fire which occurred in the year 1877.

Area, Population and Capitals of Canadian Provinces in 1881.

Provinces.	Area in Acres.	Popula- tion.	Males.	Females.	Capital of Province.	Popula- tion of Capital
Ontario	65,111,463	1,923,228	976,470	946,758	Toronto	.86,415
Quebec	120,764,651	1,359,027	678,175	690,852	Montreal	140,747
Nova Scotia	13,382,003	440,572	220,538	220,034	Halifax	.36,100
New Bruns- wick	17,393,410	.321,233	164,119	157,114	Fredericton	6,218
British Co-					Victoria	
Prince Ed'd				l		1
Island	1,365,400	108,891	54,729	54,162	Charlottetown	.11,485
Manitoba N. W. Terri-		65,954	37,207	28,747	Winnipeg	7,985
tories	1,705,761,290	56,446	28,113	28,333	Regina	
Total	2.221,061,447	4,324,810	2,188,854	2,135,956		l

Fishery and Game Laws in Ontario and Quebec.

Seasons in which Fish must not be caught.

	Ontario.	Quebec.
Pickerel (Dore)	.From Apr. 15 to May 15.	.From Apr. 15 to May 15
Maskinonge		
Bass.	.From May 15 to June 15.	.From Apr. 15 to May 13
Salmon (with nets)		.From Aug. 1 to May 1
Salmon (with the fly)		.From Sept. 1 to May 1
Speckled Trout, Brook or		
River Trout	.From Sept. 15 to May 1.	.From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31
Salmon Trout and Lake		
Trout	.From Nov. 1 to 16	.From Oct. 15 to Dec. 1
Whitefish	.From Nov. 1 to 16	.From Nov. 10 to Dec. 1
Seasons in v	which Game must not t	e killed.
	Ontario.	Quebec.
Deer and Cariboo		Prom Feb 1 to Sent 1

	Ontario.	Quebec.
Deer and CaribooFrom	n Dec. 15 to Oct. 1. From	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1
Moose and ElkFrom	n Dec. 15 to Oct. 1.,From	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1
Partridge, Pheasant, Grouse. Fron	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 From	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1
Wild Turkey and Quail Fron		
WoodcockFrom	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. From	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1
SnipeFron		
DuckFron		
Swans and GeeseFron	May 1 to Aug. 15 From	May 1 to Sept. 1
HaresFrom	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1. From	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1
Wild Cat, Marten and Fisher. Fron		
MinkFron		
OtterFron	May 1 to Nov. 1. From	May 1 to Oct. 1
BeaverFron		
MuskratFron		

Net or seine fishing without license is prohibited. Nets must be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each

Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. Indians are forbidden to fish illegally the same as white men.

Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs, or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment.

No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any of the kinds of fish or game mentioned above.

Birthplace of Inhabitants of Canadian Dominion by Census of 1881.

Canadian Dominion	3,715,492
British Isles	.470,092
United States	77,753
Germany	25,326
Other British Provinces	8,143
Other Countries	7,453
Russia and Poland	6,376
Not Given	6,334
France	4,38
Norway and Sweden	2,070
Italy	77
At Sea	380
Spain and Portugal	21

Denominational Strength in Canadian Dominion, 1881.

Roman Catholics1,791,982
Methodists
Presbyterians676,165
Church of England574,818
Baptists296,525
Lutherans46,350
Congregationalists26,900
Disciples
Brethren
Jews2,393
Of the above 1,170,718 Roman Catholics are in the Province of Quebec, and 320,839 are in Ontario.

TARIFF DUTIES UPON GOODS,

Collected by the Canadian and American Governments on Various Articles in Common Use, According to the Tariff Rates in Canada, and Adopted by the United States Congress, March 3, 1883.

Various articles upon which duty is paid are here omitted, for want of room, but those are given which, by general use, most directly concern the people.

Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.	Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Animals, living, of all kinds, except for breeding	25 per cent	35 per cent	Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened and two cents per pound if not sweetened.	3 c. pr % and 2 c. per %	35 per c. and 25 per cent
purposes, twenty per cent. ad raiorem Artificial Flowers and Feathers, twenty-five per	20 per cent	20 per cent	Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallon	\$1.90 pr I. g.	35 per cent
cent ad valorem	25 per cent	50 per cent	Furs, viz.: Furskins, dressed, fifteen per cent, ad valorem.	15 per cent	30 per cent
valorem	30 per cent		Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per		
per cent ad valorem	25 per cent	25 per cent	cent. ad valorem. Furniture, house, cabinet or office, finished or in	25 per cent	30 per cent
Books, printed, periodical and pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, not			parts, including hair, spring and other mat- tresses, show-cases, caskets and coffins of any material, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem	35 per cent	35 per cent
blank account-books, nor copy-books, nor hooks to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles			Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified.	20 per cent	25 per cent
prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, fifteer	15 per cent	25 per cent	Honey bees' in the comb or otherwise three	25 per cent	20 per cent
British copyright works, reprints of, fifteen per cent ad valorem, and in addition thereto twelve	15 pr. ct. and	25 per cent	cents per pound. Hops, six cents per pound. IRON AND MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:	3 c. per b 6 c. per b	20 c. pr. gal. 8 c. per b
and a half per cent. ad valorem. Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent. ad valorem	12½ pr. ct. 5 per cent	25 per cent 25 per cent	Pig, two dollars per ton	\$2 per ton \$2 per ton	#6 per ton #6 per ton
Blank-books, viz.: Account-books, copy-books, or books to be drawn or written upon, thirty per	•	20 per cent	Sewing-machines, whole, or heads, or parts of heads of sewing-machines, two dollars each.	•a per ton	wo per ton
cent. ad valorem	30 per cent	20 per cent	and in addition thereto twenty per cent. ad	\$2 & 20 pr ct	45 per cent
bill-heads, checks, receipts, drafts, posters, cards, other commercial blank forms, labels o			Ink, for writing, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver.	25 per cent	30 per cent
every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent. ad valorem.	90 non cont	35 per cent	Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound Lard, tried or endered, two cents per pound Lard untried one and a half cents per round	20 per cent 2 c. per lb 11/2 c. per lb	25 per cent 2 c. per b 2 c. per b
Mans and charts, twenty per cent, ad valorem	20 per cent	25 per cent 100 pr ct p pk	Lard, untried, one and a half cents per pound. Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. ad raiorem. Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent. ad raiorem.	10 per cent	263 c. pr 10
Playing-cards, thirty per cent. ad raiorem Printed music, bound or in sheets, six cents per pound	G c. per D	25 per cent			15 per cent
Barley, fifteen cents per bushel	15 c. per bah.	10 c. per bsh.	Sole leather and belting leather, tanned but not waxed; and all upper leather, and French kid, fifteen per cent. ad valorem		
Barley, fifteen cents per bushel. Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel. Indian corp, seven-and-a-half cents per bushel. Oats, ten cents per bushel.	10 c. per bsh. 7½ c. pr bsh. 10 c. per bsh.	10 c. per bsh.	Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, including gloves and mitts and leather	15 per cent	15 to 20 pr c.
Rice, one cent per pound	1 c. per b	1% per cent 10 c. per bsh.	belting, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent	30 per cent
Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel Peas, ten cents per bushel	15 c. per bsh. 10 c. per bsh.	20 c. per bsh.	house, subject to excise regulations	15 c. per bsh.	20 c. pr bsh.
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel Buckwheat meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent	15 c. per bah.	10 per cent	Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten		65 c. to \$1.10
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel	40 c. per brl.	20 per cent 10 c. per bu.	per cent. ad valorem. Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as re-	10 per cent	pr cubic ft.
Oatmeal, one-half cent. per pound	50 c. per brl.	⅓ c. per bo	ceived in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, one cent per pound	1 c. per B	1 c. per to
Rice and Sago flour two cents per pound	50 c. per brl. 2 c. per b 20 per cent	20 per cent 20 per cent 20 per cent			2 c. per 16
Rice and Sago flour two cents per pound. Rice and Sago flour two cents per pound. Brick, for building, twenty per cent. ad valorem. Butter, four cents per pound. Buttons of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ac	4 c. per b	4 c. per fb	Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed: table covers similarly prepared, and oiled and painted window blinds, thirty per cent. ad valo-		
valorem	25 per cent	25 per cent	Organs, cabinet, viz.: On reed organs having not	30 per cent	40 per cent
Carriages, wagons, rallway-cars and carriages wheelbarrows, and other like articles, thirty per cent. ad valorem.	30 per cent	35 per cent	more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars each; having over two and not over	}	
Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, includ- ing barrels, forty cents per barrel. China and porcelain ware, twenty-five per cent	40 c. per bri.	20 per cent	four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars each: having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars; having over six sets of reeds, thirty	\$10 \$15)
ad raiorem	25 per cent	55 per cent.	dollars each; and in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem on the fair market value	\$20	25 per cent
valorem	35 per cent	30 per cent	thereof	and 15 pr. et.	IJ
thousand pounds) -	75 c. per ton	ty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	30 per cent
thousand pounds	\$1 per 100 2 c. per 10	75 c. per ton 2 c. per fb Free.	ealorem. Envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent ad	30 per cent	25 per cent
Coffee, green, two cents per pound	20 per cent		Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise, twenty-five	25 per cent	25 per cent 50 c. p gross,
Cotton, manufactures	20 to 30 p. ct	35 to 40 pr c.	per cent ad valorem	25 per cent	30 per cent
and Rockinghamware, twenty-five per cent. ac	. 25 per cent	25 per cent	round-cornered or not not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars each; on all other square		
Essences, viz.: of apple, pear, pineapple, rasp berry, strawberry, and other fruits, and vanilla one dollar and ninety cents per imperial gallor	. \$1.90 pr Imp	Some 50 pr c:	twenty-five dollars each; on all other square planofortes, thirty dollars each; on upright planofortes, thirty dollars each; on concert, semi-concert or parlor grand planofortes, fifty	\$25 \$30 \$30	30 per cent
and twenty per cent. ad valorem	. 20 per cent	per b.	dollars each; and in addition thereto fifteen per cent. ad valorem	\$30 and 15 pr. ct.	So per cent
and dressed, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem Flax-seed, ten cents per bushel	. 15 & 25 p. ct. . 10 c. per bsh.	25 to 50 pr c. 20 c. per bsh.	Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. ad		'
Fruit, dried, viz.: Apples, two cents per pound Fruit, Green, viz.:	2 c. per fb	10 per cent	Plates engraved on wood, and on steel or other	20 per cent	
Apples, forty cents per barrel	40 c. per brl.	10 per cent	metal, twenty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	25 per cent
strawberries, two cents per quart	2 c. per qt. 1 c. per qt.	10 per cent 10 per cent	Putty, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	15 per cent 25 per cent 20 per cent	45 per cent \$1.00 p 100 b Free.
bushel. Grapes, two cents per pound. Oranges and Lemons twenty per cent. ad valores Peaches, forty cents per bushel.	. 130 c. per bsh.	10 per cent 20 per cent	Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent	30 per cent
	1 2		Salt (except salt imported from the United King-		

Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.	Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.
the use of the sea or guif fisheries, which shall		·	hewn or sawn only, fifteen per cent. ad		
be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one	l	1	valorem	20 per cent	20 per cent
hundred pounds;	8 c. pr 100 bs	8 c. pr 100 bs	Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified,	-	\$2 p. m. ft., 1
Seeds, viz.: Flower garden, field and other seeds,		i	twenty per cent. ad raiorem	20 per cent	c. p. cub. ft.
for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in	1		WOOLS AND WOOLENS, VIZ.:	-	1
large parcels, fifteen per cent. ad valorem; when	l .		Manufactures composed wholly or in part of		1)
put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five	15 per cent	20 per cent	wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or		l !
per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent	,	other like animal, viz.: Shawls, blankets, and		!
Shingles, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	35 c. per M.	flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins,]
sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent ad		1	cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings,		i 1
valorem	25 per cent	30 per cent	felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere		13
lik velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of		1	specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting		11
which silk is the component part of chief value,	1	l	yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under num-		
not elsewhere specified, except church vestments		l	ber thirty; knitted goods, viz. Shirts, drawers		!!
thirty per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent	50 per cent	and hosiery of every description; seven and a		! !
loap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed,	1	1 00	half cents per pound, and in addition thereto	734 cp m and	ا ا
one cent and a half per pound	11 c. per 15	30 per cent	twenty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	Gent
Steel, and manufactures of, viz.: On and after the	1		Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of		5
first day of January, 1882, steel in ingots, bars,	1	1	every description, including cloth caps, com-		A
sheets and coils, railway bars or rails and fish		417 4	posed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the		<u> A</u>
plates, ten per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent	\$17 per ton	hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals,		23
shovels, spades, hoes; hay, manure and potato-	1		made up or manufactured wholly or in part by		118
forks: rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coop-]		the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except	10	110
ers', cabinetmakers' and all other mechanics'	ļ	201/	knit goods, ten cents per pound, and in addi-		
tools, including files, edge tools of every descrip-	1	214 c. per 15	tion thereto twenty-five per cent ad raiorem.	25 per cent] { \$
tion, axes, scythes, and saws of all kinds, thirty	90	to \$2.50 p.	All manufactures composed wholly or in part of		l(e
per cent, ad valorem	30 per cent	doz.	wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, not herein otherwise pro-	1	from
ten per cent. ad valorem		25 per cent	vided for, twenty per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent	=
Grindstones, two dollars per ton		\$1.75 per ton	Treble ingrain, three ply and two-ply carpets,	20 per cent	1 2
rea, viz.: Black two cents per pound and ten per			composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square	10 c. p. eq. yd	range
cent. ad ralorem	10 per cent	Free.	yard; and in addition thereto twenty per		1 2
Green and Japan tea three cents per pound and		11_	cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	115
ten per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent	Free.	Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which		Dutles
Frunks, satchels, valises and carpet-bags, thirty	lo poi cemi	,	the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or		11 =
per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent	30 per cent	other material than wool, worsted, the hair of		A
wines of all kinds, not otherwise specified, twen-			the alpaca goat, or other like animals, five	5 c. p. sq. yd.	! j
ty-five per cent. ad ralorem	25 per cent	40 per cent	cents per square yard, and in addition thereto		11
vpe for printing, twenty per cent. ad valorem		25 per cent	twenty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	11
egetables, viz.: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel			Felt for boots and shoes and skirts, when im-		11
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushei	30 c. per beh.	10 per cent	ported by the manufacturers for use in their		!
Tomatoes, in cans, two cents per pound	2 c. per b	30 per cent	factories, fifteen per cent. ad valorem	15 per cent	1
And all other vegetables, including sweet pota-		(10 per cent	Felt for glove linings, and endless felt for paper	-	11
toes, twenty per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent	30 per cent	makers, when imported by the manufactrers		11
inegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon	12 c. per I. g.	734 c. p. w. g.	for use in their factories, ten per cent. ad ral-		[]
Watches and watch cases, twenty-five per cent.			orem	10 per cent	IJ
ad valorem	25 per cent	35 per cent	Wool, class one, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln-		í
Wood and manufactures of, and woodenware,	1	1	shire, Southdown combing wools, or wools		ì
viz.: Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and	į.	1	known as lustre-wools, and other like combing		i
other manufactures of wood not elsewhere		1	wools such as are grown in Canada, three cents		!
specified, twenty-five per cent. ad ralorem	25 per cent	25 per cent	per pound	3 c. per 🔊	
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough	1	1	Whips twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	35 per cent

VARIOUS ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FREE OF TARIFF DUTY INTO THE UNITED STATES,

Not the entire free list, but including those which most generally interest the people.

Acids, boracic. Acids, carbolic, for chemical or manufactur's purposes. Acids, muriatic. Acids, nitric, not chemically pure. Acids, sulphuric.

Adhesive-felt, for sheathing vessels.

African Fibre, unmanufac-tured, for beds.

Agates, unmanufactured. Albumen

Almond-oil. Almond-shells.

Amber in the gum. American artists, works of. Ammonia, crude.

Angelica root. Angora Goats, alive. Angora Skins, without wool.

Aniline-oil, crude. Animal-carbon. Animal Manures.

Animals, specially imported for breeding purposes, must be of superior breed for improvement of stock

Anise-seed.

Annotta or Annotto, and all extracts of, and seed.

Antiquities, for cabinets.

Aquafortis. Arsenic.

Ashes, beet-root.

Baggage of immigrants or returning tourists, in actual use.

Bagging Waste, fit only for making paper.

Bags, gunny, old or refuse, fit only to be remanufac-tured. Balm of Gilead.

Balsams, copaiva or copaiba. Balsams, fir, or Canada.

Balsams, Peruvian. Bamboo sticks, canes, or for

umbrella sticks. Basswood-bark. Beads, amber.

Bed-feathers, or downs. Beds, curled hogs-hair, for. Bees, of superior stock for breeding.

Beet-root Ashes. Belladonna, root and leaf. Bell-metal.

Bergamot-oil. Berries, for dyeing. Berries, juniper and laurel. Birds, living or stuffed. Bleaching Powders.

Bologna Sausages.

Bone-ash and bone-dust, for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers. Bones, crude, burned, not manufactured, ground, cal-cined or steamed.

Books which have been printed over twenty years. Books specially imported in good faith for the use or by the order of any college, school or seminary of learning, and not more than two copies of any one book on one invoice.

Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States

States.

Books, as household effects of immigrants, when they have been used abroad for more than one year and are not intended for sale.

Box-wood. Brazil or cream-nuts.

Brazil-wood. Bronze, statuary, the original creative work of American artists.

Buchu-leaves. Bullion, gold and silver. Burgundy Pitch.

Cabinet-woods.

Calf-skins, raw. Caraway, oil of caraway-seeds. Cardamom-seed.

Cars, Canadian, used only in through business between Canada and U. S.

Cattle, specially imported for breeding purposes, must be of superior breed for improvement of stock. Chalk, unmanufactured.

Chamomile flowers. Charcoal.

Charts for library of Con-gress, United States.

Clothing, in actual use of persons arriving in the United States. Coal, anthracite.

Coal stores of American ves-sels not unladen.

Cocoons, silk. Coffee, in the natural berry. Coins, cabinets of.

Coriander seed. Cork, bark or wood manu-factured.

Cotton, raw.
Cotton Waste, for making paper.
Cream-nuts.

Croton-bark. Cubebs. Cummin-seed. Cuttlefish-bone.

Deer-skins, raw. Diamond-dust. Diamonds, rough or uncut.

Dried Flowers. Dried Skins, not otherwise specified.

Drugs, crude, used in dyeing or tanning. Eggs.

Elephants' teeth.

Fire-wood.

Elecampane-root.
Fence-posts, cedar, round and unmanufactured. Fennel-seed. Fertilizers.

of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, or Labrador (but not British Columbia), except fish of the inland lakes, or of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil.

served in oil.

Fish, simply packed in ice for preservation while in transit to market and intended for immediate consumption.

tion.

Fish oil, the product of the sea-fisheries of Canada, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador (but not British Columbia).

Flax Waste for paper stock.

Flint, flints and ground flint-stones.

Flowers, natural, dried and prepared. Fossils.

Fowls, land or water, living. Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical for propaga-tion or cultivation.

Fur-skins, not dressed in any manner.

Gentian-root.

Ginger-root, green, fresh or dried.

Glass, fit only to be remanu-factured. Glaziers' Diamonds.

Glue, fish. Gold-beaters' moulds and skins.

Fish, all kinds, the produce | Gold Bullion.

Gold Coin Gold Medals. Gold, old and unfit for use without remanufacture Gold Size. Gold Sweepings. Grasses and Pulp of, for making paper. Greate, for use as soap-stock only, not otherwise speci-fied. Guitar Strings, gut. Gums, all not otherwise spe-Gut, cat or whip, unmanufac-tured. Gut and Worm-gut, for whip and other cord, manufactured or not. Gut-cord or cat-gut strings. Gut-rope or whip-gut strings. Gutta - percha, tured or crude. unmanufac Gypsum, unground. Hair, hogs, curled for beds and mattresses, not fit for bristles.

Hair, horse and cattle, cleaned or uncleaned drawn or undrawn, but unmanu-factured. Hair, sheep-skins, sheared. Harp-strings, gut. Hemn Indian. Hide-rope. Hides, raw, hair removed by liming. Hoofs. Hoop-timber, round, in its natural condition, with the bark on. Hop-roots, for cultivation. Horn, tips.

Horses, of superior breed for the improvement of stock. Iceland Moss. Indian-hemp, crude. India-rubber, crude. India-rubber, crude, in rough Isinglass. Ivory, and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured. lvory Nuts, unmanufactured. Japan-wax.

Juniper Berries. Newspapers, imported by the mails, not exceeding 1,000 grammes (2 lbs. 3 ozs). Junk, old. Jute, rags for making paper. Newspapers, to be recon verted into paper. Jute, thread waste, fit only for making paper. Nutgalls. Lamb-skins, not dressed in any manner. Oak-bark. Oakum. Laurel-berries. Lava, unmanufactured. Oilcake, of linseed. Oil-stone. Lavender, exsence or oil of. Leather, old scrap leather. Olls, almonds. Oils, bergamot. Leaves, all not otherwise specified. Oils, lavender. Oils, ottar or otto, of roses, Leaves, palm-leaves, unmanu-factured. Oils, poppies. Oils, rosemary. Leeches. Lemon-peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise pre-Oils, valerian. Oils, vitriol or sulphuric acid. Oils, whale, American fisheopard-skins, raw. Orange-flowers or buds. Licorice-root. Life-boats, for the saving of human life. Orange-peel, not preserved. Ores, gold and silver. Lime, phosphate of, crude, for fertilizing purposes. Paintings by American ar Linen Rags, for making paper. Paintings for municipal corporations.

Palm-leaf, unmanufactured. Linseed-cake Lithographic Stones, not en-graved. Paper-stock, crude, of every description. Loadstones. Pearl, mother of. Logs, unmanufactured, not otherwise specified. Pebbles, for spectacles, Brazil or other, rough. Machinery, models of. Pelts, raw, not otherwise specified. Madder, ground or prepared. Madder, extracts of, Pewter, old, fit only to be remanufactured. Madder-root. Photographs, specially imported for exhibition, not for sale. Magnets. Mahogany. Medals, cabinets of Piling, rough logs with bark Mercury. Metal, bell. Mineral or Medicinal Waters, natural waters. Pitch, Burgundy. Plants, crude, used exclu-sively for dyeing or making dyes. Mineral Waters, natural artificially charged with Plants, for use of United States. gas.

Models of Inventions and
other Improvements in the
Arts.

Models, for instruction or
illustration in schools. Plants, medicinal, crude. Plants, tropical and semi-tropical for propagation or cultivation. Plaster of Paris, unground. Mother of Pearl. Plates, plain. Musk, crude, in natural pod. Polishing-stones, natural. Poppy-heads, crude drug. Mustard-seed. Posts, round, unmanufac-tured wood. Necklaces, amber strung on threads. beads

Pulp, grass, for making paper. Quinine, salts and sulphates Rags, for making paper. Railroad-cars, for business be-tween Canada and United States. Railroad-ties, wood. Rattans, unmanufactured. Regalia, specially imported for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts. Rennets, raw or prepared. Rhubarh Rope, of raw hides, cut into strips. Rose-leaves. Saffron, and safflower, and extract of. extract of.

Samples, small strips of silk, cotton or other fabrics, small quantities of raw material, and articles of any description having little or no intrinsic value as merchandise. Sandal-wood. Sarsaparilla. Sassafras Bark and Root. Scrap-leather, old. Seal-skins, raw or undressed. Seeds, for use of United States. Seeds, garden, not otherwise specified. Seeds, hem!ock. Seeds, medicinal, crude, not otherwise specified. Shrimps. Silk, all raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or ad-vanced in manufacture any way. Silk, waste. Silk Bolting-cloth. Silkworm Eggs. Silver, bullion. Silver, coins. Silver, medals. Silver, old, fit only for re-manufacture.

Poppy-seed Oil.

Silver, sweepings Singing-birds. Size, gold. Skeletons, and other prepara-tions of anatomy.

Skins, fur, all not otherwise apecified.

Skins, wool of no commercial value. Skins, mats and robes. Skins, shark. Stones, lithographic, not engraved. Spanish-flies. Straw, unmanufactured. Tanning, articles in a crude state, used in tanning, not otherwise specified. Tapioca. Tea. Tea-plants. Teasels. Telegraph-poles, wood. Telegraph-poles, wood.
Theatrical Wardrobes, intended in good faith for the
personal use of the actor or
actress bringing them, and
of a reasonable amount.
Timber, all round unmanufactured. Tin, bars, blocks or pigs. Tortoise-shell, unmanufac-tured. Trees, for use in the United States. Types, old, fit only to be remanufactured. Vaccine-virus. Vanilla Reans and Plants Vegetable substances for Veneers of cabinet-woods, unmanufactured. Violin-strings, gut.
Walking-sticks, cut into sultable lengths: Whetstones. Wood. Wood. All logs and round, unmanufactured timber, not otherwise specified. Wood. All ship timber.

VARIOUS ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FREE OF TARIFF DUTY INTO CANADA.

Including those in Most General Use Among the People.

Articles for the use of the governor-general.
Articles for the use of foreign

consuls-general.

Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion government, or any of the departments thereof, or for the senate or house of com-

Army and navy and Canadian militia, for the use of, viz: Arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of

Rells for churches. Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes.

Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.

Bone-dust and bone-ash for

manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers. Botany, specimens of.

Bristles. Brimstone, crude or in roll or

Broom-corn. Buchu leaves. Bullion, gold and silver.

Burgundy pitch. Burr-stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into milistones.

Carriages of travelers and carriages laden with mer-chandise, and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers under regulations to be pre scribed by the minister of customs.

Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities.

design.
Canvas for manufacture of

floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and not pressed or calendered. Cat-gut strings or gut cord for musical instruments.

Chalk and cliff stone, unmai ufactured. Chamomile flowers.

Citron and rinds of, in brine for candying. Clothing, donations of for

charitable purposes. Cochineal. Cocoa, bean, shell or nibs

Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin. Communion plate and plated ware for use in churches.

Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.

a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere

Embossed books for the blind. Entomology, specimens of. Extract of logwood.

Fish-haft.

Fish-oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil).

Fish-hooks, nets and seines and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling-spoons.

| Casts, as models for schools of | Dyeing or tanning articles in | Fur-skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner. Flint, flints and ground flint-Fossils.

Wood. All cabinet-woods, unmanufactured.

Wood. All dye-woods in sticks.

Yeast-cakes.

Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap. Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure.

Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured. lemlock bark.

Hemp, undressed.

Hides, whether dry, salted or pickled.

Horses, cattle, sheep or swine, for the improvement of stock, under regulations to be made by the treasury board and approved by the

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THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK, CANADA.

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postma-ter every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the postmaster receiving or justing the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the postmaster-general's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the postmaster's receipt in the pass-book, a direct acknowledgment from the postmaster's receipt in the pass-book, a direct sechowledgment from the postmaster-general for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the postmaster general, by letter, being careful to give his address, and if necessary, write again, because the postmaster's receipt or entry in the pass-book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the department, and for necrtion of interest. The book will be returned to him by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own pos-

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the postmaster general, who will send him by return mail a check for the amount, payable at whatever savings-bank postoffice the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th of June in each year.



In General Use in the Transaction of Various Kinds of Business.

for the writing of legal documents in Canada are essentially the same, with slight alterations, as are used in the United States. Several of the forms, in most frequent use in the

Dominion, for which credit is due "O'Sullivan's Practical Conveyancer," are herewith given. These, with others elsewhere presented, give the reader a very extended list of legal forms for reference and use.

AGREEMENT.---Formal Parts of an Agreement.

Memorandum of agreement made this ...day of ..., A. D. 188, between of the first part, and of the second part: Witnesseth, that the said parties hereto do hereby agree, each with the other. In manner following:

1. That, etc. (Here add the terms of the particular agreement.)
In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of, Witness.

L. S.

ASSIGNMENTS.--Assignment by Endorsement.

Know all Men by These Presents, that I, the within-named A. B., in consideration of \$.... to me paid by C. D., have assigned to the said C. D., and his assigns, all my interest in the within-written instrument, and every clause, article, or thing therein contained; and I do hereby constitute the said C. D. my attorney, in my name, but to his own use, to take all legal measures which may be proper for the complete recovery and enjoyment of the assigned premises, with power of substitution.

In witness, etc.

Assignment of an Entire Interest in a Patent.

In consideration of \$.... to me paid by, of, I do hereby sell and assign to the said all my right, title and interest in and to the patent of Canada, No...., for an improvement in granted to me, the same to be held by and enjoyed by the said to the full end of the term for which said patent is granted, as fully and entirely as the same could be held and enjoyed by me if this assignment and sale had not been made.

Witness my hand and seal this day of, one thousand eight hundred and, at

BILL OF SALE .--- Bill of Sale of Chattels.

THIS INDENTURE, etc., between, bargainor, and, bargainee:

WHEREAS the said is possessed of the hereinafter set forth, described and enumerated, and hath contracted and agreed with, for the absolute sale to of the same, for the sum of \$..... Now this indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of the sum of \$...., of lawful money of Canada, paid by the to the said, at or

before the scaling and delivery of these presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) the said ha.. bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do.. bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said, executors, administrators and assigns, all those, the said and all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and at equity, or otherwise howsoever, of the said of, in, to, and out of the same, and every part thereof; to have and to hold the said hereinbefore assigned and every of them and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title and interest of the said thereto and therein, as aforesaid, unto and to the use of the said executors, administrators and assigns, to and for sole and only use forever; and the said do., hereby, for heirs, executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree with the said, executors and administrators, in manner following, that is to say: That the said now rightfully and absolutely possessed of and entitled to the said hereby assigned and every of them, and every part thereof; and that the said now ha.. in.. good right to assign the same unto the said, executors, administrators and assigns, in manner aforesaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and that the said, executors, administrators and assigns shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter peaccably and quietly have, hold, possess and enjoy the said hereby assigned and every of them, and every part thereof, to and for own use and benefit, without any manner of hindrance, interruption, molestation, claim or demand whatsoever, of, from or by, the said, or any person or persons whomsoever: And that free and clear, and freely and absolutely released and discharged, or otherwise, at the cost of the said, effectually indemnified from and against all former and other bargains, sales, gifts, grants, titles, charges and encumbrances whatsoever: And moreover, that the said and all persons rightfully claiming or to claim any estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the said hereby assigned ... and every of them, and every part thereof, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter upon every reasonable request of the said, executors, administrators or assigns, but at the cost and charges of the said, make, do and execute or cause or procure to be made, done and executed, all such further acts, deeds and assurances for the more effectually assigning and assuring the said hereby assigned unto the said executors, administrators and assigns, in manner aforesaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, as by the said, executors, administrators or assigns, or his counsel shall be reasonably advised or required.

In witness, etc. Signed, sealed, etc. COUNTY OF }
To wit: } I, (the bargainee) in the foregoing bill of sale named, make outh and say: That the sale therein made is real, and for good consideration, namely: and not for the purpose of holding or enabling me, this deponent, to hold the goods mentioned therein against the creditors of the said bargainor. Sworn before at, in the county of, this day of A. D., 18... a Commissioner. Gift of Personal Property. This Indenture, made between A., of, of the one part, and B., of, of the other part. WHEREAS, (setting out the reason and reality of the gift). Now, this indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of his said desire, and in consideration of his natural love and affection for the said B., he, the said A., doth hereby give and assign unto the said B. All and every the goods, chattels and effects in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A., Together with full power and authority for the said B., and his assigns to enter into and upon any dwelling-house, lands and hereditaments, for the time being, belonging to or occupied by the said A., in or upon which any property comprised in or assigned by this indenture shall be, or be supposed to be, and stay therein or upon, and return therefrom to inspect and take an inventory or inventories of the properties and effects hereby assigned, and to remove the same at his or their pleasure. And the said A., doth hereby, for himself and his heirs, covenant with the said B, that he, the said A., hath full power to assign and give the said goods and chattels hereby assigned in manner aforesaid, And that it shall be lawful for the said B., and his assigns to take, hold and enjoy the same, free from any disturbance or hindrance whatever, and that free from any encumbrance. In witness, etc. INCORPORATION.---Declaration of Incorporation. We (setting out the names of at least five of the intended corporators) do solemnly declare that it is our intention to become incorporated under the Act Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, Revised Statutes of Ontario, chaptered 167. 1. That the intended corporate name of our society (or institution. etc., as the case may be) is 2. That the objects of the said society are as follows: 3. That the manner in which our first trustees or managing officers are to be appointed is as follows: In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at, in the county of, this day of 188... Declared before me. C. D. E. F. Witness. G H. I. J. CERTIFICATE ON THE FOREGOING FOR THE JUDGE TO SIGN. The within declaration having been presented to me after execution by the parties thereto, as appears by the affidavit of, thereunto attached, I certify that the said declaration appears to me to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, R. S. O. chap. 167. Justice of the High Court of Justice, Division; Judge of the County Court of the County of LEASE.---General Form of Lease.

This Indenture, made the day of, in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and, in pursuance of the act respect-

ing short forms of leases, between of the first part,

and of the second part:

Yielding and paying therefor, yearly, and every year during the said term hereby granted unto the the said party of the first part, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of, to be payable on the following days and times, that is to say, on, etc.; the first of such payments to become due and to be made on the day of next.

And the said party of the second part covenants with the said party of the first part to pay rent; and to pay taxes; and to repair; and to keep up fences, and not to cut down timber; and that the said party of the first part may enter and view state of repair; and that the said party of the second part will repair according to notice; and will not assign or sub-let without leave; and that will leave the premises in good repair.

Clause as to renewal may be as follows:

And also, that immediately after the expiration of the said term of ... years, he, the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, shall and will grant another lease of the said hereby demised premises, with the appurtenances, containing the like covenants, conditions, provisos and agreements as are in this lease contained and expressed, and at and under a yearly rent, payable in quarterly payments, the amount to be ascertained in manner following, that is to say: To be fixed on, and determined upon, and declared by two appraisers, to be named and appointed, one of them by the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, the other by the said party of the second part, executors, administrators and assigns, with power to them, the said appraisers, to name and call in a third if they cannot agree; such appraisement to be made within fourteen days after the end of the term hereby granted; such rent to be payable in quarterly payments as aforesaid, and to commence from and immediately after the termination of the first term.

Notice to Quit by Landlord.

To A. B., or whom else it may concern:

I hereby give you notice to quit and deliver up to me, on or before the day of, 18.., the peaceable and quiet possession of the premises you now hold of me, with the appurtenances, situate at, in the of

Dated this day of, A. D. 18...
Yours, etc.,
Lessor.

Notice to Quit by Tenant.

To A. B., Esq.:

Dated this day of, A. D. 18..
....., Witness. Yours, etc.,
......, Lessee.

Notice to Claim Double Rent.

To A. B. :

I give you notice that if you do not deliver up possession of the house and premises situate No. in street, in the

of, on the day of, according to my notice to quit, dated the day of, I shall claim from you double the yearly value of the premises for so long as you shall keep possession of them after the expiration of the said notice, according to the statute in such case made and provided.
Distress Warrant Upon Goeds When Tenant Does Not Pay Rent.
To A. B., my bailiff, greeting: Distrain the goods and thattels of, the tenant in the house he now dwells in or upon the premises in his possession, situated, for the sum of, being the amount of rent due to me on the same, on the day of, 18, and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority. Dated the day of, A. D. 18
Oath of Appraisers of Goods Attached.
You, and each of you, shall well and truly appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory, according to the best of your judgment. So help you God.
Inventory of Goods Attached.
An inventory of the several goods and chattels distrained by me, theday of, in the year 18, in the house, out- houses and lands of, situate, by authority and on behalf of, your landlord, for the sum of, being rent due to the said on the day of, 18 In the dwelling-house: On the premises:
Mr: Take notice, that as the bailiff to
Appraisement of Goods Attached.
Memorandum: That on the day of in the year of our Lord 18, of, sworn appraisers, were sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, by me,, of, well and truly to appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in the inventory, according to the best of their judgment. Present at the swearing of the said
<u></u>
Memorandum to be Endorsed on the Inventory.
Memorandum: That on theday of, in the year of our Lord 18, of, and, of, of

mentioned in this inventory, according to the best of their judgment.

[Signatures, etc., as above.]

Bailiff's Sale of Goods Attached.

trained for rent on the day of, 18.., by me,,

as bailiff to, the landlord of the premises of

the tenant, will be sold by public auction, on the day of,

Notice is hereby given, that the cattle, goods and chattels, dis-

As witness my hand.

18..., at o'clock, which cattle, goods and chattels are as follows, that is to say:

[Describe the property.]
...... day of, 18...

Surrender of Lease.

Where a surrender of lease is required to be in writing, it must be by deed, and may be conveniently written on the back of the lease intended to be surrendered. No particular form of words is necessary, if the intention can be gathered that the lessee intends to surrender and yield up to the lessor the lease in question for the unexpired portion of the term. A covenant may be added that the lessee has, in himself, good right, full power, and lawful and absolute authority to surrender and yield up the premises to the lessor.

MORTGAGE.---Mortgage of Land. This Indenture, made (in duplicate) the day of,

The said mortgagor.. covenant.. with the said mortgagee.. that the mortgagor will pay the mortgage-money and interest, and observe the above proviso;

That the mortgagor.. ha.. a good title in fee simple to the said lands; and that ..he.. ha.. the right to convey the said lands to the said mortgagee.., and that on default the mortgagee.. shall have quiet possession of the said lands, free from all encumbrances. And that the said mortgagor.. will execute such further assurance of the said lands as may be requisite.

And also, that the said mortgagor.. will produce the title-deeds enumerated hereunder, and allow copies to be made at the expense of the mortgagee.

And that the said mortgagor.. ha.. done no act to encumber the said lands; and that the said mortgagor.. will insure the building on the said lands to the amount of not less than currency; and the said mortgagor.. do.. release to the said mortgagee.. all claims upon the said lands, subject to the said proviso:

Provided that the said mortgagee..., on default of payment for month, may enter on, and lease or sell the said lands:

Provided that the mortgagee.. may distrain for arrears of interest: provided that in default of the payment of the interest hereby secured, the principal hereby secured shall become payable; provided that until default of payment the mortgagor.. shall have quiet possession of the said lands.

And the said A. B., wife of the said mortgagor, hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Mortgage on Chattels.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of, 18..., between A. B., of, etc., and C. D., of, etc.:

WITNESSETH, that the said, for and in consideration of the sum of \$....., of lawful money of Canada, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said, at or before the sealing

and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth bargain, sell and assign unto the said, his executors administrators and assigns, all and every the goods, chattels, furniture and effects in and about the dwelling-house (or store) of the said A. B., situate at, etc., and hereinafter particularly mentioned, that is to say: (Here specify the chattels; or you may refer to a schedule, saying after the word etc. "which are particularly specified in the schedule hereunder written.").

To have, receive and take the said goods and chattels hereby assigned, or intended so to be, unto the said, his executors, administrators or assigns, as his and their own proper goods and effects.

Provided always, that if the said, his executors, or administrators, shall pay unto the said, his executors, administrators or assigns, the full sum of \$...., with interest thereon at the rate of per cent., on the day of next, then these presents shall be void.

And, also, that in case default shall be made in the payment of the said sum of money in the said proviso mentioned, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof, or in case the said shall attempt to sell or dispose of, or in any way part with the possession of the said goods and chattels, or any of them, or to remove the same or any part thereof out of the without the consent of the said his executors, administrators and assigns, to such sale, removal or disposal thereof, first had and obtained in writing; then and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said, his executors, administrators and assigns, peaceably and quietly to receive and take unto his or their absolute possession, and thenceforward to hold and enjoy all and every or any of the goods, chattels and premises hereby assigned or intended so to be, and with his or their servant or servants, and with such other assistant or assistants as he may require, at any time during the day to enter into and upon any lands, tenements, houses and premises belonging to and in the occupation of the, where the said goods and chattels, or any part thereof, may be, and to break and force open any door, lock, bolt, fastening, hinge, gate, fence, house, building, enclosure and place, for the purpose of taking possession of and removing the said goods and chattels; and to sell the said goods and chattels, or any of them, or any part thereof, at public auction or private sale, as to them, or any of them, may seem meet; and from and out of the proceeds of such sale, in the first place, to pay and reimburse himself or themselves all such sums of money as may then be due, by virtue of these presents, and all such expenses as may have been incurred by the said his executors, administrators and assigns, in consequence of the default, neglect or failure of his executors, administrators and assigns, in payment of the said sum of money, with interest thereon, as above mentioned, or in consequence of such sale or removal as above mentioned; and, in the next place, to pay unto the said, his executors, administrators and assigns, all such surplus as may remain after such sale and after payment of all such sum or sums of money, and interest thereon, as may be due by virtue of these presents at the time of such seizure, and after payment of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by such seizure and sale as aforesaid.

And the said doth hereby further covenant, promise and agree to and with the said, his executors, administrators and assigns, that in case the sum of money realized under such sale, as above mentioned, shall not be sufficient to pay the whole amount due at the time of such sale, then he, the said his executors or administrators, will forthwith pay any deficiency to

•	secutors, administrators and assigns.
ser their namus and seats the day	and year are above written,
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of	<u>) L.b.</u>)
)	Came,

Affidavit of Mortgagee.

County of	to wit:	I, C. D., of the	of
, in	the county of	the mort	gagee in the
		nortgage named, make o	•
•		e within bill of sale, by	•
		indebted to me, this dep	
0.0		, in the sum of \$	•
		ale, by way of mortgage,	
	•	ess purpose of securing	
		aforesaid, and not for the	
		tels mentioned in the sai	
	0.0	he creditors of the said	•
0.0		reventing the creditors of	
gagor from obtain	ing payment	of any claim against him.	
			C. D.
Sworn before n	ne, at the	of in	the county of

Sworn before me, at the of, in the county of, this day of, 18...

E. F., a Commissioner.

Notice of Sale Where Mortgagee Does Not Pay

10		
In the matter of the sale of lot under "An	Act t	o
Give to Mortgagees Certain Powers, now Commonly Inserted in	Mort	i-
gages:"		_

And I hereby give you notice that the amount due on the said mortgage for principal, interest and costs respectively, is as follows:

And unless the said principal money and interest and costs are paid on or before the said day of, 18..., I shall sell the said property, comprised in the said indenture (and above described), under the authority of the act entitled "An Act to Give to Mortgagees Certain Powers, now Commonly Inserted in Mortgages," at

Discharge of Chattel Mortgage.

	To the clerk of the count of
	y, that ha satisfied all
	a certain chattel mortgage made by
to which m	ortgage bears date the day of
, A. D. 18, and	registered in the office of
the clerk of the county court of	f the count of on
the day of A. D	. 18, as No, that such
chattel mortgage has been a	assigned, and that I am the
person entitled by law to receive	the money, and that such mortgage
is therefore discharged.	

TIMBER MARKS.

An application for the registration of a timber mark or marks shall be made in duplicate after the following form:

To the Minister of Agriculture, (Trade-Mark and Copyright Branch,) Ottawa:

I (name of person or firm), of (residence), engaged in the business of lumbering (or getting out timber and floating or rafting the same), within the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, hereby request the registration of the accompanying timber mark (or marks) which I (name of person or firm), declare was not in use, to my knowledge, by any other person than myself at the time of my adoption thereof. and of which the following are a description and drawing (or impression) in dunlicate.

I herewith forward the fee of \$2 required by the "Act Respecting the Marking of Timber.

In testimony thereof I have signed this application in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(Place and date.) (Signature of the proprietor.) (Signature of two witnesses.)

WILL .--- Form of Will.

This is the last will and testament of me, A. B., of, etc., made this day of ... in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

I, A. B., of in the county of gentleman, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First. I hereby constitute and appoint my wife, E. B., to be sole executrix of this my last will, directing my said executrix to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses, and the legacies hereinafter given, out of my estate.

Second. After the payment of my said debts and funeral expenses, I give to each of my children the sum of Dollars, to be paid to each of them as soon after my decease (but within one year), as conveniently may be done.

Third. And for the payment of the legacies aforesaid, I give and devise to my said executrix, all the personal estate owned by me at

my decease (except my household furniture and wearing-apparel), and so much of my real estate as will be sufficient, in addition to the said personal estate herein given, to pay the said legacies.

Fourth. I give to my said executrix all my household furniture and wearing apparel for her sole use.

Fifth. I devise to my said executrix all the rest and residue of my real estate, as long as she shall remain unmarried and my widow, with remainder thereof, on her decease or marriage, to my said children and their heirs respectively, share and share alike.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand to this my last will and testament.

Signed by the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence and at his request, and in the pres-ence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

C. D., Merchant.

A. B, Testator.

Codicil to a Will.

This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, A. B., of, etc., bearing date the day of, A. D. 18.., (the date of the will).

I do hereby revoke the bequest to my son John, and do give and bequeath the same to my daughter Jane, to and for her own absolute use and benefit forever.

In all other respects I do confirm my said will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day of, A. D. 18..

Signed, published and declared by the said A. B., the testator, and for the codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us who, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses to the due execution hereof.

> R. S. Merchant. X. Z., Clerk.

A. B.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

Who May Copyright.—Copyrights may be secured by any person domiciled in Canada, or any part of the British possessions, or being a citizen of any country having an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, who is the author of any book, map, chart, musical composition, or of any original painting, drawing, design, etc., upon the following conditions: The books, maps, etc., must be published in Canada; and in the case of a work of art, it must be produced in Canada, either prior to or simultaneously with its production elsewhere. Two copies of

books, maps, etc., must be sent to the minister of agriculture; and in the case of paintings, statuary, etc., a written description of the same must be furnished.

Fee for Copyright.—The fee for registering a copyright is one dollar, and it runs for twenty-eight years. It may also be renewed for a further term of fourteen years upon the same conditions.

Period of Copyright.—An interim copyright may be obtained, pending the publication of any literary, scientific or artistic work, by depositing in the office of the minister of agricul-

ture a copy of the title, or a description of such work. The interim copyright runs for one month, and the fee is fifty cents. The work however, must be published inside the time specified, or the author incurs a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty for Infringement.—The penalty for infringing a copyright is the forfeiture of every copy of the work to the owner of the copyright, and the payment of a fine of not less than ten cents, nor more than one dollar, for every copy found in possession.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, Jan. 1, 1883.

THE QUEEN -VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her majesty was born at Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faths. Her majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819: succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, of King George III. The children of her majesty are:

Her Royal Highness VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841: married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8. 1864: George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary-born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 28: Her Royal Highness ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1843; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue five daughters and one son: second son killed by accident May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, January 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1886, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March,

His Royal Highness ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born May 1, 1850. His Royal Highness LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck.

Her Royal Highness BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, born April 14, 1857.



ABSTRACT OF STATE LAWS.

Showing Property Exempt from Attachment, or Levy and Sale on Execution.

ALABAMA.—Home worth \$2,000, and Personal Property \$1,000.—The exempted home may consist of a house and lot in an incorporated town, village or city, or of 190 acres of land, with buildings, in the country, either not exceeding \$2,000 in value. The exempted personal property comprises wages for labor or service, \$25 per month, burial places, pews in churches, household furniture, all necessary and proper wearing-apparel for the whole family, family portraits, books used in the family, etc., worth not more than \$1,000.

ARIZONA.—Home sworth \$5,000, and Personal Property \$500.—The homestead may include a quantity of land and a dwelling-house and its appurtenances, with water-right sufficient to irrigate the land; also, stoves in use in dwellings, church pews, burlal places of families, all arms and accourtements kept for use, all wearing-appared of families, all illurary and school-books to the value of \$150, family pictures; ten succe or goats owned by a householder, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth made from them; two cows, and the yarn or cloth made from them; two cows, five wains, and enough provisions for the household to last six months; all household goods, furniture and utensits not exceeding in value \$300; the tools, implements, materials, animals, etc., necessary to carry or any trails profession or business, not exceeding in value \$300; one sewing-machine and one musical instrument, with hay grain and other food for exempted animals sufficient for three months.

ARKANA 18.—Home 22,500, and Personal Property \$5,00.—The homestead in towns and cities may comprise one acre of land; in the country, 180 acres; but if the homestead be no more than eighty acres in the country, or one-quarter of an acre in a town or city, its value is unlimited. The personal property of an unmarried man exempted from execution, besides his necessary wearing apparel, must not exceed in value \$250, nor, if married, \$500, to be selected by the owners.

CALIFORNIA. Home \$5,000, and Personal Property.—An unmarried person's homestead, consisting of an indefinite quantity of land and a dwelling-house thereon, is limited to \$1,000; a married person's to \$5,000 in value. The other exemptions are chairs, tables, desks and books, the value of \$200; necessary household, table and kitchen furniture; including one sewing-machine, stoves, stove-pipe and stove furniture; wearing apparel, beds, bedding and bedsteads, hanging apparel, beds, bedding and bedsteads, hanging apparel, beds, bedding and bedsteads, hanging pictures, oil paintings and drawings, drawn or painted by a member of the family; family portaits in their frames; provisions sufficient for three months; farming uten-sis or implements of these months; also two oxen, or two horses, or two mules, and their harness, one cart or wagon, and food for such animas, etc., for one month; all seed, grain or vegetables, actually provided for planting or sowing within the ensuing six months, not exceeding \$200 in value; seventy-five bee-

hives; one horse and vehicle of a maimed and crippled person when necessary in his business: tools of a mechanic or artisan necessary to his trade; notarial seal, records and office furniture of a notary; instruments and chest of a surgeon, physician, surveyor, dentist, necessary to their profession, with their scientific or professional libraries and office furniture; the law professional libraries and office furniture; the law professional libraries and office furniture; the law professional libraries and office furniture; of attorneys and judges, and libraries of ministers of the gospel; the cabin or dwelling of a miner not exceeding \$500 in value; also his slutices, pipes, hose, windlass, derrick, car, pumps, tools, implements, and appliances necessary for mining operations, not exceeding \$1,000 in value; a miner's claim worked by him, not exceeding \$1,000 in value, and two horses, ozen or mules, and harness, and food of horses, etc., for one month, when necessary to be used in any windlass, derrick, car, pump or hoisting gear, two oxen, horses, or mules, with harness, and hard, peddler, teamster, etc., earns his living and the horse, vehicle, and harness do living and the horse, vehicle, and harness and record of the property of the successary for the use of his family residing in the State, supported by his labor: shares in a homested corporation not exceeding \$1,000 in value, when the holder does not own a homested; all benefits of life insurance whose annual premiums do not exceed \$500: fire-engine, etc., of fire companies; arms and accoutrements required to be kept by law; court-houses, jails, and buildings, and lots, cemeteries, and certain other public property.

cemeteries, and certain other public property.

COLORA DO, —Home worth \$2,000, and Personal Property.—There is exempted a homestead worth not to exceed \$2,000, and to the head of a family owning and occupying the same, there are exempted various articles of personal property, as follows: Household furniture \$100; provisions for the family six months; tools, implements or stockintrade \$200; library and implements of any professional \$300; working animals worth \$200; one row and calf, ten sheep, cattle-feed for six months; farm wagon, cart or dray, plow, harrow, and \$50 worth of other farming implements.

CONNECTICE TITLE THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

and \$50 worth of other farming implements.

CONNECTICUT.—No Home exempted. Personal Property of the following radue: Necessary apparel and bedding, and household furniture necessary for supporting life; militia arms, uniforms, equipments and musical instruments, implements of the debtor's trade; library worth \$500; one cow and ten sheep (the latter not exceeding in value \$150); a liberal variety and specified amounts of household provisions, fuel, etc.; the horse, saddle, bridle, buggy and harness, of value not more than \$200, belonging to any practicing surgeon or physician; one sewing-machine in use; one church pew in use, and one boat used in fishing, with its necessary tackle, sails and implements, worth not more, in all, than \$200, and the family burial-place.

DAKOTA.—Home of 160 acres, with buildings, or, in a village or city, a house and one acre of land, with Personal Property.—The house-boilder's homestead, as above described, is without limit in value. Besides the following family possessions, the householder may select \$1,500 worth of other personal property, which is also exempt. The family pictures, a church pew, a burial lot, a family Bible, echool-books and other books worth \$100, all necessary wearing apparel of the family, and a year's supply of provisions and fuel.

and a year's supply of provisions and feel. **DELAWABE.**—No House exempted. Personal Property worth 2200.—There is no homestead exemption in this State. Local laws regulate exemptions of personal property in various portions of the State, covering the family Bible, library, school-books, pictures, church pew, burial-ground, clothing, and implements of trade (ranging in value from \$50 to \$75, and from \$150 to \$200 worth of other property. Sussex county does not give the additional personal property exemption.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — No Home exempled. Personal Property of the following ralue: The following property of a house-ing ralue: The following property of a house-ing ralue: The following property of a house-ind gene exempt from distraint, attachment, or sale on execution, except for set ranks or laborers wages due: Wearing apparel, household furniture to the amount of \$500; provisions and fuel for three months; mechanics' tools or implements of any trade, to the value of \$200, with stock to the same amount; the library and implements of a professional man or artist, to the value of \$300; family pictures and library, in value \$400; earnings not exceeding \$100 per month, and one cow, one swine and six sheep.

FIGHIDA.—Form. or House and Lot, and Prroparal Property.—Homestead of 160 acres of land and improvements, if in the country; a residence and one-half acre of ground, if in a village or city; together with \$1,000 worth of personal property. An additional sum of \$1,000 worth of property is exempt from all debts incurred prior to May 10, 1885.

GEORGIA.—Real or Personal Property, or both, worth \$1.600.—The constitution of 1877 and statutes of 1878 absolutely exempt from levy, except for purchase-money, taxes, or liens for labor or materials, etc., real or personal property, or both, to the value of \$1.600, the debtor choosing whatever he desires shall be exempted.

IDAHO. — Home worth \$500. and Personal Property.—The head of a family, being a householder, either husband or wife, may select a home-stead not exceeding in value \$5,000. Exemption extends to chairs, tables, books and desks, worth \$200: necessary household, table and kitchen furniture, a sewing-machine, stoves, stove-pipe and stove furniture, clothing, beds and bedding, family paintings and pictures and their frames, provisions for the family for three months, two

cows and calves, and two sows and pigs; farming implements, teams, seed-grain and vegetables, etc., worth \$20; mechanics' tools, etc., worth \$30; instruments of medical practitioners; libraries of professional men, and office furniture of lawyers and judges; miners' cabins to the value of \$30, and their mining tools and implements \$20; earnings of laborers, etc.

lawyers and judges; miners' cabins to the value of \$500, and their mining tools and implements \$200; earnings of laborers, etc.

ILLINOIS.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.—Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. Exemption continges after the death of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow insurance money received or due upon burned buildings of the homestead is also exempt. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or waiver of exemption is will, unless in writing, and subscribed by such homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is will, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife, if he have one, and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: *Frst—Necesary wearing apparel, Bibles, school-books, and family pictures of every person. *Second—Other reports worth \$500 may be selected; though such exemption shall not be allowed from any money due such debtor. A debtor taking the benefit of this act shall make a schedule, subscribed and aworn to, of all his or her personal property, including all moneys on hand and due the debtor; and any property owned by the debtor and not included in said schedule, shall not be earny taken the chedule such articles as he or she may desire to retain, the aggregate value of which shall not execed the amount exempted, to which he or she may be entitled, and deliver the remainder to the officer having the writ. The officer having the or she may be entitled, and deliver the remainder to the officer having the writ. The officer having the sum of \$50 is exempt from garnishment for wages.

INDIANA

is exempt from garnishment for wages.

IN DIANA.—Personal property to the value of \$600.—There is no specific homestead exemption in this State. On contracts made since May 31, 1870, a householder may claim, as exempt, real extate or personal property to the value of \$800. Exempt goods may be removed from one part of the State to another without molestation. In case of debts founded upon contacts made previous to May 31, 1879, the exemption is only \$300. A debtor's property must be scheduled and sworn to by the debtor, appraised under direction of the law officer. Exemptions do not affect liens for labor, purchase-money or taxes.

to by the deciry, appraised under direction the law officer. Exemptions do not affect liens for labor, purchase-money or taxes.

**TOWA -- Farm of 40 acres, or House and Lot in City, and Personal Property.—The homestead must embrace the house used as a home by the owner thereof, and if he has two or more houses thus used by him, at different times and places, he may select which he will retain as a homestead. If within a town plat, it must not exceed one-half acre in extent, and if not in a town plat it must not embrace in the aggregate more than forty acres; in each case comprising all the buildings and improvements thereon, without limitation of value. All wearing apparel kept for actual use, and suitable to the condition of the party, and trunks to contain the same, one shot-gun, or rifle, the proper tools, instruments or books of any farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yoke of cattle and wagon with harness, by use of which any physician, public officer, farmer, teamster, or other laborer, habitually earns his living. All private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments and paintings not kept for sale. If the debtor is the head of a family there are further exempt, two cows, one calf, one horse, fifty sheep, their wool and goods manufactured therefrom, six stands of bees, five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for all animals exempt for six months; all fax raised by the defendant on not exceeding one acre: one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant, not exceeding 1019 yards in quantity; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding 2000 in value; all spinning-wheels, one sewing-machine, looms, and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; a pew in church, and a lot in burying-ground not exceeding

exempted the necessary type, presses, etc., for his office to the value of \$1.200. The earnings of a debtor for personal services, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy are also exempt from attachment and execution. None of the foregoing exemptions are for the benefit of a single man not the head of a family, nor of non-residente, nor of those who have started to leave the State, but their property is liable to execution, with the exception of ordinary wearing-aparel and trunks to contain the same; and, in the latter case, of such wearing apparel and such property as the defendant masslect, not to exceed \$75\$ to be selected by the debtor and appraised. But no exemptions shall extend to property against an execution issued for the purchase-money thereof.

extend to property against an execution issued for the purchase-money thereof.

KANSAS.—Home of 160 acres of Farm, or House and One Acre in a Village or City, and Personal Property.—A homestead to the extent of 18th acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all the improvements on the same, shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated gapen by joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists. No money value is limited in the homestead. Exemptions do not affect indebtedness for taxes, purchase-money or improvement in homesteads. The law exempts, to heads of families, family books and musical instruments, a church pew, a burial lot, clothing, bedsteads, bedding, stoves and cooking utensils used by the household one sewing-machine, all working tools, \$500 worth of other household furniture, two cows, ten hogs, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, a span of horses or mules, and twenty sheep and their wool; necessary food for the support of the stock for one year; one wagon, two plows, drag, and other farming utensils not exceeding \$300; fuel and provisions for the family one year; the tools and implements of any mechanic, miner, or other person, kept for the purpose of carrying on his business, and in addition thereto stock in trade not exceeding \$400 in value; library, implements, and office furniture of any professional man. Single persons may hold, exempt, their clothing, church pew, burial lot, necessary tools and implements used in business, and stock in trade to the value of \$400; if professional, their libraries, office furniture, etc., are exempt.

KENTUCK Y.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.—On all debts or liabilities created

omee furniture, etc., are exempt.

**MENTUCKY.-Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.-On all debts or liabilities created after the first day of June, 1868, so much land including the dwelling-house and appurtenances, as shall not exceed in value \$1,000; one work-beast or one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, five sheep: wearing apparel, and the usual household and kitchen furniture, of about the value of \$100; also one sewing-machine, and the instruments and libraries of professional men to the amount of \$500.

amount of \$500.

LOUISIANA.—The Home and \$2,000 in Personal Properly.—The homestead lands and tenements of a debtor, whether in city or country, and without specified money valuation, are exempt, if properly declared as such and recorded in the book of mortgages of the parish where the land is located. Heads of families also hold, exempt from execution one work-horse and one wagon, or cart, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, twenty-they hogs (or 1,000 be of bacon or pork instead), and on a farm sufficient feed for the year and farming implements worth \$2,000, together with clothing and necessary household furniture, bedding, etc.

MALVE—Home worth \$200 and Personal

gether with clothing and necessary household furniture, bedding, etc.

MAINE.—Home worth \$500, and Personal Property.—There is exempted a lot of land, dwelling-house, etc.. not exceeding \$500 in value; necessary apparel; a bed, bedstead and bedding for every two members of a family; one cookingstove, all stoves used for warming buildings, and other necessary furniture 60 the value of \$50: one sewing-machine for use, not exceeding \$100 in value; all lools necessary for the debtor's occupation; all Bibles and school-books for the use of the family, one copy of the statutes of the State, and a library not exceeding \$150 in value; one heifer, two swine, ten sheep, and the wool and lambs from them; one yoke of working cattle, or instead thereof, one pair of mules, or two horses, not exceeding \$300 in value; all produce of farms until harvested; corn and grain for use of debtor and family, not exceeding thirty bushels; all potatoes raised or purchased for use, in family; one barrel of flour; a sufficient quantity of hay to winter all exempted stock; all flax raised for use, on one-half acre of land; lumber to the amount of \$10, twelve cords of fire-wood, five tons of anthractic coal, fifty bushels of bituminous coal, and all charcoal for use in the family; one pew in church; domestic fowls to value of \$50, one home-sited or ox-sited, \$20 in value; one harmess worth \$20 for each horse or mule; one eart or truck-wagon, one harrow, one plow, one yoke, two chains, and one

mowing-machine; for fishermen, one boat not exceeding two tons burthen.

MARYLAND.—No Homestead exemption, but Personal Property.—No home is secure from execution; but the law exempts to householders wearing apparel, books, and mechanics' tools (except books and tools kept for sale, or unless execution issues upon judgment for seduction or breach of promise of marriage), together with \$100 worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor; or, in case no such division of the property can be agreed upon, then the debtor receives the equivalent of his exemption in money, after his goods have been sold. Equitable interests in personal property cannot be levied upon.

been sold. Equitable interests in personal property cannot be levied upon.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Home worth \$550.

and Personal Property.—Every householder, having a family, is entitled to a homestead, valued at \$800, in farm, or lot of land, and buildings thereon, if he records his design to hold it as such. Necessary level of the design to hold it as such. Necessary level of the design to hold it as such. Necessary level of the design to hold it as such of \$20, for the use of the family; one stove used for the dwelling, and fuel not exceeding \$100, in actual use by such debtor, or family: other household furniture necessary for him and his family, not exceeding \$500 in value; bibles, school books, and library used by him or his family, not exceeding \$50 in value; one cow, six sheep, one swine, and two tons of hay; the tools, implements and fixtures necessary for carrying on his trade or business, not exceeding \$50 in value; materials and stock necessary for carrying on his trade or business, and intended to be used therein, not exceeding \$100 in value; the boat, fishing tackle, and nets of fishermen, actually used by them in the prosecution of their business, to the value of \$100; the uniform of an officer or soldier in the militia, and the arms and accourtements required by law to be kept by him; one pew in church, unless required to be sold because of some tax legally laid thereon, and shares in cooperative associations, not exceeding \$20 in the aggregate; also rights of burital, and tombs while in use as repositories for the dead.

MICHIGAN.—Home worth \$1,500, and Personal Property.—Any quantity of land not revest.

in use as repositories for the dead.

MICHIGAN.—Home worth \$1.500, and Personal Property.—Any quantity of land, not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling-house thereon, with its appurtenances, and not included in any recorded town plat, city or village, or, instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plat, or city, or village, and the dwelling-house thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, not exceeding in value \$1,500. Household furniture to amount of \$250; stock-in-trade, a team or other things which may be necessary to carry on the pursuit of particular business, up to \$250; library and school-books not exceeding \$150; to a householder, ten sheep, two cows, five swine, and their food for six months.

MENN ESSOTA.—Home of Eighty Acres in

\$150; to a householder, ten sheep, two cows, five swine, and their food for six months.

MIND ESOTA.—Home of Eighty Acres in Farm Lands, or House and Lot in Village or City, and Personal Property.—Eighty acres of land selected as a homestead, or a lot and dwelling-house thereon in any incorporated town plat, city, or village, being a homestead; the family Bible, family pictures, school-books, or library, and musical instruments; all wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, all beds, bedsteads, and bedding kept and used by the debtor and his family; all cooking utensits, and all other household furniture not herein enumerated, not exceeding \$500 in value; three cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or in lieu of one yoke of oxen and a horse, or both oxen or mules, twenty sheep and the wool from the same, either in the raw material or manufactured into cloth or yarn; the necessary food for all the stock mentioned in this section, for one year's support, either provided or growing, or both, as the debtor may choose; also, one wagon, cart, or dray, one sleigh, two plows, one drag, and other farming utensils, including tackle for teams, not exceeding \$300 in value; seed-grain and vegetables; the provisions for the debtor and his family necessary for one year's support, either provided or growing, or both, and fuel necessary for the purpose of carrying on his trade, and, in addition thereto, stock in-trade not exceeding \$400 in value; seed-grain man one sewing-machine; the earnings of minor children and laboring men and women, not exceeding \$20. None of these articles of personal property are exempt from exceution or attachment for the purchase-money thereof.

MISSISSIPPI.—Home worth \$2,000, and Prasa

MISSISSIPPI.—Home worth \$2,000, and Personal Property.—A homestead is allowed to every householder, with a family, not exceeding

160 acres of land, nor worth more than \$2,00. Of personal property: The tools of a mechanic, agricultural implements of a farmer, implements of a laborer; wearing apparel; books of a student, libraries, books and maps owned by teachers; life-insurance policy, not exceeding \$10,000; two cows and calves, five hogs, five sheep, 150 bushels of corn, 300 bundles of cittle-feed, ten bushels of wheat or rice, 200 pounds of meat, one cart or wagon, one sewing-machline, household furniture worth \$100, and growing crops. In towns, villages and cities, instead of the foregoing, personal property is allowed to householders of the value of \$250.

of \$2.50.

MISSOURI.—Home worth \$1,500 to \$3,000, and Personal Property.—Married men are allowed a homestead of 100 acres of land to the value of \$1,500. In cities of 40,000 inhabitants or over, homesteads shall not include more than eighteen square rods of ground, nor exceed in value \$3,000. In cities of less size, homestead shall not include over thirty square rods, nor exceed \$1,530 in value. Personal property to the value of not less than \$300 to the hea is of families, besides spinning-wheels, cards, a loom, yarn, thread, and cloth woven for family use, 25 pounds each of hemp, wool and flax; all wearing apparel of the family, four beds and bedding, and other household furniture, worth not more than \$100.

MONTANA —Home worth \$2.500, and Personal Property.—A homestead not exceeding in value \$2.500; in a city or village not to exceed one quarter of an acre, or farm land not exceeding 100 acres, the debtor taking his choice and selecting either, with all improvements thereon included in the valuation. The lien of a mechanic, laborer, or mortgage lawfully obtained upon the same, is not affected by such exemption. In addition to the homestead, personal property to the value of about \$1.400, according to value of articles emerated by statute, is allowed to the householder occupying the same.

occupying the same.

NEBRASKA. — Home worth \$2,000, and Personal Property \$4,00.—A homestead not exceeding in value \$2,000, consisting of the dwelling-house in which the claimant resides and its appurtenances, and the land on which the same is situated, not exceeding 180 acres, to be selected by the owner thereof, not in any city or incorporated village; or, instead thereof, at the option of the claimant, contiguous land, not exceeding two lots in any such city or village, owned and occupied by the head of a family. All heads of families who have no lands, town lots or houses, have exempt from forced sale the sum of \$500 in personal property. Other personal property is exempted, which is enumerated by statute.

NEVADA.—Home worth \$5,000, and Personal Property.—The husband, wife, or other head of the family, is entitled to a homestead not exceeding in value \$5,000, and a debtor has exempted from attachment personal property not exceeding in value \$1,500, enumerated in the statute.

in value \$1,500, enumerated in the statute.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Home worth \$500, and Personal Property.—Homestead to the value of \$500: necessary apparel and bedding and household furniture to the value of \$100; Bibles and school-books in use in the family: library to the value of \$200: one cow, one hog and one pig, and pork of same when slaughtered; tools of ocupation to the value of \$100; six sheep and their fleeces; one cooking stove and its furniture; provisions and fuel to the value of \$50, and one sewing-machine; beasts of the plow, not exceeding one yoke of oxen, or a horse; military arms and equipments.

NEW JERSEY.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property \$200.—A householder with a family may own, exempt, a house and lot worth \$1,000, with all wearing apparel, and other personal property of the value of \$200.

sonal property of the value of \$200.

NEW MEXILO.—Home worth \$1,000; Provisions, \$25; Furniture, \$10; Tools, \$29.— Real extate to the value of \$1,000 is exempt in farms if the heads of families reside on the same; also the ciothing, beds and bed-clothing necessary for the use of the family, and fire wood sufficient for thirty days, when actually provided and intended therefor; all Bibles, hymn-books, Testaments, and schoot-books, used by the family, and family and schoot-books, used by the family, and kitchen furniture to the amount of \$25, and kitchen furniture.

**Morth of the furniture in the fu

NEW YORK. - Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.-The homestead, consisting of

a house and lot, is exempt to the value of \$1,000, if properly recorded as such. This exemption extends to married women, widows and minor children of deceased householders. The necessary furniture of the household, working tools and teams, professional instruments, furniture and library worth not more than \$250, ninety days food for team, and debtor's earnings for sixty days, if necessary to support the family.

NORTH CAROLINA. — Home worth \$1,000, Personal Property \$500.—Every homesteed, and dwellings and building used therewith not exceeding in value \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof: or, in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwellings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, and not exceeding the value of \$1,000. Personal property to the value of \$500, selected by the debtor.

value of \$500, selected by the debtor.

OHIO. — Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Properly.—There is exempted by law the family homestead, not exceeding in value \$1,000; the wearing apparel of such family; beds, bedsteads, bedding necessary for the use of the family; two stoves and fuel necessary for sixty days; domestic animals and their food for sixty days; domestic animals and their food for sixty days; to the value of \$50; or, instead, household furniture of equal value; other necessary household furniture worth \$50; family provisons to the value of \$50; mechanical or agricultural tools worth \$100, if in use in business. In case the debtor is not the owner of a homestead, he is entitled to hold, exempt from levy and sale, personal property not exceeding \$500, in addition to the chattel property as aforesaid.

ONTA RIO, CANADA.—Grants that are Free, and Homesteads that are in the possession of actual settlers, in the Algoma and Nipplesting Districts, and certain lands between the river ottawa and Georgian Bay, are exempt from selzure, while in personal property, beds, bedding, and wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, household furniture, provisions, farm stock, tools and implements, to the value of \$30, are exempt from selzure.

from seizure.

OREGON.—Personal Property.—Books, pictures, and musical instruments to the value of \$75: wearing apparel to the value of \$100, and, if a householder, to the value of \$50 for each member of the family; tools, implements, apparatus, team, vehicle, harness, or library, when necessary in the occupation or profession of a judgment-debtor, to the amount of \$400; if the judgment-debtor be a householder, ten sheep with one year's fleece, two cows, five swine, household goods, furniture, and utensils, to the value of \$300. No article of property is exempt from execution issued upon a judgment for the purchase-price.

PENNSYLVANIA. — Real or Personal, \$300.—Property, either real or personal, to the value of \$300, besides wearing apparel, Bibles and school books. Homesteads are not exempt.

school-books. Homesteads are not exempt.

QUEBEC, CANADA.—Personal Property enumerated as follows is exempt from forced sale, being used and owned by the debtor: Bed, bedding, and bedstead; necessary appare for himself and family: set of table and stove furniture; all spinning wheels and weavers' looms in use in the family; one ax, one gun, one saw, six traps, sh-nets in common use, and ten volumes of books; fuel and food for thirty daya, worth \$20; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, with necessary food for thirty days; tools and instruments used in his trade to the value of \$30; fifteen hives of bees, and wages and salaries not yet due; besides certain other properties granted by the courts.

RHODE ISLAND.—No Home exempted, but Personal Property.—The law exempts from sale on execution the household furniture, and family stores of a housekeeper, provided the same do not exceed in value \$300: all the necessary wearing apparel of a debtor and his family; one cow, one hog, and the tools or implements of a debtor's profession to the value of \$200. There is no homestead exemption.

SOUTH CAROLINA. — Home worth \$1000. Personal Property \$500.—There is exempt from sale and execution in the State a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, and personal property, in the household of a family, worth \$500. The products of the homestead are, however, not exempt. The homestead cannot be sold, except for the purchase of another, not can the homestead right be alienated or waived.

TENESSEE.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.—The homestead, consisting of the dwelling-house, outbuildings, and land appurtenant, to the value of \$1,000; also a generous allowance of household goods and utensils, with working tools and agricultural implements, amounting to several hundred dollars.

TEXAS .- Home worth \$5,000, and Personal

Property.—To every citizen, householder, or head of a family, two hundred acres of real estate, including homestead, in the country, or any lot or lots in a town or city, used as a homestead, not to exceed \$5,000 in value at the time of their deaignation as a homestead (subsequent increase in value by improvements or otherwise does not subject it to forced sale); household and kitchen furniture, \$500. To every citizen not the head of a family, one horse, saddle and bridle, all wearing apparel, and tools, books, and apparatus of his trade or profession. To the family, all household and kitchen furniture, cemetery lots, books, family portraits and pictures, five milich-cows, twenty hogs, working animals, twenty sheep and family provisions.

TTAH. — Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property. To each member of the family \$250.—To the head of a family is allowed a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, to be selected by the debtor, and personal property to the value of \$700 or more, according to the value of articles exempt by statute; askide from the homestead, each member of the family is allowed \$250. No property shall be exempt from sale on a judgment received for its price, on a mechanic's lien, or a mortgage thereon.

WERMONT.—Home worth \$500, and Personal Property.—Homestead to the value of \$500, and products; suitable apparel, bedding, tools, and products; suitable apparel, bedding, tools, and articles of furniture as may be necessary for upholding life; one sewing-machine kept for use: one cow, the best swine, or the meat of one swine; ten sheep, one year's product of said sheep in wool, yarn or cloth; forage sufficient for keeping ten sheep and one cow through one winter; ten cords of frewood, or five tons of coal; twenty bushels of potatoes; such military arms and accountements as the debtor is by law required to furnish; all growing crops, ten bushels of grain, one barnel of flour, three swarms of bees and hives, together with their produce in honey; 200 pounds of sugar, and all iettered gravestones; the Bibles and all other books used in a family; one pew in church; live poultry not exceeding in value \$10; the professional books and instruments of physicians; professional books and instruments of physicians; professional books and instruments of physicians; professional books of clergymen and attorneys, to the value of \$200; one yoke of oxen or steers, or two horses, used for work, as the debtor may select, in lieu of oxen or steers, but not exceeding in value the sum of \$200, with sufficient forage for the keeping of the same through the winter; also one two-horse wagon with whiffictives and neckyoke, or one ox-art, as the debtor may choose; one sled, or one set of traveres sleds, either for oxen or horses, as the debtor may select; two harnesses, two halters, two chains, one plow and one ox-yoke, which, with the oxen or steers, or lorses which the debtor may select for team-work shall not exceed in value \$250.

VIRGINIA.—Home and Personal Properts

VIRGINIA.—Home and Personal Property \$2,899.—Every householder or head of a family shall be entitled to hold exempt from levy his real and personal property, or either, including money or debts due him, to a value not exceeding \$2,990. to be selected by him. The personal property exempted is defined by the statute of the State.

to be selected by him. The personal property exempted is defined by the statute of the State.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—

Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property.—To each householder, being the head of a family, a homestead worth \$1,000, while occupied by such family, All wearing apparel, private libraries, family pictures and keepsakes; to each householder, one bed and bedding, and one additional bed and bedding for every two additional members of the family, and other household goods of the coin value of \$150; two cows and their calves, five swine, two stands of bees, twenty-five domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel for six months. To a farmer, one span of horses and harness, or two yoke of oxen, and one wagon, with farming utensils not exceeding \$200, coin value. To attorneys, physicians and clergymen, their libraries valued at not to exceed \$500, with office furniture and fuel. Small boats and firearms kept for use, not exceeding \$50 in coin value; parties engaged in lightering, two lighters and a small boat, valued at \$250; the team of a drayman. To a mechanic, the tools and implements of his trade and materials not exceeding in value \$500. To a person engaged in logging, three yoke of cattle and yokes, chains, and tools to the value of \$300.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Home worth \$1,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Home scorth \$1.000, and Personal Property.—The head of a family, or the infant children of deceased parents, may no see, exempt from execution, a homestees, exempt from execution, a homestees at \$1.000, if it is properly recorded in the public land records, before debt is contracted, and may also select personal property, which that is exempt, worth \$200. Working tools to the value of \$50, belonging to mechanics, artisans or laborers, are also exempt.

WISCONSIN. - Farm of Forty Acres, or House and Lot in Village or City, and Personal Property.-A homestead, of land not exceeding

forty acres, used for agricultural purposes, and the dwelling-house thereon and its appurtenances, and not included in any town, city or village, or instead thereof, land not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre within an organized town, city or village, and the dwelling-house thereon, and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, is not subject to forced sale on execution or any other final process from a court. Persons married, or supporting families, who do not own a homestead, except for debts contracted before June 1, 1822, may retain money or property, secure from attachment or execution worth \$30 instead of a home. Family pictures, Bibles, school-books, library books, and other household furniture valued at \$20; two cows, ten swine one voke of oxen and one horse, or a span

of horses or mules; ten sheep and the wool from same, either raw or manufactured; the necessary food for above stock for a year's support; one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farming utensils, including tackle for the same of th

sonal Property.—A homestead consisting of a house and lot in a village or city, or land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, the value not in either case exceeding \$1,500\$, is allowed to a householder occupying the same. Also the following property of a householder, being the head of a family, is exempt: Wearing-apparel, family fibles, pictures, school-books, cemetry lots, bedding, furniture, provisions, and such other articles as the debtor may select, not exceeding in value \$500. Tools, team of stock in trade of a mechanic, minor, or o her person, kept and used for the purpose of carrying on his business or trade, not exceeding \$300, are exempt. Library, instruments and implements of any professional man, worth not more than \$300. The person claiming exempt tion must be a resident of the territory.

Suggestions Relating to Collection of Debt.

Facts Concerning Judgments and Circumstances Under Which Debtors May be Imprisoned.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in every State and Territory. It was considered of so much importance that in some States it is prohibited in their constitutions. At the same time there are some fraudulent acts committed when incurring the debt, or in refusing to pay it, for which there is imprisonment to a certain extent.

The first limitation is, that the creditor must advance the boardbill to the jailor. Another is, the writ of arrest cannot be issued unless indorsed (by some judicial officer) with the amount for which the debtor is required to enter into bonds not to leave the jail limits, which usually embraces the county. On giving bond in such sum the debtor may live anywhere within the limits. Another is, that the writ cannot issue until proof by affidavits of the requisite facts is furnished to the judicial officer who is authorized to allow the writ. Finally, the debtor may make, under the insolvent law, a genuine assignment of all his property exempt from execution, and then he is discharged. He may have a trial of the truth of the charges, and if they are found untrue he will be discharged.

Imprisonment after judgment is usually a satisfaction of it. An action of trespass lies against the plaintiff if the writ issues without authority, and an action on the case when the charges are false and the arrest malicious. For the above reasons creditors rarely imprison fraudulent debtors.

The cases in which there can be an arrest may be classified. Thus: The debtor may be arrested at the commencement of the suit or after the judgment. There are few States in which he may be arrested before judgment, in cases resting on contract. On the other hand, the defendant may be arrested at the commencement of the suit in all States for wrong-doing. In addition to the affidavit stating the grounds for the arrest, and the allowance of the writ by the officer, the plaintiff is generally required to give a bond to the defendant, conditioned to pay all damages.

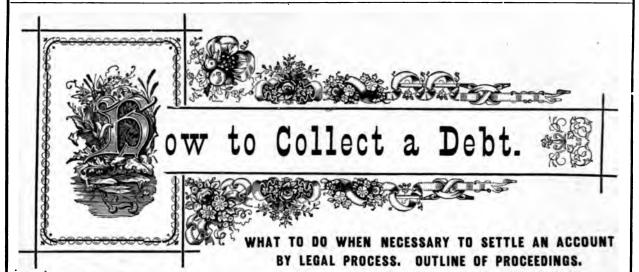
There are few cases connected with a debt where it is safe to arrest; many where it is dangerous, and very many where it is useless.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following system of Measures and Weights, owing to its com-plete decimal character, and the consequent freedom from labor it affords in calculation, by converting one denomination into another, has been adopted by most European nations.

Its use has also been legalized in the United States, and its ultimate adoption, as a uniform system of measurement and weight, by all the civilized countries, it is believed, will be only a matter of time.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.							WEIGHTS.									
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LTHOUGH an earnest effort be made to do business upon a strictly cash basis, debts will be incurred which dishonest, careless, improvident and unfortunate people will neglect to pay. To understand the necessary steps to be taken in the collection of such debts is a matter which,

while it concerns all, is nevertheless understood only by the few; and, thus lacking acquaintance with the course which should be pursued, vast num-

bers of people are defrauded of their hard earnings and honest dues, and themselves frequently thrown into bankruptcy, when prompt and decisive measures pursued in the collection of debts would have saved to them fortune and independence.

Indebtedness having occurred, and the party owing the same neglecting to pay, what shall be the first step taken in its collection? Naturally that will very materially depend upon the nature of the indebtedness and the circumstances under which the debt was made. To illustrate, the following are among the various means by which debts are incurred:

How Debts are Made.

By buying goods to be paid for when convenient.

By buying goods on credit, settlement being made at certain times. By employing service, to be paid for at certain stated periods.

By obtaining the use of lands, houses and other property, and contracting to pay for the same as per agreement.

By purchasing houses, lands and other property, giving a mortgage on the same as security for balance unpaid.

By borrowing money; usually secured by note and mortgage, or responsible indorsement, as the case may be.

General Suggestions.

To avoid any of these various classes of indebtedness, the following safeguards can be used:

First, do a strictly cash business. Mark goods in the beginning as low as you intend they shall be sold, and then part with them only for cash in hand, unless in cases of emergency. This is the best way to obviate all necessity of collecting, and is by far the best course to pursue alike for the buyer and the seller.

By adopting the cash system as the method of dealing, the price would rule much lower, and yet the merchant would suffer no loss, while the customer would thus be enabled to buy much cheaper, and paying for everything at time of purchase, would buy more sparingly, more economically, and hence would save and lay up money.

Precautionary Measures.

Send goods abroad only to be paid for when taken.

If goods are bought on account, to be paid for at stated periods, let such period be as short as possible, and collect promptly at the time specified.

If engaged in the service of others, secure payment if possible once a week, unless engaged in working for a strictly responsible firm who make it a rule to pay monthly.

If furnishing boarding-house or hotel accommodations, make it a positive rule to collect all bills at periods not exceeding a week apart. To do otherwise is almost certainly to meet with loss, though there are exceptional cases with strictly responsible parties who may arrange to pay monthly.

If renting houses, lands or other property, always have leases made in duplicate, one of which should be kept by the landlord, and the other by the tenant; the wording of the lease being specific as to the conditions of payment, and forfeiture, (see "Landlord and Tenant," elsewhere) if payment be not made promptly. In cities it is customary to have rent paid weekly or monthly, in advance. The payments should always be made at the landlord's residence or place of business. Acknowledgment of the payment should be made on the back of the lease when rent is paid.

Loaning Money.

If loaning money, always require a promissory note of the borrower. (See "Promissory Notes," elsewhere). Some exceptions may be made, of course, where the amount is quite small, among very intimate friends. Ordinarily, however, always take a note; and if the amount is considerable, or the responsibility of the borrower in the least doubtful, have the payment of the note secured by a nortgage on property worth several times the amount loaned. (See "Mortgages," elsewhere). When difficulty is experienced in collecting an account, get the same, if possible, converted into a note, as it is much easier to handle and collect.

Be very certain, when loaning money on real estate, that the amount of security is not only sufficient to pay the note, but that it is free from encumbrance. If a loan is made taking personal property as security, covered by chattel mortgage, see that no other inortgage has been placed on the same property before.

If the loan is secured by mortgage on real estate, which is much the safest, an Abstract of Title should be required of the borrower, signed by the county clerk or other responsible person, showing that the property mortgaged is entirely free from encumbrance. Or, if there be encumbrance already upon the same, ascertain what its amount may be. See also that your mortgage, taken as security, is recorded immediately.

We have thus enumerated some of the means with which loss by credit may be avoided; but should credits be given, and the parties owing neglect or refuse to pay, the following suggestions, it is hoped, may aid in the collection of the debt.

Preliminary Proceedings.

Of course the first steps to be taken in the collection of a debt will depend upon circumstances. The party owing may have met with a sudden reverse of fortune - may be willing, but unable, without great sacrifice, to pay at present; and thus a variety of circumstances will tend to determine the action to be pursued in the commencementwhether it be sharp, positive and energetic, or mild and lenient.

We will suppose, however, that the debtor neglects or refuses to pay a just debt. It becomes necessary, therefore, to proceed to its collection by the various discreet and legal steps at command. These are:

First, To write a letter calling attention to the account unpaid, stating the time when the obligation was due, and accompanying the same with a bill of goods bought, when, etc.

Second, Another letter, a little more pointed than the first, urging the necessity of immediate settlement.

Third, To sue for the same before a competent legal officer.

First Efforts at Collection.

The necessary forms will be very similar to the following:

DUNNING LETTER NO. I.

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN.

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN,
Oberlin, O.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed a statement of your account to January first, at which time we had hoped to have settled with all our customers. Early attention to this will greatly oblige,
Yours Respectfully,
BROWN, MEYER & CO.

DUNNING LETTER No. 2.

MR. A. B. Cushan,
Oberlin, O.

Dear Sir: We are compelled to place some of our accounts in the hands of collectors for settlement; but our relations with you have always been so pleasant, we wish to avoid doing so in your case. As all uncollected bills go into the hands of the collector next Monday, you will please call upon us before then, and oblige,
Yours Respectfully,
BROWN, MEYER & CO.

Borrowed Money.

In case the indebtedness is for borrowed money, possibly a small amount, for which no promissory note was given, the easiest method, probably, of disposing of the matter, when it is discovered that the individual does not intend to pay, is to erase the transaction from the memorandum and forget the affair entirely, if possible; considering yourself fortunate in discovering, before loaning a larger amount, that the borrower was a dead beat. It may be best that you continue on friendly terms, and you cannot afford to break pleasant relations tor a small amount of money, though by this neglect the borrower has forever forfeited your confidence, unless the matter is satisfactorily explained. Should you propose, however, to press collection, a letter similar to the following may be written:

REMINDER NO. I.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 15, 1877.

MR. WEBSTER: The ten dollars borrowed by you on the Fourth of July was to have been paid, according to agreement, on last Monday. Thinking that, possibly, the matter had escaped your recollection, I take this means of reminding you of the fact.

Respectfully Yours, CHAS. B. WEEKS.

No attention being paid to this letter, it may be well enough to write one letter more, as follows:

REMINDER NO. 2.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 24, 1877.

MR. WEBSTER:

MR. WEBSTER:

I mailed a note to your address some days since, in relation to money borrowed of me on the Fourth. I fear you must have failed to receive it, otherwise you surely would have given it your attention. As I put all unsettled accounts into the hands of a justice for collection next week on Wednesday, I should like to see you before that time.

Respectfully Yours,

CHAS. B. WEEKS.

Legal Proceedings.

You have exhausted the usual moral means of collecting your due, and the debt is not yet paid. It is proposed now to collect it, if possible, by legal process.

In the first place, can it be collected? Is the debtor worth enough to be compelled to pay it, aside from the property which the law exempts? What does the law exempt? (See "Exemptions from Forced Sale," elsewhere), which applies to heads of families; also, ("Limitations," elsewhere.

Being satisfied that the debt is collectible, you now place the account in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, unless the amount to be collected is so large as to be out of the justice's jurisdiction. The amount which can be collected through a justice varies in different States.

Limit of Jurisdiction with Justice of the Peace.

The following shows the largest amount in the different States and Territories which the justice of the peace, through his official position, can have jurisdiction over:

Alabama\$100	Louisiana\$100	Ohio\$300
Arkansas 300	Maine 20	Oregon 250
California 300	Maryland 100	Pennsylvania 300
Colorado 300	Massachusetts 300	Rhode Island 100
Connecticut 100	Michigan 300	South Carolina 100
Dakota Ter 100	Minnesota 100	Tennessee 500
Delaware 100	Mississippi 150	Texas 200
Florida 100	Missouri 300	Utah Ter 300
Georgia 100	Nebraska 200	Vermont 200
Idaho Ter 100	Nevada 300	Virginia 50
Illinois 200	New Hampshire 100	Washington Ter. 100
Indiana 200	New Jersey 100	West Virginia 100
Iowa 1000	New Mexico Ter 100	Wisconsin 300
Kansas 300	New York 200	Wyoming Ter 100
Kentucky 100	North Carolina 200	,
* By consent of partie	s, \$200.	

First Legal Steps.

The amount to be collected being within the jurisdiction of the justice, he will issue a Summons, which will be taken by a constable to the debtor, if he can be found, and read to him, which is termed "serving a summons" upon the person owing the debt.

Form of Summons.

The wording of this summons will be somewhat as follows:

STATE OF ---- \ss.

JOHN DOE, J. P.

It may be remarked that the law varies in different States as to where a debtor may be sued. In some States he cannot be sued out of the town where he resides. In others more latitude is given, the facts concerning which the justice will explain, upon application, as to his own State.

Upon the issuance of a summons, the constable will proceed to serve the same immediately. But if the defendant cannot be found, or shall evade the service of process by refusing to listen, or by secreting himself, the constable may leave a copy of the summons with some member of his family of the age of ten years or upward; and afterward report to the justice when and how his summons was served, and the circumstances attending the same.

In the summons the justice will specify a certain place, day and hour for the trial, not less, usually, than five, nor more than fifteen days from the date of such summons, at which place and time defendant is notified to appear. A summons is usually served at least three days before the trial is to take place.

The justice indorses on the summons the amount demanded by the plaintiff, with the costs due on the same, and upon the serving of the summons the debtor may pay to the constable the demand and sts. taking his receipt for the same, which will satisfy the debt and prevent all further costs.

The Costs.

The average costs accruing up to this point are: justice for issuing summons, 25 cents; constable for serving, 35 cents; the entire cost depending, somewhat, upon how far the constable has to travel, he being entitled, ordinarily, to five cents per mile each way for mileage.

In many cases, when served with a summons, the debtor will immediately settle the claim rather than allow a greater accumulation of costs; but should he refuse to make settlement, the constable will return the summons indorsed somewhat as follows:

"Served by reading the within to the defendant on the 5th day of JOHN SMITH, Constable." July, 1876.

In suing an incorporated company, a copy of the summons must be left with the president. If he is absent, then with the secretary, general agent, cashier, or principal clerk, if either can be found in the county In which suit is brought. If neither can be found in the county, then by leaving a copy of the summons with any clerk, engineer, director, station agent, conductor, or any such agent found in the county.

At the time appointed for the trial, both the plaintiff and defendant, or their representatives, are required to be promptly in attendance, the plaintiff being present for the purpose of proving his claim, and the defendant for the purpose of stating his defense, or the reasons why the claim should not be paid. Should either party fail to appear, he must suffer the penalty hereafter explained.

Trial by Justice and Jury.

When the parties appear, the justice will proceed to try the case, and after hearing the allegations and proofs, will, if the claim be proved, give judgment against the defendant, including costs and such interest as the law allows. If no claim is proved, the judgment will be against the plaintiff, who will be held responsible for costs.

Should either party demand a jury, he can have the same in all cases of trial before a justice of the peace, upon making a deposit with the justice of the jury fees. The jury shall comprise any number from six to twelve, as the parties may agree, though the number usually provided

Upon determining to have the case tried by jury, the justice will put into the hands of the constable, or other authorized officer, the following

FORM OF WRIT FOR SUMMONING JURORS.

STATE OF _____

The People of the State of ---- to any Constable of said County-GREETING:

We command you to summon --- lawful men of your county to plaintiff, or to ______ defendant, to make a jury between said parties in a certain cause pending before me; and have then and there the names of this jury and this writ.

Witness my hand this ______ day of ______, 18_____.

—, 18<u>—</u>. Јони дое**,** *7. р***.**

In the case of jury trial, the justice will enter judgment according to the verdict of the jury.

Who are Competent as Jurors.

In most States the following regulaites are necessary to make the individual competent to serve on a jury:

- 1. He should be a resident of the county, and not exempt from serving on jury.
- 2. Twenty-one years old and under sixty.
- 3. Of fair character, in the possession of natural faculties, free from legal exceptions, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understands the English language.

Who are Exempt from Serving on Juries.

In general, the following persons, according to the statutes of many States, are exempt from serving on juries, namely: the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, members of the general assembly during their term of office, judges of courts, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners, postmasters, mail carriers, practicing attorneys, all officers of the United States, officiating ministers of the gospel, school teachers during their terms of school, practicing physicians, constant ferrymen, mayors of cities, policemen, and active members of the fire department.

The Result of Failing to Appear.

Should the plaintiff fail to appear within the hour appointed, the jury, or the justice, alone, being in readiness to hear the trial, and no good reason being given for his non-attendance, the suit is dismissed, unless the defendant should desire to have the case tried then or at another time.

Should the defendant fail to appear, the justice will hear the case, and if the claim is proved, he will enter Judgment against the defendant for the amount which is due the plaintiff, and will issue an Execution for its collection.

A "Judgment" is simply the decision of the court that a certain demand or claim shall be paid, and no particular form is required in rendering it.

The Execution.

An execution is a writ which authorizes an officer, to whom it is directed, to carry into effect the decision of the court. In some States the law permits the imprisonment of a debtor if he refuses to pay the claim against him, and an execution can be issued directing the proper officer to imprison the delinquent until the claim is satisfied. It is more common, however, to issue an execution authorizing an officer to levy upon personal property of the debtor, and a judgment being rendered by the justice against a party, the next step usually taken is to issue an execution for the collection of the amount due.

If the plaintiff is satisfied that the debt will be lost unless execution issue immediately, he may take oath to that effect, and the justice will issue an execution authorizing an officer to make levy upon goods at once, but sale of the same usually will not take place under twenty days.

If no fear of losing the debt is expressed, execution will issue, generally, in about twenty days from the time judgment was rendered, and the officer usually has about seventy days to make a levy and sell the property to satisfy said execution.

FORM OF EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS AND CHATTELS.

COUNTY, SS. STATE OF --

The People of the State of ---- to any Constable of said County-

We command you, that of the goods and chattels of A. B. in your county, you make the sum of —— dollars and —— cents, judgment, and —— dollars and —— cents, costs, which C. D. lately recovered before me in a certain plea against the said A. B., and hereof make return to me within seventy days from this date.

Given under my hand this —— day of ——, 19—.

JOHN DOE, 7. P.

When the Writ of Execution against personal property is placed in his hands, it is the duty of the constable to make a levy upon and sell such personal property as he can find sufficient to satisfy the debt. which is not exempted from sale by law, giving ten days' previous notice of such sale by advertisement in writing to be posted up at three of the most public places in the vicinity where the sale is to be made, and on the day appointed for the sale, the constable sells to the highest bidder the property levied upon, or as much of the same as may be necessary to pay the judgment, interest and costs.

Of course discretion must be used by the constable in selecting property not exempted from sale, and not already attached or covered by chattel mortgage; and when covered by the latter, whether it will sell for enough to pay both claims.

Attachment of Goods.

If a creditor, his agent or attorney, has good reason to believe that there is danger of losing his claim, because the debtor is a non resident of the State, or conceals himself, in defiance of an officer, so that process cannot be served upon him, or has departed from the State with the intention of removing his goods from the State, or has fraudulently conveyed or assigned his effects so as to hinder or delay his creditors, or is about to do so, he can go before a justice of the peace and make affidavit setting forth the nature and amount of the indebtedness, after allowing all just credits and set-offs, for any one or more of the causes mentioned. He will also state the place of residence of defendant, if known, and file a bond with said justice in double the amount sworn to be due, with sufficient security, payable to defendant, against whom the writ is issued, conditioned for satisfying all costs and damages awarded to such defendant, for wrongfully suing out said attachment.

That being done, the justice will issue a Writ of Attachment, which authorizes the constable in whose hands it is placed to proceed at once to the residence or place of business of the debtor, or elsewhere where he may have goods and effects within the jurisdiction of the court, and immediately take possession of a sufficient amount of personal property with which to pay the claim and all costs; provided, however, if at the residence of the debtor he is allowed to enter. Should the debtor be present when the constable has got possession, he will read the writ to him, the time being specified in the same when his trial will take place. In the meantime the constable or officer will take possession of the goods by removing them or putting them in charge of some person until the day of the trial. If the goods are being removed to another county, he can, in most States, follow and take them there.

The Trial.

At the trial, if it is proven that the debtor had no intention of leaving or refusing to pay his just due, and any damage has been done by the seizure of the property, the creditor will be held responsible for such damage. If the defendant or his representative does not put in an appearance, after having been notified, the justice, at the day appointed, which is usually within a month from the time the attachment was issued, will hear the case, and if the claim be proved, will render judgment accordingly, and order a sale of the necessary amount of goods to pay the debt and all costs.

Attaching the Body.

Where an attachment has been issued against a defendant and the constable returns no property found, and yet the plaintiff is satisfied that the defendant has property concealed, removed or assigned with intent to defraud his creditors, and that there is danger of losing his claim unless the debtor is held to bail, it is common in several States for the justice to issue a Capias for the arrest of the debtor, the form of which is as follows:

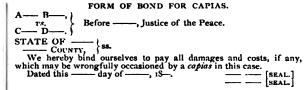
The People of the State of - to any Constable of said County-GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to take the body of —— and bring him forthwith before me, unless special bail be entered; and if such bail be entered, you will then command him to appear before me at ——, on the —— day of ——, at —— o'clock —-M., to answer to the complaint of A. B. for failure to pay him a certain demand not exceeding —— dollars; and hereof make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, 18—, 18—, 18—, 10HN DOE, 7. P.

IOHN DOE, 7. P.

Before issuing a capias, the justice will take from the plaintiff, or his representative, a bond with approved surety, which is substantially in the following form:



Ordinarily the capias is issued only as a last resort, and when it is evident that the claim can only be collected by arresting the defendant and depriving him of his liberty, unless he give satisfactory bail.

Being provided with a warrant for the apprehension of the debtor, the defendant is arrested, if found, and brought forthwith before the justice, unless some friend or other person will guarantee that the debtor will promptly appear at the hour and piace appointed for trial. This guarantee, termed "giving bail," is in the following form, written on the back of the capias:

FORM OF SPECIAL BAIL.

This indorsement must be signed by one or more responsible persons whom the constable is willing to take as security, the condition being that the defendant, if judgment is rendered against him, at the time of trial will pay the same, with costs, or surrender himself, according to the terms of the capias. And in case he fails to pay, or surrender, the persons who signed the bail are held for the payment of the claim.

Who Cannot be Arrested.

By constitutional right, the following persons are privileged from arrest: Members of congress, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, are not liable to arrest during their attendance upon the session of their respective houses, nor while going to or returning from the same. Electors are also privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, while in attendance upon elections, or while going to or returning from the same. In many States, also, the militia, except in the above cases, are exempt during their attendance at musters, or while going or returning. Attorneys and counselors at law, judges, clerks, sheriffs, and all other officers of the several courts are likewise free from arrest while attending court, and while going to and returning from the same, as are also witnesses and other persons necessarily attending any courts of record on business.

Suing the Garnishee.

Another means left open for the collection of a claim in various States of the Union, is that of securing the debt by suing a third person who may be owing the defendant. In such case the plaintiff can proceed against this third person, who is called the garnishee, in the same manner as against the debtor, though a certain amount of the money owing is, in some States, exempt, and cannot be garnisheed.

Levying upon Real Estate.

When no personal property can be found with which to pay the debt, and the debtor is known to possess real estate in sufficient amount to pay the claim, then it is allowable, in certain States, for the justice to certify to the clerk of the circuit court, in the county where judgment was rendered, a transcript of the judgment, which shall be filed by the clerk; and thereupon the same will become a lien upon the real estate of the debtor, and execution may issue from that court, and proceedings be had for the sale of the land and payment of the debt and costs from the proceeds of the sale.

Appealing to Higher Courts.

Where an action has been brought before a justice to secure a claim, a summons has been issued, the day has been set for a hearing, and judgment has been rendered by a justice or a jury, and the decision is that the debtor must pay the claim with costs, the debtor can then appeal to the next higher legal tribunal, being the circuit, district court, court of common pleas, or other courts, which are known by different names in different States.

Before the defendant can appeal, however, he is required to give a bond, which must be signed by one or more responsible persons, by which he guarantees, in a sum twice the amount of the claim, to pay the debt and all costs if he is beaten in the higher court.

The case is then entered upon the docket of the clerk of the higher court for trial, and if time permits will be tried at the next term of that court

Upon trial in this court, if the defendant is beaten again, he can, by giving bond as before, in double the amount of the debt and costs then accrued, carry the case for trial up to the Supreme Court of the State, where the matter generally ends.

How Soon the Debt may be Collected.

Thus it will be seen where, in each trial, the defendant promptly defends his case and appeals to the higher courts when he finds himself beaten, he can escape the payment of the original debt for one, two or more years. As each appeal is attended with heavy costs, however, few men care to punish themselves so much for the sake of wreaking revenge upon anybody else. In most cases the debtor will pay the debt in the earlier part of the prosecution, unless he thinks he has good reason for not doing so.

What does Law Cost?

What will it cost to collect the debt? That question naturally arises, and is, very properly, one that should be considered. Of course it is impossible to determine, definitely, what the costs will be. If a lawyer be employed for an ordinary justice suit, occupying the time but an hour or so, his fee will be five dollars. Should the claim be of considerable amount, and the time of the attorney be employed a day or two, the lawyer's charge will be from ten to twenty dollars. Should the plaintiff come off victorious, and obtain judgment against the debtor, the other costs will be mainly borne by the debtor. Should it be shown that the plaintiff has no just claim, the justice, or jury, if there be a jury, will decide that there was no cause of action, and will assess the costs of suit to the plaintiff.

The costs of an ordinary justice suit in most States, will average about as follows:

Docketing the suit, 25 cents; issuing summons, 25 cents; constable for serving summons, 35 cents; each mile traveled in serving summons by constable, 5 cents; justice fee for entering up Judgment, 25 cents; for discharge of docket, 25 cents; fee of justice for hearing statement of each party and giving decision, \$2.

The above are the inevitable costs which will be incurred if the plaintiff and defendant have a trial without witnesses, lawyers or jury, and then settle according to the decision of the justice.

If witnesses are called, the expense is 50 cents per day for each witness, to be claimed at time of trial. Fee of justice for issuing each subpara for witness, 25 cents; constable for serving each subpara, 25

cents; for mileage each way in serving a subpœna, 5 cents; for administering oath to each witness, 5 cents.

Should the suit be tried by a jury, each juryman is entitled, before a justice, to 50 cents for hearing the case, should the jury agree; for entering verdict of the jury, 15 cents; fee of constable for waiting on jury, 50 cents; for entering satisfaction of judgment, 10 cents.

Should judgment be obtained against the debtor, and he refuse to settle, the justice will issue an execution to levy upon and sell a sufficient quantity of debtor's goods to pay the debt and all costs. Fee for execution, 50 cents; fee of constable for serving and returning execution, 50 cents; for advertising property for sale, 50 cents; commissions on sales, not exceeding ten dollars, 10 per cent.; for all in excess of that amount, 5 per cent; except, when through settlement or other cause the property is not sold, in that case the commissions will be one half the above amount.

The defendant, thinking that equity may not be had before a certain justice, may have the case tried before the nearest justice; this procedure is termed a "Change of Venue." Fee of justice for transcript in change of venue, 50 cents.

Should either party desire to appeal to a higher court, the expenses of appeal before the justice will be: For bond, 35 cents; for entering appeal, 25 cents; for transcript of judgment and proceedings in case of appeal, 50 cents.

In the higher court the cost of trial will usually average from twenty to fifty dollars.

Collecting Large Amounts.

When the amount to be collected exceeds the jurisdiction of the justice, the plaintiff will apply to the clerk of such higher court as has jurisdiction in the case. This is the circuit court, district court, court of common pleas, or other court of similar character. The clerk of this court, upon application, will issue a summons, which is placed in the hands of a sheriff or his deputy, is served upon the debtor as before, and the case is tried usually before a jury of twelve persons at the next term of that court.

The proceedings in this court are usually so intricate as to make it advisable for the person unaccustomed to legal technicalities to employ an attorney to conduct the case, as is also generally most convenient even in the lower courts.

The Law of Different States.

We have given thus, in outline, the principal methods resorted to in the different States for the collection of debt. The forms here shown, while not conforming fully to the exact methods pursued in different States, are yet sufficiently accurate to enable the reader to possess a general understanding of the methods of procedure.

The special law of the State where the creditor may reside, as it relates to the collection of debt, can be learned by application to the justice of the peace in that State, who, upon the plaintiff stating the circumstances, will usually give the necessary information with which legal proceedings may be commenced.





GENERAL FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

USINESS firms and individuals having a large trade, where indebtedness is unavoidably incurred for a long or short time, frequently find it necessary to employ collectors whose special and entire duty it is to promptly collect such indebtedness or see that the same is paid when due. Oftentimes their work of collection will be in portions of the country hundreds or thousands of miles from the place of business or residence of the

creditor. It is usual under these circumstances to invest such an agent, thus doing business, with what is termed "Power of Attorney," which is done by a written instrument usually under seal. The person or persons so authorized are called attorneys, and the person or persons so appointing are termed constituents.

If a power of attorney is to be recorded, it should be acknowledged. Where any act of the attorney is to be by deed, the authority to execute it must also be by deed. A document authorizing the attorney to execute a sealed instrument, must of itself be under seal, and a power to

convey lands requires the same regulations in its acknowledgment by both husband and wife, in many States, as a deed by them would require. The following illustrates the general form and wording of such a document, together with other papers related thereto:

GENERAL FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Henry G. Holden, of Londonderry, in the County of Windham, and State of Vermont, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint James H. Hill, of Downer's Grove, Country of Dupage, and State of Illinois, a true and lawful attorney for me, and in my name, place and stead, and in my behalf, to [here insert the things which the attorney is to do], hereby giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority in the premises to use all lawful means in my name and for my sole benefit, for the purposes aforesaid. And generally to do and perform all such acts, matters and things as my said attorney shall deem necessary and expedient for the completion of the authority hereby given, as fully as I might and could do were I personally present.

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry G. Holden, have hereunto set

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry G. Holden, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of | HENRY G. HOLDEN. [SEAL.]

Letter of Substitution Appended to Power of Attorney.

It is customary to authorize the attorney to employ another to assist him when necessary, which person so appointed is termed a substitute. The power to appoint such sub-agent generally accompanies the document giving power of attorney, and is worded as follows:

Ment giving power of attorney, and is worded as follows:

Know all. Men by these presents, that I, Jas. II. Hill, of Downer's Grove, in the County of Dupage and State of Illinois, named in the letter of attorney above mentioned, have made, appointed and substituted, and by these presents do make, appoint and substitute John Holland, of said Downer's Grove, to be the true and lawful attorney of the said Henry G. Holden in the above letter of attorney named, to do and perform all such acts, matters and things as he may deem necessary or expedient for the complete execution of the authority therein given, as fully in all respects, and to all intents and purposes, as I myself might and could do by virtue of the power and authority therein delegated, if I were personally present.

In witness whereof, I, the said Jas. H. Hill, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of JAS. II. HILL. [SEAL.]

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY TO COLLECT DEBTS.

Know All. MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Henry G. Holden, in the town of Londonderry, County of Windham, and State of Vermont, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Jas. H. Hill my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of John Holland, and of all and every person and persons whomsoever indebted to me by note, account, or otherwise, all such sums of money, debt, and demands whatsoever, as now are or may be due and owing to me from them or either of them. And in default of payment of the same had no either of them, to take all lawful means, in my name or otherwise, for the recovery thereof, by attachment, arrest or otherwise, and arrange and agree for the same; and on receipt thereof to discharge the same, and seal and deliver in a lawful manner, and do all lawful acts concerning the premises as I would do myself were I personally present; and make and revoke such attorneys under him as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

Hereby confirming all my said attorney shall in my name lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the premises.

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry G. Holden, have hereto set my hand and seal, this *inith* day of *December*, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of the HENRY G. HOLDEN, [Stal.]

and seventy-six.

Signed and sealed in presence of | HENRY G. HOLDEN. [SEAL.]

LETTER OF REVOCATION.

Whereas I, Henry G. Holden, of Londonderry, County of Windham, and State of Vermont, did on the first day of December, in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, by a certain instrument in writing or letter of

attorney, make and appoint Jas. H. Hill, of Downer's Grove, County of Dupage, State of Illinois, to be my lawful attorney in my name and for my use, to [here set forth what the attorney was authorized to do, precisely in the language of the original power], as by the same writing, reference thereto being had, will fully appear: Now know all men by these presents, that I, the said Henry G. Holden, for a just cause, have revoked, recalled and made void the said letter of attorney, and all powers or authorities therein granted, and all acts which shall or may be done by virtue thereof.

[If another attorney is to be appointed continue thus:] And further

be done by virtue thereof.

[If another altorney is to be appointed continue thus:] And further know ye, that I, the said Henry G. Holden, do by these presents name, constitute and appoint John N. Hurd, of Aurora, County of Kane, and State of Illinois, to be my lawful attorney.

Signed and sealed in presence of HENRY G. HOLDEN. [SEAL.]

DUTIES OF CORONERS.

The office of coroner is one which the people of every community must provide for. Sudden deaths, which take place through violence, poison, suicide, and accident, demand investigation by persons competent to determine the cause of such death; hence in every State there are statutes regulating the manner of holding the coroner's inquest.

The duty of the coroner, upon being notified of a person being found dead, supposed to have come to his or her death through violence or unnatural means, is to summon a jury of six men, usually. Upon their assembling he will appoint one of the number a foreman, who, upon their being sworn to do their duty, will carefully proceed to investigate the cause of the death, witnesses being sworn by the coroner, and all other measures taken calculated to arrive at the true facts of the case.

As soon as the inquest is held and the verdict of the jury is rendered, if the deceased is unknown and is unclaimed by friends, immediate measures are taken to bury the body, which is done at the expense of the deceased person's estate if such there be. If not, then at the expense, generally, of the county. All goods found, after ten days' notice, according to the law of various States, are sold, and the proceeds, along with the moneys, papers or other valuable thing or things, deposited with the county treasurer, the coroner taking a receipt therefor. In the hands of the county treasurer they are to remain five years, subject to the order of the legal representatives of the deceased. If in that time they are not called for, then the property vests in the county.

It is made the duty of the coroner to keep a book of record in which is fully detailed all the circumstances attending every inquest, the testimony of witnesses, etc., and where any person or persons are implicated in the death, to arrange to have such witness or witnesses knowing the fact appear at the next term of court.

It is made the duty of the foreman to bring in the verdict, which will vary according to circumstances, as follows:

VERDICT IN CASE OF MURDER.

STATE OF -- } ss.

STATE OF _____ \ ss.
At an inquest held at the house of A. B. in the town of _____, county of _____, on the ____ day of ____, 18__, before C. D., a coroner or justice of the peace in said county, upon the body of E. F. [or, a person unknown], there lying dead, the following jurymen being sworn to inquire into all the circumstances attending the death of the said E. F. [or, a person unknown], decide that one G. H., of [or, late of] the town of _____, in the county of _____, aforesaid, [or as the case may be] on the _____ day of _____, in the year 18__, at ____ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, made an assault upon the body of the deceased with a rod of iron [or as the case may be], from which assault wounds were inflicted on his left breast, causing the death of the deceased on the _____ day of ______, 18__.

[If others were implicated in the murder, state the fact, and who.] In witness whereof, the jurors have to this verdict set their hands on the day of the inquest.

[To be signed by the jurors.]

The justice or coroner should indorse on the verdict of the jury his

acceptance thereof, which may be as follows: The within verdict was made, signed and delivered to me this ——
y of ——, 1S-.

A. B., Coroner or Justice of the Peace.

VERDICT IN CASE OF SUICIDE.

At an inquest held [proceed as in case of verdict for murder], decide that the said O. P. [or, person unknown] did on the ______ day of _____, is__, at the town of _____, in said county of _____, voluntarily and with his own hand [here state the nature of his death], from which act he instantly died [or as the case may be].

In witness whereof, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder].

VERDICT WHERE DROWNED BY ACCIDENT.

STATE OF ----COUNTY,

At an inquest held [proceed as in case of verdict for murder], decide that the said R. H., on the — day of ——, at —— o'clock —. M., at ——, in the county aforesaid, went into —— river in the town of ——, to bathe, and was accidentally drowned.

In witness, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder].

VERDICT IN CASE OF NATURAL DEATH.

STATE OF -COUNTY, ss.

In witness whereof, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

It is common with societies and assemblies of various kinds to entrust the special work of such society or assembly, requiring considerable investigation, to a committee usually consisting of three, five or more, who are expected to examine the subject which they are appointed to investigate, and at a certain specified time, or at their earliest convenience, bring in a written report of their conclusions.

It is customary to have such committee of an odd number, as three, five, etc., so that in case of the committee failing to agree there can be a majority vote, and a majority as well as a minority report.

The following may serve as specimens of various kinds of reports:

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Aurora, in Common Council assembled:

Assembled:

Your committee, to whom was referred the proposition of John Jones to sell to the city a gravel bed, comprising a piece of land of four rods by ten in size, being lot four in block ten in the original plat of the city of Aurora, having had the same under advisement, ask leave to report as follows, to wit:

The gravel in this bed, though not of the uniform quality that may be desired, is yet sufficiently good to answer the purpose of grading the streets. The quantity in this lot, according to estimate, will be sufficient for the city's use in the east division of the city for the next five years, and, considering its accessibility, the city is recommended to buy the lot at the price offered, namely, five hundred dollars.

L. O. HILL,

i. O. HILL, H. H. EVANS,

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Aurora, in Common Council assembled:

assembled:
The undersigned, the minority of a committee to whom was referred the proposition of John Jones to sell to the city a gravel bed, comprising a piece of land four rods by ten in size, being lot four in block ten in the original plat of the city of Aurora, having had the same under advisement, asks leave to report as follows, to wit:

The gravel in this bed is not such as the city should purchase as a covering for the streets, being in certain veins too fine, and in other places altogether too coarse. As there are other points in the city where lots can be purchased containing gravel which is much better adapted to the purpose of graveling streets, just as accessible and quite as cheap, the undersigned therefore recommends that the city do not purchase the lot at the price offered, namely, five hundred dollars.

S. B. HAWLEY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF AN ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, treasurer of the New York Mutual Benefit Association, herewith submits his annual report:

The balance in the treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year, was forty-four (44) dollars. During the year, as shown by the accompanying exhibit A, which is hereto appended, there have been received into the treasury, from all sources, five hundred and ninety one (501) dollars and eighty-four (84) cents. During the same time the expenditures have been two hundred and fifty-seven (257) dollars and ten (10) cents, leaving a balance in the treasury, and subject to the order of the society, the sum of three hundred and thirty-four (334) dollars and seventy-four (74) cents.

Dr. New York Mutual Benefit Association, To A. Van Osdel, Treas., Cr. \$257.10 Balance on hand.. 334.74 \$591.84 \$501.84

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, have compared the foregoing account with the vouchers, and find it to be correct. ARTHUR H. KING, L. A. BRADLEY.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CITY HALL.

The Committee on City Hall beg leave to submit the following report:

The Committee on City Hall beg leave to submit the following report:

The present state of the building requires the early attention of the city, both in reference to needed changes in the arrangement of some of the rooms and in general repairs.

The roof is in need of immediate repair, the paint being so worn away as to leave much of the tin exposed to the weather, which is, consequently, badly rusted. The ceiling, walls and seats of the upper hall also require calcimining and painting, and many lights of glass need resetting. They recommend that this room be generally repainted, which, by the painter's estimate, annexed and marked A, can be done for ninety-one (91) dollars.

In connection with this improvement, they recommend the remodeling of the office of city clerk, by constructing a platform eight inches in height and seven feet in width on the south and west sides of the room,

with a low railing on the outer side of the same. This change can be cheaply made from the present high railing in the room, which should be taken down. The outer doors should also be changed to swing out, instead of in as they now do. The cost of these changes will be but eighty-nine (89) dollars. The entire sum required for the above purposes will amount to one hundred and eighty (180) dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. CUMMINGS,

N. E. CUSHMAN,

A: W. HARTMAN.

ESTIMATE FOR PAINTING ROOF AND INTERIOR OF UPPER HALL.

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\$91.00 BARNARD & STONE, Painters.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To the President and Superintendent of the Washington County Fair:

To the President and Superintendent of the Washington County Fair:

GENTLEMEN — Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of deciding concerning the relative merit of swine on exhibition at this show, make the following report:

The exhibit of different breeds is good, there being nine distinct classes in the exhibition. Of these, for size, cleanliness and generally superior condition, the first premium is awarded to four animals of the Poland China breed, in pen C, division four. The second premium is given to pen D, division three, containing three animals, Suffolks, which are to be commended for their great weight, considering their age.

Very Respectfully

ARTHUR MONROE,

WILBUR HANCHETT,

DEXTER D. BROWN.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHTS.

PRINTED TITLE FOR ENTRY BEFORE PUBLICATION.

1. A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail, prepaid, addressed

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C.
This must be done before publication of the book or other article. COPYRIGHT FEES.

2. A fee of 50 cents, for recording the title of each book or other article, must be inclosed with the title as above, and 50 cents in addition (or \$1 in all) for each certificate of copyright under seal of the Librarian of Congress, which will be transmitted by return mail.

WHAT IS REQUIRED TO PERFECT COPYRIGHT.

8. Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies of the best edition issued must be sent, to perfect the copyright, with the address

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is optional with those sending books and other articles to perfect copyright to send them by mail or express; but, in either case, the charges are to be prepaid by the senders. Without the deposit of copies above required, the copyright is void, and a penalty of \$25 is incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere.

NOTICE OF COPYRIGHT TO BE GIVEN BY IMPRINT.

4. No copyright hereafter issued is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page, or the page following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion of the face or front thereof, or on the face of the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: Entered according to act of Congress, in the year—

modon. Or thus: Copyright, 18—, by A. B.

The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice "entered according to act of Congress," etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article.

TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

5. Any author may reserve the right to translate or to dramatize his own work. In this case, notice should be given by printing the words, Right of translation reserved, or All rights reserved, below the notice

of copyright entry, and notifying the Librarian of Congress of such reservation, to be entered upon the record.

DUBATION OF COPYRIGHT.

6. Each copyright secures the exclusive right of publishing the book or article copyrighted for the term of twenty-eight years. At the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty two years in all. Applications for renewal must be accompanied by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his heirs, and must state definitely the date and place of entry of the original copyright.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

7. The time within which any work copyrighted may be issued from the press is not limited by any law or regulation, but depends upon the discretion of the proprietor. A copyright may be secured for a projected work as well as for a completed one.

ASSIGNMENTS.

8. Any copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its date. The fee for this record is fifteen cents for every 100 words, and ten cents for every 100 words for a copy of the record of assignment.

COPIES, OR DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES.

9. A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright ntry will be furnished under seal, at the rate of fifty cents each. SERIALS OR SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS TO BE COPYRIGHTED SEPARATELY.

10. In the case of books published in more than one volume, if issued or sold separately, or of periodicals published in numbers, or of engravings, photographs, or other articles published with variations, a copyright is to be taken out for each volume of a book, or number of a periodical, or variety, as to size or inscription, of any other article.

COPYRIGHTS FOR WORKS OF ART.

11. To secure a copyright for a painting, statue, model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, so as to prevent infringement by copying, engraving, or vending such design, a definite description must accompany the application for copyright, and a photograph of the same, at least as large as "cabinet size," must be mailed to the Librarian of Congress within ten days from the completion of the work. mailed to the Lagrange tion of the work.

FULL NAME OF PROPRIETOR REQUIRED.

12. Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether the right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required

Important Facts and Tables for Reference

Tabulated and Arranged for Writers and Speakers.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN U.S. MONEY.

Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1881.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U S Money.	Standard Coin.
	Florin		40.7,	
BelgiumBolivia	Frane	Gold and sil	ver 19.3 5.	10 and 20 francs
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold		
	A. Dollar		\$1.00	
Chili	Peso			ondor, doubloon and escudo
				0 and 20 crowns
Egypt	Pigster	Silver	04.0 5	, 10, 25, and 50 plasters
France	Frank	Gold and sil	ver 19.3. 5.	10 and 20 francs
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4. 86. 614 14	sovereign and sovereign
Greece	Drachma,	Gold and sil	ver 19.3., 5,	10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas
	Mark	Gold		10 and 20 marks
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver		THE WAY TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE
lanan	Ven (mold)	Gold and sil	ver	. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	2, 0, 10 and 20 yen
Mexico	Dollar	Silver		eso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 5
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and sil	ver 40.2	centay
	Crown	Gold	26.8 10	and 20 crowns
eru	Sol	Silver		ol
ortugal	Rophie of 100 copeek	Silver	65 9 1	5 and 10 milrels
andwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00	, 3 and I roune
pain	Peseta of 100 centime	s Gold and silv	ver 19.3. 5.	10, 20, 50 and 100 pesetas
weden	Crown	Gold		and 20 erowns
witzerland	Franc	Gold and sil	ver19.3 5,	10 and 20 francs
ripoli	Mahbub of 20 plaster	sSilver		
urkey	Plaster	Gold	04.4 2	5, 50, 100, 250 and 500 plaste
Venezuela	Policer	Cold and all	10 9 E	10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivar

GOVERNORS, STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Salaries and Terms of Office.*

States and Territories,	Salary of Governors.	Term of office of Governors.	Pay of Members of the Legislature.	Term of office of Senators.	Term of Represent- atives.	When the Legislature meets.	Limit of Sessian.
Alabama	8 3,000.	2 vears.	\$4 per day	4 years	2 years	Biennially	50 days
Arizona	2.600.	4	4	2	2	Biennially.	40
Arkansaa	3.500.	9 "	6	4 "	2 "	Bienntally.	60
California	. 6.000	4	8	4	4	Biennially.	60. " 60. " 40. "
Colorado	3.000	9 11	4 0	4 4	2 "	Biennially.	40. 4
Connecticut	2.000	2	an per session	9 16	1 . "	Annually	None
Dakota	2 600	4	4 ner day	5 'a'''	2 ""	Biennially	40 days
Delaware	2,000	4 "	3 "	4 4	2 "	Biennially.	None
Florida	2.500	4	A	4	0 "	Riennially.	60 days
Claneria	4.000	4	4	4	9 4	Diannielly.	40 14
Idaha	9,000.	2		å		Diennially.	40 0
Tillnole	2,000	4	.4	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Diannielly.	None
Thillions	0,000	4	.0	2	4	Diennially.	PO dome
Ludiana	.,0,000	4	.0		2	Bienmany.	ou days
lowa	3,000,	2	.aou per session .	4	2	Biennially	None
Kansas	.,8,000,	4	.a per day	4	2	Blennially.	50 days
Kentucky	5 000	4	.0	4	2	Blennially.	60 days
Louisiana	4,000	4	4	4	4	Biennially .	90
Maine	1,500	2	.150 per session .	2	2	Biennially	None
Maryland	4,500	4	.5 per day	4	2	Biennially	90 days
Massachusetts	5,000	1	.650 per session.	1	1	Annually	None
Michigan	1,000	2	.3 per day	2	2	Biennially	None
Minnesota	3,000	2	.5	2	I	Biennially	60 days
Mississippi	4.000	4	,200 per session .	4	2	Blennially.	None
Missouri	5 000.	4	5 per day	4	2	Biennially	70 days
Montana	. 2 600	4	4	2	2	Biennially	40
Nebraska	2.500	9 11	3	2	2	Riennially	40. **
Nevada	6.000	4	8 "	4	2	Blennially.	60 "
New Hamnehire	1 000	9 4	3 "	2 "	2	Biennially.	None
New Marion	2.600	4	4 "	2 4	2	Riennially	40 days
Now Torney	5 000	3	500 per seguiou	3 "	7 "	Annually	None
Now Voels	10,000	9	1500 per seaston.	9	1	Annually	None
North Carolina	2 000	4	4 nor day	9 44	9 "	Diannially	60 days
Oblo	4.000	9	.4 per day	2	9 "	Appually	None
Onio	1,500	7		4	9 "	Dianninller	40 dage
Oregon	1,000	4	1000		9	Blenmany.	40 days
Pennsylvania	,10,000	A	.1000 per session	*	* ** ****	Blenniany	None
Rhode Island	4,000	1	.1 per day	2.11,,000	1	Annually	None
South Carolina.	. , 4,500	2	.5	4	2	Annually	None
Tennessee	. 4,000.:	2	.4	A	Z . Ones	Blennially	75 days
Texas	4,000	2	.5	4	2	Blennially	60 days
Utah	2,600	4	.A	2	2	Biennially	40
Vermont	1,000	2	.3"	2	2	Biennially.	None
Virginia	5,000	4	,540 per session.	4	2	Blennially	90 days
Washington	2.600	4	.4 per day	2	2	Biennially.	40
West Virginia	2,700	4	4 "	4	2	Biennially	45
Wisconsin	5,000	2 . "	.350 per session.	2	1	Annually	None
Wyoming	2,600	4	150 per session. 5 per day .50 per session. 5 per day .50 per session. 5 per day .61 per day .62 per session. 5 per day .63 per session. 6 per day .64 per day .65 per session. 7 per day .65 per session. 8 per day .65 per session. 9 per day .65 per day .65 per session. 9 per day .7 per day	2	2	Biennially.	40 days
and committee and			tribut and there			and the same of the	

Annual Salaries of Principal United States Civil, Military and Naval Officers.

Legislative.	
President	50,000
Vice President	8,000
Secretary of State	8,000
Secretary of Treasury	5,000
Secretary of Navy	8,000
Secretary of State. Secretary of Treasury Secretary of Interior. Secretary of Navy. Secretary of War.	8,000
Attorney General	8,000
Speaker House of Representatives	8,000
Attorney General Speaker House of Representatives United States Senators	5,000
Representatives in Congress	5,000
U. S. Minister to	
England	17,500
Germany	17,500 17,500
France	17,500
Russia. China.	12 000
Brazil	12,000 12,000 12,000
	12,000
Japan	12,000
Japan. Mexico	12,000
Central America	10,000 10,000
Central America. Chili Peru. Venezuela.	10,000
Venezuela	7,500
	7,500
Sweden and Norway	7,500
Netherlands.	7,500
Denmark	0,000
Greece	5,000
Uruguay Portugal	5,000
Switzerland	5,000
Switzerland	4,000
Judges.	
Chief Treties T. S. Suprame Court .	10 500
Associate Judges	10,000
United States Circuit Judges	6,000
U. S. District Judges, from 3,500 to	5,000
United States Circuit Judges. United States Circuit Judges. U. S. District Judges, from 3,500 to Judge of U. S. Court of Claims.	4,500
Heads of Departments.	
Director of Geological Surveys	\$6,000
Superintendent of Congre	5,000
Superintendent Naval Observatory	5,000
Commissioner of Patents	4.500
Director of the Mint	4,500
Commissioner of General Land Office	4,000
Superintendent Signal Service	4,000
Superintendent Nantical Almanac	3,500
Commander of Marine Corps	3,500
Commissioner of Agriculture	3,000
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	3,000
Auditor of Rallroad Accounts. Superintendent of Census. Superintendent of Census. Superintendent Naval Observatory Commissioner of Patents. Director of the Mint. Commissioner of General Land Office. Superintendent Signal Service. Commissioner of Pensions. Superintendent Nautical Almanac. Commander of Marine Corps. Commissioner of Agriculture. Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Commissioner of Education.	3,000
Army and Navy.	
MILITARY OFFICERS,	
General of the Army	12 200
Lleutenant General	11,000
Major Generals	
	0,500
There are Onlands	4 300
Malors	3,000
	2,500
Cantains Mounted	9.000
Captains, Mounted	2,000
Captains, Mounted Captains, not Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted	2,000 1,800 1,600
Captains, Mounted Captains, not Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted First Lieutenants, not Mounted	2,000 1,800 1,600 1,500
Captains, Mounted. Captains, not Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted Second Lieutenants, Nounted	2,000 1,800 1,600 1,500 1,500
Captains, Mounted Captains, not Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted First Lieutenants, not Mounted Second Lieutenants, Mounted Second Lieutenants, not Mounted Captains	2,000 1,800 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,400
Majors. Captains, Mounted Captains, not Mounted First Lieutenants, Mounted First Lieutenants, not Mounted Second Lieutenants, not Mounted Second Lieutenants, not Mounted Chaplains.	2,000 1,800 1,600 1,500 1,500 1,400 1,500
NAVAL OFFICERS.	
NAVAL OFFICERS.	13,000
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals	13,000
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals. Vice Admirals. Rear Admirals. Commodores	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals. Vice Admirals. Rear Admirals. Commodores	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals. Vice Admirals. Rear Admirals. Commodores. Captains. Commoders.	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000 4,500 3,500
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000 4,500 3,500
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals. Vice Admirals. Rear Admirals. Commodores Captains Commanders. Jieutenant Commanders. Jieutenants	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000 4,500 3,500 2,800 2,400
NAVAL OFFICERS. Admirals	13,000 9,000 6,000 5,000 4,500 3,500

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND VARIATION OF TIME.

WEIGHTS.

Тгоу.

24 grains (gr.) 1 pennyw'ht,-dwt, 20 dwts 1 ounce,- oz. 3.2 grains, 1 carat, diamond wt. By this weight gold, silver, and tewels only are weighed. The ounce and pound in this, are the same as in apothecaries' weight,

Apothecaries'.

20	grai	ns	s.,											1	scruple.
3	scru	pl	es	١.		·	v							1	drachm.
. 8	drs.			ö	Ġ	i			á		į,			1	ounce.
12	ozs.			٠,				,					В	1	pound.

Avoirdupois.

16 drams (drs.) 1 ounce,-oz,
16 ozs1 pound,—lb,
25 lbs 1 quarter, -qr.*
4 quarters100 weight,-cwt.
20 cwts 1 ton.

*Formerly 28 lbs. were allowed to the quarter, but the practice is now nearly out of use excepting in the coal mines in Pennsylvania, the Eastern fish markets, and the U. S. Custom House.

Grains are the same in each of the above weights,

Of Liquids.

gallon oil weighs 9.32 lbs. avoir, gallon distilled water, 8.35 lbs. gallon sea water, 10.32 lbs. gallon proof spirits, 9.08 lbs.

Miscellaneous.

IRON, LEAD, ETC.

2114 stones
BEEF, PORK, ETC.
200 lbs 1 barrel. 196 lbs. (flour) 1 barrel. 100 lbs. (fish) 1 quintal.

MEASURES.

Dry.

2 pints 8 quarts	1 quart,-qt.
4 pecks 36 bushels	1 bushel - bu
1 United State	s standard (Win-
in diamete	r, and 8 inches
In all contra	CHANGE CHOICE

Liquid or Wine.

4 gills			
2 pints	1 9	uart—q	t.
4 quarts	g	allon-	gal.
31 gallons	I b	arrel-	bbl.
2 barrels	ı ne	ogsnea	a-nna
U. S. standard	101		
gallon	201	cubic	inches.
Beer gallon	100	.1	
31 " "	Di	Ji.	

I inic.
60 seconds1 minute. 60 minutes1 hour.
24 hours 1 day.
7 days1 week. 4 weeks1 lunar month
28, 29, 30, or 1 calendar month
30 days1 month, (in computing interest).
52 weeks and I day 12 calendar months 1 year.
365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, au
49 seconds1 solar year

Circular

Circular.
60 seconds
A convenient method of finding the difference in time between two places, is to notice their dis- tance apart in degrees of longi- tude, and allow 4 minutes to each degree, based on the following

CALCULATION:

MEASURES.

Long.

DISTANCE
3 barleycorns. 1 inch,—in. 12 ins. 1 foot,—ft. 3 ft. 1 yard,—yd. 5½ yds. 1 rod,—rd. 40 rds. 1 furlong,—fur, 8 fur. 1 mile.
CLOTH.
2½ inches

MISCELLANEOUS. inches......1 palm. inches......1 hand. 6 inches. 1 span. 18 inches. 1 cubit. 21.8 inches. 1 Bible cubit. 2½ feet. 1 military pace. 3 feet. 1 common pace.

Square.

144 sq. ins1	sq. foot.
9 sq. ft	sq. yard.
30% sq. yds1	sq. rod.
40 sq. rods1	rood.
4 roods	acre.

Surveyors'.

7.92 inches 1 lin	ık.
25 links1 ro	d.
4 rods1 ch	ain.
10 square chains. 1 ac	
160 square rods i ac	re.
640 acres1 squ	are mile

Cubic.

1728 cubic Inches	
27 cubic feet	
128 cubic feet 1 c	cord (wood.)
40 cubic feet 1 ton	(shipping.)
2150.42 cubic in1 s	
268.8 " "1	" gal.
1 cubic ft., four-fifths	of a bushel.

To find the number of bushels in a bin of any dimensions, find the number of cubic feet by mul-tiplying the three dimensions of the bin in feet; deduct one-fifth, and the result is the number of bushels.

PAPER.

The Sizes in Inches.

Flat Writing-Papers.

Flat Letter 10 x	16
Flat Cap14 x	17
Double Flat Letter16 x	20
Flat Foolscap 13 x	16
Crown	19
Folio Post	22
Demy	21
Medium 18 x	23
Check Folio 17 3	24
Bank Folio	24
Double Cap	20
Royal 19 x	24
Super Royal	28
Imperial	31
Of the different sizes there	

Of the different sizes there are also several different weights of each size, as bemy 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 lbs. per ream.

Stationers usually rule, cut and fold, the sizes required to make the various styles of letter and note papers—a flat sheet making one, two or four sheets of letter or note paper.

Ledger Papers.

Flat Cap					4	í				_			14	×	17	
Crown					i			ï					15	X	19	
Folio							ĺ,	ì		ì.	į		17	v	22	
Demy		S		i	í	i	í	ï	ċ	ï	i	v	16	x	21	
Medium							ì								23	
Royal	Ų,	,	. ,			ì	Ü			į.					24	
Super Royal									ï				20	X	28	
Imperial																
Elephant													23	X	28	

Book Papers.

The usual sizes of these, from the different American and Eng-lish manufacturers, differ but little from the above, except to fill special orders.

Paper Counts.

24 sheets1	
10% quires1	token.
20 quires1	ream.
2 reams1	
5 bundles	bale.

Units of Anything.

12 pieces	dozen.
12 dozen 1	gross.
12 gross 1	great gross.
20 units1	score,

Railway Signals.

One pull of bell-cord signifies "stop." Two pulls mean "go ahead." Three pulls signify "back up." One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles mean "off brakes." Three whistles signify "back up." Cor tinued whistles indicate "danger." Rapid short whistles, "a cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of the hands, on a level

with the eyes, signifies "go ahead." A slowly sweeping meeting of the hands, over the head, means "back slowly."

Downward motion of the hands, with ex-tended arms, signifies "stop."

Beckoning motion of one hand, indicates A red flag waved up the track, signifies

A red flag standing by the roadside, means "danger ahead."

A red flag carried on a locomotive, signifies "an engine following."

A red flag raised at a station, is a signal to "stop."

A lantern at night raised and lowered vertically, is a signal to "start."

A lantern swung at right angles across the track, means "stop." A lantern swung in a circle, signifies "back the train."

Difference of Time between Washington and other Cities of the World.

	12.00 o'clock (noon) at	WASHINGTON.
	12.12 "P.M	New York.
	12.24 " "	
	12.27 " "	Portland.
	1.37 " "	St. John (N. F).
	3.19 " "	Angra (Azores).
	4.31 " , "	Lisbon.
1	4.43 " "	Dublin.
		Edinburgh.
	5.07 " "	,London.
	5.17 " "	
•	5.58 " "	
8	6.02 " "	
•	6.14 " "	
8	6.22 " "	
		Constantinople.
5	11.01 " "	
	12.54 " A.M	
S	2.48 " "	
,	4.51 " "	Auckland.
	8.58 " "	
	9.40 " "	Salt Lake.
	11.08 " "	New Orleans.
9	11.10 "	Chlengo

12.00 .. " (noon).......Lima (Peru).

United States Land Measure. +

CTION.	SECT		P	SHII	OWN	7	
1		1	2	3	4	5	6
N. E.	N. W.	12	11	10	9	8	7
, S. E.	s. w.	13	14	15	16	17	18
ection ha	ach sec	24	23	22	21	20	19
designate	ourqua	25	26	27	28	29	30
ning 16		36	25	34	83	32	31

n.w.	N. E.
s. w.	s. E.

† la Several States. The township is six miles square, divided into 36 square miles or sections, numbered as above, each containing 640 acres.

SMALLER LAND DIVISIONS.

The following table will assist in making an estimate of the amount of land in fields and lots. Or any two numbers whose product is 160.

t Or any two numbers whose product is 4,840. t Or any two numbers whose product is 43,560.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, WOODS, HEAT, COLD, WAGES, Etc.

Weights of a	Cubic Foot.	Woods for Fuel.	Heat and Cold.	Ages of Animals.
Metals.	Groceries.	Taking shellbark hickory as the highest standard of our	Degrees of heat above zero at which substances melt.	Animal. Yrs.
WEIGHT OF A CUBIC FOOT.	WEIGHT OF A CUBIC POOT.	forest trees, and calling that one hundred, other trees will	The day of the second s	Whale, estima'd 500
Substance, Lbs. Oz.	Substance. Lbs. Oz.	compare with it in real value,	Substance. Deg.	Elephant400 Swan300
Platina 1.218 12 Pure Gold* 1.208 10 Mercury 848 12 Lead 709 8 Pure Silvert 625 13	Sugar 100 5 Becswax 60 5 Lard 59 3 Butter 58 14 Tallow 58 13 Castile Soap 56 15	for fuel, as follows Shellbark Hickory	Wrought Irou. 3,980 Cast Irou. 3,479 Platinum 3,080 Gold 2,590 Copper 2,558 Steel. 2,500	Tortoise. 100 Eagle 100 Rayen. 100 Camel. 100 Lion. 70 Porpoise. 30
Steel	Miscellaneous.	Dogwood	Glass	Horse
Copper547 4	Substance. Lbs. 112.	Apple Tree 70 White Beech 69	Antimony951	Deer 20
Brass	India Rubber56 7 Pressed Hay25 Pressed Cotton25	Black Birch 65 Hard Mapie 65 Black Wainut 62	Zinc	Rhinoceros 20 Swine 20 Wolf 20
old is \$602,799.21. †The value of a ton of silver \$ \$37,704.84.	Woods.	Yellow Oak	8ulphur	Cat
*\$1,000,000 gold coin weigh	Substance, Lbs. Oz.	Red Cedar 56	Tallow 97	Rabbit 7
\$1,000,000 silver coin weigh		Wild Cherry 55 Yellow Pine 54	Lard 95	Squirrel 7
8,929.9 lbs, avordupols.	Lignum Vitæ83 5 Ebony88 5	Chestnut 52	Pitch 91 Ice 33	
Earth, Stone, &c.	Boxwo at	Yellow Poplar	Degrees of cold above zero at which substances freeze.	At which Birds Fly.
Substance, Lbs. Oz.	Red Hickory52 6 Apple49 9	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Olive Oil36 Water32	PER HOUR.
Vermont Marble 165 9	Maple46 14 Cherry44 11	Quantity Per Acre.	Milk30	Birds. Miles
Window Glass 165 2 Common Stone 157 8 Moist Sand 128 2 Clay 120 10 Brick 118 12	Cherry	The following shows the average yield of different grasses and vegetables per acre.	Sea Water 28 Vinegar 28 Wines 20 Spirits of Turpentine 14	Hawks
Brick	Cedar	Article. Amount.	Degrees below zero at which the following freeze:	Fair winds make their
Lehigh Coal, loose,56 4 Leckawanna, loose,48 10	Yellow Pine28 13 Butternut23 8 Cork15	Barley 30 bushels Buckwheat 25 bushels Beans, bush 20 bushels	Brandy	flight much more rapid.
Liquids. Substance. Lbs. Oz.	Difference in Weight of Wood, Green and Dry.	Beets	Cold experienced by Arctic Navigators70	Interest. Money Doubles at Com-
Substance. Los. Oz.	GREEN.	Corn	Greatest Artific'l Cold. 220	
Honey 90 10 Vinegar 67 8 Blood 65 14 Beer 6 10	Substance. Lbs. Oz. English Oak71 10	Clover hay	Degrees of heat above zero at which substances boil.	At 3 per cent. in 23 years
Milk	Beech	Oats	Ether	" 5 " " 14 " " 6 " " 12 "
Rain Water 62 8	DRY.	Potatoes 200 bushels Rice 25 bushels	Water 212	" 7 " " 10 "
Linseed Oil58 12 Brandy57 12	English Oak43 8	Rye 20 bushels	Petroleum	. 8 9
Brandy	Beech	Rutabagas	Blood Heat 98	9 8
Alcohol49 10	Ash	Wheat 20 bushels	Eggs Hatch104	"10 " " 7 "

TABLE OF WAGES; COMPUTED ON A BASIS OF TEN HOURS LABOR PER DAY.

Hours	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$3.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	D:\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10	\$11	\$15
1/2	; .1	1.1%	1.1%	.2	.21/6	8	.31/6	.814	1 .416	.41/6	.5	1 .51/2	.6	.6%	.6%	.716	.8%	.9	.10
1	.1%	1 .21/6	.81%	1 .416	.5	.6	.6%	.71/2	.8%	.9 6	1 .10	.11	.11%	1.121/2	.1836	.15	.16%	.1836	.90
2		.5	.6%	.8%	.10	.11%	1.13%	1.15	.16%	.1836	.90	1.81%	.2316	. 2 5	1.26%	.80	.8336	.86%	.40
- 3	.5	.71%	1 .10	121/2	.15	.171/2	: 20	1.44%	1 .35	.371/6	.80	1.831/2	.35	.371/4	1.40	.45	.50	.55	.60
.4	1 .6%	.10	1.1836	.16%	.30	.231/6	.33%	.30	.8316	.86%	.40	1.48%	.46%	.50	.583%	.60	.66%	.731/6	. 80
5	834	.191/	.16%	.21	.25	.2916	.83%	.871/4	.41%	1 .46	.50	.5416	.58%	.621/6	1.66%	.75	. 83%	.91%	1.00
6	.10	1.15	1.90	25	.30	.85	1.40	.45	.50	1.55	.60	.65	1.70	│ .75	1.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.90
7	113%	.171/	.2314	1.29'6	.35	.41	.46%	.591/4	.581/6	.6416	.70	1.76	.81%	1.87%	1.9314	1.05	1.16%	1.28%	1.40
8	1.133	.2:)	.26%	.8314	.40	.46%	.581	.60	1.66%	1.78%	.80	.86%	1.93%	1.00	1.06%	1.90	1.83%	1.46%	1.60
y	1.15	.231/	.80	.871/6	.45	.521/2	.60	1.6714	75	.821/4	.90	9714	1 05	1.121/4	1.20	1.85	1.50	1.65	1.80
Days	: — -		ī		1 1	ı	1	·	Ī		1	T	T	1	Ī	1			ī —
1	.16%	.25	.3316	.41%	.50	.584	.66%	.75	1.8314	.91%	1.00	1.0814	1.16%	1.25	1.3314	1.50	1.66%	1.8834	9.00
2	3314	.50			1.00					1.8314		2.16%			2.66%			8.66%	
3	i .50	.75		1.25	1.50		. :	2.25			8.00			3.75	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00
4	.66596	1.00	1.3314	1.66%			2.66%			3.66%			4.66%		5.8814			7.3334	
- <u>5</u> -		1.25			2.50					4.5834		5.41%			6.66%	7.50		9.16%	
K	1.00	1.50	2.00	9.50			4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	+ 6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00				12.00

EXPLANATION.

The large figures at the top of the columns show the rate per week, while the smaller figures indicate the amount per hour or per day. Thus if it is desired to find the amount per hour when working for \$5.00 per week. In like manner we find the price of several hours, one day, or several days. To find wages at \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, or more per week, find the head of "hours," and trace towards the right till we reach the column

POPULATION AND GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES 1	Area in	No. of Inh	abitants.	No Inhah	M's R.R.in	STATES Area in No. of lahabitants. No. Inhab. M's R.R.
AND	Square			- to Sq. Mile	each State	AND Square to Square leach Sta
TERRITORIES.		1870	1880		Jan. 1,1882	
Alabama	52,250	996,992.	1.262,505	524	2,195%	Pennsylvania 45,2153,521,7914,282,89194
Arkansas	. 53,850	484,471.	802,525	5 44	708\$2	Rhode Island 1,250 217,353 276,531 221 223
California	.158,860	560,247.	864,694	1	3.26612	South Carolina 30,570705,606995,57732
Colorado	.103,925	39,864.	194.827	7 . 1	2.18814	Tennessee
Connecticut	4.990	537,454.	622.700)124	1.25932	Texas 265,780 818,579 1,591,749 5 5,842
Delaware						Vermont 9,565 330,551 332,286 34 9651
Florida						Virginia
Georgia)25		West Virginia 24,780442,014618,457242713
Illinois						Wisconsin 56,0401,054,6701,315,49723 5,861
Indiana						1
lowa						Territories.
Kansas						Alaska 577,390 30,178
Kentucky						Arizona
Louisiana	48.720	726,915.	939.946	319	1.762	Dakota149,10014,181185,177155
Maine						Dist.of Columb70181,700177,6242537
Maryland	. 12.210					Idaho84,80014,99982,610
Massachusetts.						Indian Territ'y 64,690
Michigan	58.915	1.184.059.	. 1.686.937	27	5.27892	Montana 146,090 20,595 30,159
Minnesota				3 9		New Mexico 122,580
Mississippi						Utah
Missouri	69.415	1.721.295	2.168.380	31	5.08282	Washington 69,180 23,955 75,116
Nebraska	76.855	123,993	452.402		2.35942	Wyoming 97,890 9,118 20,780 472
Nevada						Other lands 5,740
N. Hampshire.						
New Jersey						8,602,270, 89,555,983, .50,155,783,
New York	49.170			103		
North Carolina		1.071.361	1.899.750	26	1 71632	*In several states there is nearly one person more to the square m
Ohio	41 060	2 685 280	3 108 069	77	10 910	than is here mentioned.

Ohio 41,060 2,665,260 3,198,062 77 10,219 than is here mentioned. Oregon 96,630 90,923 174,768 1 8124 refined deal in the railroad mileage of Maryland. Principal Countries of the World; Population, Area, Religion and Government.

Country.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area of Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population.	Prevailing Religion.	Form of Government.
China (Est.), including Cores				86.3				
British India							Hindoo	
Russia							Greek Church	
United States, with Alaska								
German Empire							Protestant	
Austria-Hungary							Catholie	
France	37,672,048.						Catholic	
laman	35,925,313						Buddhic	Empire
Great Britain and Ireland	35,262,762				London			Monarchy
Italy	28,452,639.						Catholic	
Bunkish Empire	42.213.400.	1882	2,396,692	17.6	Constantinople.	1,075,000	Mohammedan	Monarchy
Spain	16,625,890.	1877	182,752	90	Madrid	397,690	Catholic	Monarchy
British America	4,324,810.	1881	3,470,392,		Ottawa		Protestant	Monarchy
D =(1	9.883.622	1872	3,287,963		Rio Janeiro		Catholic	
Mi (Putimeted)	10 (95 849	1881	743,948	12.1	Mexico City	236,500	Catholic	Republic
D. Ludaum	5 519 844	1890	11.373	485	Brussels	394,940	Catholic	Monarchy
Davaria	5.284.778.	1880		180	Munich	230,023	Catholic	Monarchy
Sweden (Estimated)	4.572.245	1881	170,979	27	Stockholm	168.775	Protestant	Monarchy
Persia (Estimated)	7.653.600	1881	610,000	12.5	Teheran	200,000	Mohammedan	Monarchy
Dantumal	4 160 315	1878	36.510	113.9	Lisbon	246.343	Catholic	Monarchy
Ualland Vetherlands	4 114 077	.1881	12.648	325.1	The Hague	123,499	Protestant	Monarchy
Colombia	3 001 323	1870	504.773	5.9	Boguta		Catholic	Republic
Switzerland		1880	15.992	178	Berne	44.087	Protestant	Confederation
Peru	8 049 945	1876	503.718		Lima	101.488	Catholic	Republic
Australasia	2.882.103	1881	3.156.841	0	•		Protestant	Monarchy
Chili (Estimated)		1882	207.350	10.7	Santiago.	387.081	Catholic	Republic
Bolivia			Unknown				Catholic	
Denmark							Protestant	
Wurttemberg	1 071 119	1990	7 875	238.8	Stutteert		Protestant	
Wurttemberg Norway	1 025 000	1997	122 869	15	Christiania		Protestant	
Norway Venezuela		1991	439 120	4.7	Carness		Catholic	
venezueia	9 540 000	1997	1.500,000	1 7	Ruenos Avres	289 025	Catholic	Republic
Argentine Kepublic Greece		1991	95 041	70	Athons	140 000	Greek Church	Monarcha
Baden								
Baden Guatemala	1 050 407	1991	A1 890	20	Now Gratemale	55.798	Catholic	Danublic
Guatemaia Ecuador (Estimated)	1 098 197	1975	251 922	4.9	Onito	90 (101)	Catholic	Republic
Ecuador (Esumaveu) Hesse	020 240	1990	9 988	?× 0	Dormetadt	49 159	Protoutent	Grand Duch
Hesse		1660	14 900	74.7	Monnowie	19 (۲۲)	Protestant	Danuble.
Hayti (Estimated)	1,000,000.	1990	10.004	70.0	Dont on Drings	99 000	Catholia	Republic
Hayti (Estimated) Uruguay		1990	79 599	5.0	Montovidoo	,	Catholic	Pounblic
Cruguay	930,249.	1070	7 005	77	San Galmadon	14 000	tiethelie	Republic
San Salvador	334,783.	1010			oun ouveuor	9.000	Catholic	Republic
Vicaragua	350,000.	•••••	90,300	α	Tomoionine		Catholic	Republic
Honduras	330,000.	1667		10	reRncikarba	10.000	Ontholic	Republic
an Domingo	300,000.	1880	15,0%)	9.0	san Domingo		Catholic	Republic
'araguay	253,844.	1876	911,910		Asuncion		Catnone	Republic
Costa Rica	180,000.	1019	0.400	10	The state		Cathone	Kepublic

^{*}Australasia has seven organized colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, whose respective capitals, with the population of each city in 1881, are as follow: Sydney, 250,427; Melbourne, 242,981; Brisbane, 31,100; Adelaide, 34,470; Perth, 5,007; Auckland, 39,966; Hobart-Town, 19,449. There is no general seat of government in Australasia, the whole being controlled by the home government in England.

TISTICAL TABLES.

288		GE	OGRAPH	ICAL,	HISTORI	CAL,	AND S	TAT
	Area and	Popula	tion of th	e Earth.				The
America	isions.	14 700	Populati	on. Pop.	to Sq. Mile.	RI	vers.	Local
Europe Asia Africa Oceanica		3.800. 15.000. 10.800. 4.500.	000315.929 000834.707 000205.679 00027.896	0.000 7.000 0.000 0.000		Misso Missis Amaz Hoans	uri N ssippl. N son. B g-Ho. Cl sy A Si -tse-Kia Cl Si wrence Ca wrence Ca	
_						Murri Obi	iy A Si	ustrala beria.
3.730 per he	our, 60 per m	nute, or	m is 33,333,	It is es	guages, and to 954 per day, timated that increased at	Nile Yang- Lena. Niger	tse-Kia. Ci	gypt, N hina beria budan
The average of the half be reaches his in 100 his s	hundredth y	of life the population of the	on dies befor Out of 10 one in 500 his	e globe is e the seve ,000 perso eightieth;	thirty-three oth year, and ons only one and only one	Volga Mayk Indus Danul Mack	iang R iang Si be. G enzie N napootra N ado N ehanna N s N nae N nae N	ussia am indosta ermany . Amer
Another e	stimate of the		4		by race and	Color: Suson	napootra. Ti abia N ado N	Amer
Mongolians Blacks Copper Col	ored 1	0.000,000 0,000,000 2,000,000	Christian Mohamm Jews	s. nedans	NS. .676,000,000 .320,000,000 .140,000,000 .14,000,000	James Poton Hudse	nae N	Amer Amer Amer
Church of 170,000,	Rome.	Protesta 90,000,	nte. (ireek and	East Church. 000,000	Year	Histor	
			Bays and	1 1 1 1		Settled 1565	States. Florida Virginia* New York* Massachuset Massachuset Massachuset Massachuset Massachuset Connecticut Maryland* Rhode Islan NorthCaroli Wisconsin Michigan South Caroli Pennsylvani Arkansas. Fexas Indiana Louisiana Liabama Mississippi Illinois. Vermont Georgia* Cennessee Missouri Telifornia Kentucky Dhio Owa Kentucky Dhio Owa Kentucky Dhio Owa Kentucky Dhio Owa West Virgini Nebraska Dolorado The thirtee	St.
Oceans. Pacific, ab Atlantic.	out80	q. Miles. 0.000.000 0.000.000	Bays. Hudson's Raffin's	about	gth in Miles. 1,200 600	1614 1 1620 1	New York* Massachuset	h Ply
Indian, Southern, Arctic,	out	0,000,000	Chesapea Lakes	Leng	th, Wiath,	1624 1 1625 1	N. Hampshii New Jersey Maine	Be Br
Nors. The connected wit	seas, bays, heach ocean, a ing estimate. mark, however	gulfs, etc., reincluded It may be	Superior. Baikal Michigan	38	th, Wiath, es. Miles. 30120 5035	1638 (1634)	Connecticut Maryland*	St.
oceans is not	known with cer	tainty, nor	Great Sla Huron Winnipe	ve30	3060 9045 5090 1040	1668 1 1669 1	NorthCaroli Wisconsin	na* All
Seas.	Length tean, about.	in Miles.	Erie Athabase Ontario.	a20	50. 90 10. 40 70. 50 00. 20 30. 40	1670 8 1682 1 1685 2	South Caroli Pennsylvani Arkansas.	na Po
Caribbean. China Red		1,800 1,700 1,400	Great Ber Ladoga	ar1	80	1690 1 1690 1 1699 1	rexas Indiana Louisiana	San Vit
Japan Black Caspian	<u></u> :	1,000 640	Nicaragu L. of the	n	23. 12 20. 40 70. 25 50. 10 15. 19	1711 1716 1 1720 1	Alabama Mississippi . Ilinois	Mo Na Ka
Okhotsk White	ean, about.	600	Cary uga.		5010 1510 164 163	1725 1733 (1757 2	Vermont Georgia* Cennessee	Fo
			nd Cities	5. 7. 7.7		1769 C	California	Sar Boo
nighe		CHENTET.	iu Uities		PENT NILES.	1811 C 1833 I	owa	Ast
Mt. Everest					29.0025% 22.4224% 22.3504%	1846 M 1850 F	Minnesota Kansas	St.
Sahama Chimborazo Sorato			lolivia lolivia		22,350 4 ¼ 21,422 4 ½ 21,284 4	1862 V 1854 N 1858 C	Vest Virgini Vebraska	a (Se
Illimani Mt. Demaye Cotopaxi	eud	E	lolivia Persia Cuador		21.422 .4% 21.284 4 21.145 4 20.000 3% 19.496 3%	1000	The thirtee	n origi
Popocatapet	1		laska lexico		17.850 35			incipa
Mt. Blanc. Mt. Rosa		8	avoy		15.7323 15.1502%	BELGI	IA—Coffee, a UM — Grain, L—Cotton, DA, NOVA So	flax h
Mt. Whitne Mt. Fairwe	ather		alifornia laska		14.8872% 14.5002%	CAPE	COLONY-B	randy.
Mt. Ranier.		y	Vashington	Territory.	14.444 23	CHILL	-Silver, gol	d, copp
Mt. Harvar Gray's Peak	d		colorado		14.383 2%	DENM. EASTE	Silver, golSilver, golTea, silks, ARK - Grain RN, WESTE r - Rice, gra oon and NE	, horse
Mt. Ararat. Long's Peak			rmenia		14 320 2% 14 271 2%	EGYPT	r — Rice, gra	da, lins
Pike's Peak Mt. Holycre	088		olorado olorado		14 216 2% 14 176 2%	GERM.	ANY — Liner	oolens , grain
Cameron's	one		olorado	Porritory	14.000 . 2%	GREEN	OE — Silks, wany — Liner of Britain — Wilson — Cottann — Cottann — Cottann — Fine i	ale oil
Peak of Ter	eriffe		anary Isles		12.1822% 11.5002			
Mt. Hood Mt. Etna		0	regon		11.2252 10.8352			
Mt. Lebano Mt. Olympi	n 18		reece		10,533 2	PERSI	ND — Linens - Silk and O — Gold, sil A — Carpets, — Silver, gol A — Hemp, il	shawl
Black Mou Mt. Sinal	nualn		rabia	leo.	.6.541 14			
Mt. Marcy Mt. Hecla	gion		lew York		.5,402 1		and Portu- EN and Nor ERLAND—W	
Ben Nevis. Mt. Vesuvi Round Top,	ns highest of Cr	itskills. N	cotland laly lew York		20 000 3 3 4 19 496 32 4 17 540 3 5 15 750 3	UNITE	EXTAND—W EY — Grain, D STATES—I Madle States	Flour
	CITIES.				10 207 114	25	outhern Stat Vestern State	es — Co

Monteruma Colorado 10.295 .114 Leadville Colorado 10,200 .134

	The Longe	est Rivers of the Wo	orld.	4
Rivers.	Locality.	Rise.	Discharge.	Miles
Missouri	. N. America 1	Rocky Mountains	Gulf of Mexico	4 194
Mississippl	. N. America]	ake Itaska	Gulf of Mexico	2, 616
Amazon	. Brazil	Andes	Atlantic Ocean	3, 944
Hoang-Ho	. China I	Soulkoun Mountains	Vellow Sea	3,000
Murray	, Australasia	Australian Alps	Encounter Bay	8,000
Obl	. Siberia	Altaian Mountains	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Nile	. Egypt, Nubia. I	line Nile, Abyssinia	Mediterranean.	2.750
Yang-tse-Kia.	. China	Chilbet,	China Sea	2,500
Lena	. Siberia I	leights of Irkutsk	Arctic Ocean	2,500
Niger	. Soudan 1	Base of Mt. Loma	Gulf of Guinea	2,300
St. Lawrence .	. Canada 1	River St. Louis	G f St. Lawrence	1.960
Volga	. Russia 1	ake in Volhonsky	Caspian Sea	1,900
Mayklang	. Slam	Chibet	Chinese Gulf	1.700
Indus	. Hindostan I	ittle Thibet	Arabian Sea	1.700
Danube	. Germany I	Black Forest	Rlack Sea	1.630
Mackenzie	. N. America I	liver Athabasca	Arctic Ocean	2,500
Brahmapootra	. Thibet I	Ilmalava	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Columbia	N. America I	Rocky Mountains	Pacitic Ocean	1.090
Colorado	N. America S	an Iaba	Gulf of Califor	1,000
Susquehanna.	. N. America I	ake Otsego	Chesaneake Bay	400
James	. N. America	llegheny Mountains	Chesapeake Bay	500
Potomac	. N. America C	r. Black Bone Mount'n.	Chesaneake Bay	400
Hudson	N. America	Adirondacks, Mt. Marcy	Bay of N V	325
		- In the state of		1340

Facts Relating to the United States.

1670 Michigan Detroit French 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788 to 1682 Pennsylvania.* Philadeiphia English 1787 Hz 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards 1845 At 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	Capitals.
1614 New York* Mauhattan Dufch 1788+ Bi 1620 Massachuseth Plymouth English Puritans. 1788+ Bi 1623 N. Hampshire* Dover English 1788+ Bi 1624 N. Wey Jersey* Bergen Dufch and Dames. 1787+ Tr 1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 Ar 1627 Delaware* Cape Henelopen Swedes and Finns. 1787+ Dr 1623 Connecticut* Windsor From Massachu'ts 1788+ Ha 1634 Maryland* St. Maryl* English 1788+ Ha 1636 Rhode Island* Provider*e English 1789+ Pr 1639 NorthCarolina* Albemarie English 1789+ Pr 1649 NorthCarolina* Albemarie English 1789+ Ra 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788+ Ga 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788+ Ga 1682 Pennsylvania Philadelphia English 1787+ Ha 1683 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 La 1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards 1845 La 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In 1600 Indiana Vincennes Vincen	llahassee.
1614 New York* Mauhattan Dutch 1788+ 181620 Massachuseth Plymouth English Puritans., 1788+ 180 1623 N. Hampshire* Dover English 1788+ 180 1624 N. Wey Jersey* Bergen Dutch and Dames. 1787+ Tr 1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 Ar 1627 Delaware* Cape Henelopen Swedes and Finns. 1787+ Delaware* Cape Henelopen Swedes and Finns. 1787+ Delaware* Windsor. From Massachu'ts 1788+ 1834 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1788+ 1848 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1788+ 1848 Maryland* Provider e English 1789+ Provider Prench 1848 Maryland* Provider Prench 1848 Maryland* Port Royal English 1788+ 1848 Maryland* Port Royal English 1787+ Haryland* Port Royal Prench 1816 English 1846 Maryland* Port Royal Port R	chmond.
1620 Massachuseth * Plymouth English Puritans., 1788† English 1623 N. Hampshire* Dover English 1624 New Jersey* Bergen Dutch and Danes. 1787† To 1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 Au 1627 Delaware* Cape Henelopen, Swedes and Finns. 1787† Do 1820 Au 1633 Connecticut* Windsor From Massachu'ss 1788† Hz 1634 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1790† Pr 1636 Rhode Island* Provider*e English 1759† Rr 1630 NorthCarolina* Albemarte English 1789† Ra 1670 Wichigan Detroit French 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788† Go 1788† Go 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1787† Hz 1788† Go 1688 Ar 1670 South Carolina* Arkansas Post French 1836 Lid 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 Lid 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1846	bany.
1624 N. Hampsnre' Dover English 1788 Co 1624 New Jersey' Bergen Dutch and Danes 1787 Tr 1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 At 1627 Delaware' Cape Henelopen Swedes and Finns 1787 Do 1633 Connecticut' Windsor From Massachu'is 1788 Ha 1634 Maryland' St. Mary's English 1788 At 1636 Rhode Island' Provider'e English 1789 From 1639 NorthCarolina' Albemarle English 1789 Ra 1669 Wisconsin Green Bay French 1848 Mi 1670 Michigan Detroit French 1837 La 1670 South Carolina' Port Royal English 1788 669 1682 Pennsylvania Philadelphia English 1788 661 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spanlards 1845 Li 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In 1681 In 1682 In 1684 In 1685 In	oston.
1624 New Jersey * Bergen Dutch and Danes. 1787† Tr. 1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 Au 1627 Delaware* Cape Henelopen, Swedes and Finns. 1787† Delaware* 1633 Connecticut* Windsor From Massachu*s 1788† Hr 1634 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1790† Pr 1636 Rhode Island* Provider*e English 1790† Pr 1630 NorthCarolina* Albemarie Euglish 1789† Ra 1659 Wisconsin Green Bay French 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788† 60 1682 Pennsylvania Philadelphia English 1787† Hr 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards 1845 Ar 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	neord.
1625 Maine Bristol English 1820 Ar 1627 Delaware* Cape Henelopen, Swedes and Finns. 1787 Do 1632 Connecticut* Windsor From Massachu* 1788 Ha 1634 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1788 Ha 1636 Rhode Island* Provider e English 1790 Pr 1663 NorthCarolina* Albemarle English 1789 Ra 1669 Wisconsin Green Bay French 1848 Mi 1670 Michigan Detroit French 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788 co 1682 Pennsylvania Philadelphia English 1788 co 1685 Arkanisas Arkansas Post French 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spanlards 1845 Au 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	enton.
1633 Connecticut*. Windsor. From Massachu's 1788† Rf. 1634 Maryland*. St. Mary's. English. 1788† Ar. 1636 Rhode Island*. Provider e. English. 1790† Pr. 1668 NorthCarolina*. Albemarle. English. 1789† Ra. 1669 Wisconsin. Green Bay. French. 1848 Mi. 1670 Michigan. Februaria. French. 1837 La. 1670 South Carolina*. Port Royal. English. 1788† 66 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787† Hg. 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Li 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spanlards. 1845 Au. 1690 Indiana. Vincennes. French. 1816 In.	igusta.
1633 Connecticut* Windsor From Massachu's 1788† Hz 1634 Maryland* St. Mary's English 1288† Ar 1636 Rhode Island* Provider e English 1790† Pr 1663 NorthCarolina* Albemarte English 1789† Ra 1669 Wisconsin Green Bay French 1848 Mz 1670 Michigan Detroit French 1837 Mz 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788† 60 1682 Pennsylvania Philadelphia English 1787† Hz 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spanlards 1845 Au 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	ver.
1663 NorthCarolina* Albemarie. English 1789† Rs 1669 Wisconsin. Green Bay French. 1848 Mt 1670 Michigan Detroit. French. 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal. English. 1788† 60 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787† Hs 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Lt 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spaniards. 1845 Ark 1690 Indiana. Vincennes French. 1816 In	artford.
1663 NorthCarolina* Albemarie. English 1789† Rs 1669 Wisconsin. Green Bay French. 1848 Mt 1670 Michigan Detroit. French. 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal. English. 1788† 60 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787† Hs 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Lt 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spaniards. 1845 Ark 1690 Indiana. Vincennes French. 1816 In	napolis.
1663 NorthCarolina* Albemarie. English 1789† Rs 1669 Wisconsin. Green Bay French. 1848 Mt 1670 Michigan Detroit. French. 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal. English. 1788† 60 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787† Hs 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Lt 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spaniards. 1845 Ark 1690 Indiana. Vincennes French. 1816 In	ov. & N'port
1669 Wisconsin. Green Bay French. 1848 Mi. 1670 Michigan. Detroit. French. 1837 La 1670 South Carolina* Port Royal. English. 1788* 66 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787* Hz 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Li 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spaniards. 1845 Au 1690 Indiana. Vincennes. French. 1816 In	leigh.
1670 South Carolina* Port Royal. English. 1788f etc. 1682 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. English. 1787f Hz. 1685 Arkansas. Arkansas Post. French. 1835 Li 1690 Texas. San Antonia. Spanlards. 1845 Az 1690 Indiana. Vincennes. French. 1816 In	adison.
1670 South Carolina* Port Royal English 1788f co 1682 Pennsylvania.* Philadelphia English 1787f Hz 1685 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1836 1690 Texas San Antonia Spanlards 1845 1690 Indiana Yincennes French 1816 1ne Yincennes French 1816 1ne Yincennes French 1816	nsing.
1695 Arkansas Arkansas Post. French. 1836 Li 1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards. 1845 An 1690 Indiana Vincennes French. 1816 In	lumbia.
1695 Arkansas Arkansas Post French 1886 Lit 1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards 1845 At 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	arrisburg.
1690 Texas San Antonia Spaniards 1845 At 1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	ttle Rock.
1690 Indiana Vincennes French 1816 In	istin.
	dianapolis.
	ton Rouge.
1711 Alabama Mobile French 1814 Mc	ontgomery.
1716 Mississippi Natchez French 1817 Ja-	ckson.
	ringfield.
	ontpelier.
1733 Georgia* Savannah English 1788† At	lanta.
	shville.
1764 Missouri St. Louis French 1821 Jet	fferson City.
1769 California San Diego Spanlards 1850 Sac	cramento.
1775 Kentucky Boonesboro From Virginia 1792 Fr.	ankfort.
	lumbus.
1811 Oregon Astoria From New York 1859 Sa	lem.
	s Moines.
1846 Minnesota St. Paul From N. England, 1857 St.	Paul.
	peka.
1861 Nevada Washoe From California 1864 Ca	rson City.
1862 West Virginia (See Virginia) Formed fr. Va 1862 Ch	arleston.
1854 Nebraska	coln.
	nver.

ginal States. † Date of adoption of Constitution.

al Exports of Various Countries.

Principal Exports of Various Countries.

Arabia—Coffee, aloes, myrth, frankincense, gum arabic.

Belgium—Grain, flax, hops, woolens, linens, laces, various manufactures.

Beagill—Cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, gold, diamonds, wheat, dye-woods.

Canada, Nova Scotta and New Bruss wick—Flour, furs, lumber, fish.

Cape Colony—Brandy, wine, ostrich feathers, hides, tallow.

Centia—Silver, gold, copper, wheat, hemp, hides, sugar, cotton, fruits.

Chili—Silver, gold, copper, wheat, hemp, hides, sugar, cotton, fruits.

Chili—Silver, gold, copper, wheat, hemp, hides, sugar, cotton, fruits.

Chili—Tea, silks, nankeens, porcelain, opium, articles of ivory and pearl.

Denmark—Grain, horses, cattle, beef, pork, butter, and cheese.

EASTERN, Western and Southern Africa—Gold, ivory, ostrich feathers,

EGYPT—Rice, grain, linseed, fruits, indigo, cotton, sugar.

EGYPT—Rice, grain, linseed, fruits, indigo, cotton, sugar.

EGYPT—Rice, grain, linseed, fruits, indigo, cotton, sugar.

EGYPT—Rice, grain, linseed, fruits, indigo, fruits, sugar, cocoa.

France—Silks, woolens, linens, cottons, wine, brandy, porcelain, toys,

Grennany—Linen, grain, various manufactures of silver, copper etc.

Green and policy of the sugar, coffee, opium, indigo.

HIDOSTAN—Cotton, silks, rice, sugar, coffee, opium, indigo.

HOLLAND—Fine linens, woolens, butter, cheese, various manufactures.

Iraly—Silks, wines, grain, oil, fruits.

IRELAND—Whale oil, whale bone, seal skins.

MEXICO—Gold, silver, logwood, cochineal, fruits.

Persia—Carpets, shawls, wine, silk, cotton, rice, rhubarb, guns, swords, etc.

Peru—Silver, gold, Peruvian bark, mereury, sugar, cotton, fruits.

Ryann and Portugal—Silks, wool, wine, oil, fruits, sail, etc.

Swalland—Hemp, iron, linen, grain, limber, furs, tallow, platina.

Syan and Portugal—Silks, wool, wine, oil, fruits, sail, etc.

Sweden and Norway—Iron, steel, copper, timber, fish.

Switzerland—Watche, jewelry, paper, laces, linen, cotton and silk goods, etc.

Turkey—Grain, fruits, cotton, oil, wines, carpets, muslin, swords.

U

Presidents	of the United States.	Height of Mo	numents, Towers, Etc.
John Adams. Mass. 1733 Inomas Jefferson. Va. 1743 James Monroe. Va. 1753 James Monroe. Va. 1758 John Quincy Adams. Mass. 1767 Andrew Jackson. Tenn. 1767 Martin Van Buren. N. Y. 1782 William H. Harrison. Ohio 1773 John Tyler. Va. 1790 James K. Polk. Tenn. 1795 Zachary Taylor. La. 1784 Billiard Fillmore. N. Y. 1800 Franklin Pierce. N. H. 1804 Franklin Pierce. N. H. 1804 Franklin Pierce. N. H. 1804 Lincoln. III. 1809 Abraham Lincoln. III. 1809 Lysses S. Grant. III. 1822 James Buchanan. Penn. 1791 Abraham Lincoln. III. 1823 Lysses S. Grant. III. 1822 James A. Garfield. Ohio 1823	1789 57 8 yrs Dec. 14, 1	19rath. Pyramid of Cheops 1979.	PLACE. FEET. Germany. 525 Egypt. 486 Vienna, Austria. 470 Germany. 488 Egypt. 456 Hamburg. 450 Italy 448 Hamburg. 659 Landshut, Germany. 411 Belgium. 361 Lombardy. 366 Italy 366 Italy 367 Germany. 368 Jondon, Eng. 365 Spain. 360 Holland. 366 Lombardy. 367 Germany. 368 Lombardy. 368 Lombardy. 369
Capacity of Large Rooms. Capacity of Large Rooms. Estimating a person to occupy an area of 19.9 inches square. CHURCHES. St. Peter's, Rome. St. Peter's, Rome. St. Pater's, Rome. St. Rophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome. St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome. St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome, Paris. St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome, Rome. St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome, Rome. St. Sophia's, Constantinople 23, 000 St. Pater's, Rome. St. Carlo Relice. St. Mark's, Venice. 7,500 Opera-Houses and Theaters. Rarnum's Hippodrome. New York. Stadt Theater, New York. Academy of Music, Philiadelphia. Gendo Genoa. 2,868 Carlo Felice, Genoa. 2,966 Carlo Felice, Genoa. 2,967 Malexander, St. Petersburg. 2,867 San Carlos, Naples. 2,444 Adelphi Theater, Chicago. Jancarlos, Naples. 2,447 Adelphi Theater, Chicago. Jancarlos, Naples. 3,648 Adelphia. 3,64	Grand Opera-House, N. Y. 1.882 Booth's Theater, N. York. 1.807 Opera-House, Detroit. 1.790 McVicker's Theater, Chi- cago. 1.786 Grand Opera-House, Chi- cago. 1.786 Grand Opera-House, Chi- cago. 1.786 Grand Opera-House, Chi- cago. 1.786 Ford's Opera-House, Bal- timore. 2.001 National Theater, Wash- ington. 1.500 De Bar's Opera-House, St. 1.696 California Theater, San 1.651 Euclid Ave. Opera-House, Cleveland 1.651 Cleveland 1.650 Opera-House, Albany 1.404 Hooley's Theater, Chicago 1.373 Coulter Opera-House, Au- rora, H. 1.004 Opera-House, Montreal 928 Periods of Digestion. Substance. Brs. Mis. Rice, boiled 1 Eggs, whipped, raw 1 30 Trout, fresh, fried 1 30 Soup, Barley, boiled 1 45 Sago, boiled 1 Taploca, boiled 2 Barley, boiled 2 Eggs, fresh, raw 2 Apples, sweet, mellow, raw 1 30 Liver, beef, fresh, broiled 2 Eggs, fresh, raw 2 Cabbage, with vinegar, raw 2 Milk, Fraw. 2 15 Eggs, fresh, roasted 2 30 Milk, raw. 2 15 Eggs, fresh, roasted 2 30 Milk, raw. 2 15 Eugs, fresh, roasted 2 30 Truckey, domestic, roasted 2	Substance. Cake, sponge, baked. 2 30 Hash, warmed. 2 30 Beans, pod, boiled. 2 30 Beans, pod, boiled. 2 30 Costard, baked. 2 30 Cotaboage, head, raw. 2 30 Costard, baked. 2 45 Apples, sour, hard, raw. 2 50 Ovsters, fresh, raw. 2 50 Eggs, fresh, raw. 2 50 Eggs, fresh, broiled. 3 Beefsteak, broiled. 3 Mutton, fresh, broiled. 3 Mutton, fresh, broiled. 3 Mutton, fresh, broiled. 3 Colicken soup, boiled. 3 Carrot, orange, boiled. 3 Colicken, meited. 3 Colicken, meited. 3 Colicken, boiled. 3 Cheese, old, raw. 3 Colicken, fresh, boiled. 3 Cheese, old, raw. 3 Colicken, fresh, boiled. 4 Colicken, fresh, broiled. 5 Colicke	0
Before Christ. The Deluge Babylon built. Birth of Abraham Death of Joseph Moses born Athens founded. The Pyramids built. Solomon's Temple finished. Rome founded. Jerusalem destroyed. Babylon taken by Jews Death of Socrates. Rome taken by the Gauls. Paper invented in China. Carthage destroyed Cassar landed in Britain. Cæsar killed Birth of Christ. Death of Augustus. Pilate, governor of Judea. Jesus Christ crucified Clandius visited Britain. St. Paul put to death.	2348	663 First nev 157 Death of sed for lights 1157 Death of sed for lights 1180 Great fir 1284 Cotton p houses 1236 Commen y an Italian 1240 Declarat	After Christ. egan to preach

POPULATION OF CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Having 10,000 inhabitants and over, by the census of 1880, accompanied by a statement of the public debt of each city, to which is added a table showing the debt per person of each man, woman and child of each city.

Name of City.	Population 1880	Debt. 1880.	Person.	Name of City.	Population 1800.	Debt 1880,	Debt per each Person.	Name of City.	Population 1884	Debt 1880.	Debt per carl Person.
Akron, Ohio				Grand Rapids, Mich				Newport, R. 1			
Albany, N. Y				Galveston, Tex				New Britain, Conn.			
Alleghany, Pa				Gloucester, Mass				Norwalk, Conn			
Allentown, Pa	18,063	.430,443	23.83	Galesburg, Ill		53,250	4.65	New Lots, N. Y			******
Alexandria, Va	13,658	1,037,088	75.92	Hempstead, N. Y				Nashua, N. H		458,661	34.2
Altoona, Pa				Hartford, Conn				Norristown, Pa			
Amsterdam, N. Y	11,711			Hoboken, N. J				Northampton, Mass			
Atchison, Kan	15,106	.449,687	29.76	Harrisburg, Pa				New London, Conn			
Atlanta, Ga				Holyoke, Mass	21,851	. 878,454.	40.20	North Adams, Mass.			
Attleborough, Mass				Houston, Tex	18,646	1,501,591.	80.53	Nashville, Tenn	43,461	1,606,200	36.90
Auburn, N. Y	22,924	.530,000	23.12	Haverhill, Mass	18,475	.393,428.	21.29	0.11 1.01			
Augusta, Ga	23,023	1,961,319	85,18	Hyde Park, Ill	15,716	******		Oakland, Cal			
Aurora, Ill	11,825	25,506	2.16	Hamilton, Ohio	12,122	48,067	3.96	Omaha, Neb			
Austin, Tex	10,960	.106,744	9.74	Hannibal, Mo	11,074	.144,027	13.00	Oswego, N. Y			
				The state of the s				Oshkosh, Wis			
Baltimore, Md				Indianapolis, Ind	75,074	1,914,500.	25.50	Orange, N. J.			
Bangor, Maine							100	Oyster Bay, N. Y			******
Bay City, Mich	20,693	433,100	,20,93	Jersey City, N. J	120,728 1	5,598,435	.129.16	Ogdensburg, N. Y.,	10,340	. , 135,000	13.0
Belleville, Ill	10,682	217,712	,20.38	Johnstown, N. Y	16.626			District D	****		
Biddeford Maine				Joliet, Ill				Pittsburgh, Pa			
Binghamton, N. Y				Jackson, Mich				Providence, R. I			
Bloomington, Ill				Jacksonville, Ill				Paterson, N. J			
Boston, Mass	362,53528	8,244,017	77.90	Jeffersonville, Ind.				Portland, Maine			
Bridgeport, Conn	29,145.,,,	,831,000	28.51	Jamaica, N. Y	10.000	. 210,330.		Peoria, Ill			
Brockton, Mass				vamaica, N. I	10,089			Petersburg, Va			
Brooklyn, N. Y							10000	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.			
Buffalo, N. Y				Kansas City, Mo				Pawtucket, R. I			
Burlington, Vt				Kingston, N. Y				Pittsfield, Mass			
Burlington, lowa				Keokuk, Iowa				Pottsville, Pa			
Brookhaven, N. Y				Kalamazoo, Mich		25,000	2.09	Portsmouth, Va			
HOOKHAVEH, IV. IVII.								Portsmouth, Ohio			
Cambridge, Mass	52,740	3,403,723	64.53	Louisville, Ky	123.645	4.842.935	39.16	Philadelphia, Pa			
amden, N. J				Lowell, Mass				a minute parting 1 is 1.		opera posts.	
Canton, Ohio,				Lawrence, Mass				Quincy, Ill	97 975	1 917 888	70.91
astleton, N. Y				Lynn, Mass				Quincy, Mass			
Cedar Rapids, Iowa				Lancaster, Pa				Quincy, Mass			***04-00
Charleston, S. C				Lewiston, Maine				Rochester, N. Y	20 262	5 701 696	69.90
Chattanooga, Tenn								Richmond, Va			
				Long Island City, N				Reading, Pa			
Chelsea, Mass				Lexington, Ky							
Chester, Pa				Leavenworth, Kan.				Racine, Wis			
Chicago, Ill	503,30413	2,796,271	25.42	Lynchburg, Va				Rockford, Ill			
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,7082	1,992,500	86.00	Lafayette, Ind				Richmond, Ind			
Cleveland, Ohio				Leadville, Col.,				Rutland, Vt			
Columbia, S. C				La Crosse, Wis				Rome, N. Y			
Columbus, Ohio				Lincoln, R. L				Rock Island, Dl		289,030.	24.78
Covington, Ky				Lockport, N. Y	13,522	.108,667	8.03				140.00
Cohoes, N. Y				Little Rock, Ark	13,185	.335,243,	25.42	St. Louis, Mo			
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	18,059	.138,400	7.66	Lincoln, Neb				San Francisco, Cal.			
Concord, N. H	13,838	.615,500	44.48	Los Angeles, Cal		.310,177	27.42	Syracuse, N. Y			
Cortland, N. Y	12,664		*******	Logansport, Ind	11,198	.456,276	40,77	Scranton, Pa			
Chickopee, Mass	11,325	.100,050	8.83	Lennox, N. Y	10,249			St. Paul, Minn	41,498	1,526,715.	36.74
hillicothe, Ohio	10,938	None.		The state of the s				Springfield, Mass			
				Milwaukee, Wis	115 579	9 166 999	19 50	St. Joseph, Mo			
Detroit, Mich				Minneapolis, Minn.				Savannah, Ga			
Dayton, Ohio								Salem, Mass			
Denver, Col	35,630	20,000	×56	Memphis, Tenn				Somerville, Mass			
Des Moines, Iowa	22,408	578,000	25.79	Manchester, N. H.				Sacramento, Cal	21.420	861,000.	40.19
Dubuque, Iowa				Mobile, Ala				Salt Lake City, Uta			
Dover, N. H				Meriden, Conn				Springfield, Ohio			
Danbury, Conn				Montgomery, Ala				San Antonio, Tex			
Derby, Conn				Macon, Ga				Springfield, Ill			
Dallas, Tex	10 358	304 356	29.26	Malden, Mass				Sandusky, Ohio			
Davenport, Iowa				Middletown, Conn.			******	Schenectady, N. Y.,			
Avenpore, rowas,	Charles Indiana	,010		Muskegon, Mich		.150,000	15.98	South Bend, Ind			
Evansville, Ind	90 960	None		Madison, Wis	10,325	136,768.	13.24	San Jose, Cal			
Elizabeth, N. J				Mariborough, Mass.	10,126	.151,951.	15.00	San Jose, Car	19 009	none.	*******
				C. P. Lin Co.	A			Steubenville, Ohio.			
Crie, Pa				Newburyport, Mass.	19 597	498 704	31.66	Stamford, Conn			
Cimira, N. Y				New York, N. Y				Shreveport, La.,			
East Saginaw, Mich				New Orleans, La				Saratoga Springs, N			
Caston, Pa								Saugerties, N. Y			
Can Claire, Wis	10,118	101,000	9.98	Newark, N. J				Saginaw, Mich			
	100		1.000	New Haven, Conn				Stockton, Cal			
all River, Mass				New Bedford, Mass.				Shenandoah, Pa			
Fort Wayne, Ind				Norfolk, Va							
flushing, N. Y	15,919	*******		Norwich, Conn				Troy, N. Y			
Fond du Lac, Wis				Newport, Ky				Toledo, Ohio			
Fitchburg, Mass				Newburgh, N. Y				Trenton, N. J			
PLANIII V V	10,732			New Brunswick, N.				Terre Haute, Ind		267,224	10.20
CIPHENIN, M. A.L.		W. 222.30	1110001338	Newton Mass			58.48	Taunton, Mass			
indiam, it. a				MEW DOM, MIROS		993,591	**************************************	THE PERSON ASSESSMENT AND ADDRESS OF A PARTY		**********	

Name of City. Population Debt. Propulation 1880. 18801 erson.	Name of City. Population 1800 Person 1800 Person	Name of City. Population Debt 1880. 1880. Person.
Utica, N. Y	Wheeling, W. V	Watertown, N. Y
Virginia City, Nev13,705112.0008.17	Watervilet, N. Y22,202	Winona, Minn
Vicksburg, Miss11,814373,21831.50	Waterbury, Conn20.269361,50817.80	Waltham, Mass11,711477,00040.76
	Williamsport, Pa 18,934651,27234.40	Yonkers, N. Y
Washington, D. C147,30723,310.146158.25	Wilmington, N. C	
Warwick, R. 1	Woonsocket, R. I16,053230,00014.30	Youngstown, Ohio15,431193,40612.50
Worcester, Mass58,2952,447,54341.98	Wallkill, N. Y	York, Pa
Wilmington, Del42,4991,372,45032.05	Woburn, Mass	Zanesville, Ohio18,190,529,09729.91

Great Cities of the World, Outside of the United States, Having 100,000 Inhabitants.*

Cities.	Countries.	Census.	Popu- lation.	Cities.	Countries.	Census.	Popu- lation.	Cities.	Countries.	Census.	Population
	Egypt			Genoa	Italy	1881	.179,515		England		
	India			Hanotschon f	uChina	Vet	400,000	Osaka	Japan	1877	284,100
	India				China			Patria	India	1991	170 05
	India				China				India		
	Holland				China			Pernambuco.	South Ame	rica 1872	110.07
	Belgium				China			Prague	Austria-Hu	n'v. 1880	160 900
	Scotland				China			Paris	France	1881	9 900 000
	India				India			Portsmouth.	England	1881	197 050
Abeokuta	Africa	Est	120,000		Japan			Palermo	Italy	1881	944 001
Berlin	Germany	18811.	122,360	Hamburg	Germany	1880	290,054	Porto	Portugal	1878	109 940
	Brazil				Germany			Porto Novo.,	Africa	Est	100,000
	South Ameri				Holland			Peking	China	Est 1	1.648 SIV
	India						7.774				
	India				China			Rio de Janeir	oSouth Amer	rica. 1872	,274,972
Benares	India	1881	199,700		China			Rangoon	India	1881	.134,176
	Belgium			Jondpore	India	Est	150,000	Rouen	France	1881	.105,906
	India			Vesha	India	Por	150,000	Rome	Italy	1880	.300,467
	India				Japan			Rotterdam	Holland	1881	.157,270
	India				Japan			Riga	Russia	1881	.168,844
	France				Japan			Mark and		3 7 4 5	
	Germany				Germany			Santiago	South Amer	rica.1875	.129,807
Bremen	Germany	1880	112,158		England			Shaoning	China	Est	.500.000
	Germany				Russia			Shanghal	China	, Est	.300,000
Belfast	Ireland	1881	207,671		Russia			Slangtan,	,China	Est1	1,000,000
Birmingham	England	1881	400,757	Kischenew	····· Russia		102,521	Singan-ru	China	Est1	1,000,000
Blackburn	England	1881	104,012	Lima	South Ameri	ca.1876	101,488	Suischau	China	Est	.500,000
	England			Leinkong	China	Est	250,000		Corea		
Bradford	England	1881	180,459	Lahore	India	1881,	149,349		India		
Brighton	England	1881	128,407	Lucknow	India	1881	261,303	Smrata	Turkey-in-	1871	.107,149
	England			Lille	France	1881	178,144	Smyrna	Australia	Isla.Est	.150,000
	Roumania			Lyons	France	1881	376,613		France		
	Italy			Leipzig	Germany	1890,	148,760	Strachurer	Germany	1000	123,813
	Spain			Leeds	England	1881	309,126	Stratourg.,,.	Germany	1990	104,471
Buda-Pesth	Austria-Hun'	y1880	360,551	Leicester	England	1881	122,351				
		1000 11	ore non	Liverpool	England	1881	552,425		England		
	Turkey			London	England	18814,	764,312		England		
	Egypt China			Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343		Russia		
	India				Austria-Hun			Sarilla	Spain	1027	100,010
	India			Liege	Belgium	1880	663,607	Stockholm	Sweden	1000	100,000
	Ceylon							Stockholm	dwoden	1000	.100,770
	Denmark				France			Tunis	Africa	Est	,120,000
	Germany				England			Taiwan-fu	China	Est	.235,000
	Russia				Italy			Tengtschau-fr	China	Est	,230,000
	Sweden				Bavaria			Tientsin	China	Est	.950,000
CMI ISTINGING	Sweden		110,401		Italy			Tschantschau	-fuChina	Est1	,000,000
Delhi	India	1881	173 303		Spain			Tschaujang	China	Est	,200,000
	India				Spain			Tschingtu-fu.	China	Est	,800,000
	Turkey-in-As				Russia			Tschungking-	fuChina	Est,	.600,000
Danzig	Germany	1880	108.551		India			Tokio	Japan	1877	.811,510
	Germany				India			Tabris	Persia	Est	.165,000
Dublin	Ireland	1881	249 486		Indian Arch'			Teheran	Persia	Est	.200,000
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140.239		Australia				Russia-in-A		
			200		Canada			Trieste	Austria-Hu	n'y 1880	.144,844
Edinburgh	Scotland	1881	236,002		Mexico				France		
Pos			100.000	Mukden	China	Est	170,000	Turin	Italy	1881	,252,832
	Africa				est.		ofo one	Waterala	flooring.	1000	
	ain.Germany				China				Spain		
	Italy				France				China		
Foodbow	China	Post	000,000		England				Austria-Hui		
r obenow	Caina	Fast	030,000		England			venice	Italy	1881	.132,826
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674.095		Italy			Warsaw	Russia	1881.	.383.973
	India			Nagoya	Japan	1877	133,713		China		
	Belgium			Odessa	Russia	1877.	193,513		England		
shent								were werenders to	The second second second section is		

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION AND AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

From reports by the Director of the United States mint. Condensed from Financial Tables in the "American Almanac."

Precious Metais in the United States.

Statistics showing where our gold and silver come from.

Where Gold Comes From.

Deposits of domestic productions of gold at the U.S. Mints

State.	Amoun
California	\$709,624,600.2
	50.141.267.9
Colorado	36,332,138.1
Idaho	24,683,354.7
	16,194,047.7
	15,139,055.9
	a 10,671,398.2
Dakota	10,644,852.7
	7,815,847.5
	2,623,500.5
	1,683,436.7
	1,624,413.0
South Carolin	a1,419,732.9
Wyoming	723,581.6
Utah	
Washington 7	Ter236,861.3
Alabama	220,471.9
Tennessee	
	31,325.5
New Hampshi	re11,020.5
Vermont	10,981.2
	uperior)123.99
	40.13

Where Silver Comes From.

Deposits of domestic productions of silver at the U. S. Mints from 1793 to June 30, 1881.

Mints from 1793 to	June 30, 1881.
State.	Amount.
Nevada	
Colorado	21,158,446.27
Utah	10,288,337.98
Arizona	5,761,551.49
Montana	5.527.897.19
Michigan (L. Sup	r).3.477.319.02
New Mexico	
California	2.314.748.72
Idaho	804.781.96
North Carolina	46,016.71
Oregon	33,684.91
Dakota	21,276.22
Wyoming	11,798.00
Massachusetts	
Georgia	537.98
Washington Ter.	110.96
South Carolina	74.37
Vermont	43.50
Virginia	30.65

Amount of Specie

Amount of Paper Money

In circulation in the United States Nov. 1, 1881, was as follows:

Paper money......\$705,622,504 Amount of paper in excess of specie in U. S.....\$55,622,504

The Total Production

Of precious metals from surface and mines of the earth, from the earliest period to the close of 1879, is estimated to be as follows:

Estimate of the Total Production of Gold and Silver.

Gold From All Countries.

Estimated total yield of gold in all countries, from 1493 to 1875.

United States	.995,126,015
Austria	.889,963,800
New Granada	.596,501,675
Brazil	.509,347,107
Russia	.507,749,653
Africa	.359,325,340
Austria-Hungary	.226,248,247
Bolivia	.144,398,100
Mexico	.130,174,396
Chili	129,467,140
Various countries	74,458,340
Peru	80 327 589

Total	 	.4.643.0	87.39

Silver From All Countries.
Estimated total yield of silver, in all countries, from 1493 to 1875.

Mexico	82,600,280,659
Bolivia	1.286,999,947
Peru	
Austria-Hungar	y264,961,603
Other Europea	
countries	251.888.604

nited States	179 874 198
hili	
Russia	82,800,291
arious countries.	
ermany	969,731,339
Total	6,150,241,948

Total Gold and Silver from

Total......\$10,802,329,543

AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION FOR EACH PERSON IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Estimated amount of gold and silver and paper money in circulation in twenty-four countries, from the report of the Director of the Mint, Dec. 1878.

Countries. Year. Paper. Specie. Money person.	Countries. Year. Paper. Specie. Money per each person.	Countries. Year. Paper. Speals. Money pur each
Austria 1869 99.00 91.96 \$10.96 Australia 1879 8.31 19.23 27.54 Belgium 1876 10.95 33.60 43.56 Brazil 1.872 9.00 Canada 1871 8.06 2.86 10.92 Colombia 1870 45 1.59 2.24 Denmark 1870 9.88 13.00 22.88 France 1876 12.65 31.41 44.06	Germany 1875 \$5.38 \$12.71 \$18.06 Great Britain .1871 .6.61 .22.50 .29.11 Greece .1870 .8.85 .4.80 .13.65 Italy .1871 .0.94 .138 .6.42 Japan .1874 4.25 .1.18 .5.43 Mexico .1871 .16 .5.30 .5.55 Netherlands .1869 .20.44 .21.73 .42.24 Norway .1875 .5.70 .6.20 .11.90	Peru. 1876 94.85 94.97 \$11.82 Portugal. 1875 6.22 18.00 94.22 Russia. 1876 6.76 1.27 8.03 Spain 1870 2.08 12.53 14.41 Sweden. 1876 2.64 4.09 8.73 Switzerland 1870 7.72 34.31 42.63 Turkey. 3.16 United States 1879 16.55 9.09 32.64

LUMBER MEASURE.

To find the number of feet in a board 1 inch thick from 3 to 30 inches wide, and from 4 to 34 feet long, see the following table. Explanation.—The figures at the top of the columns indicate the number of feet in length: those at the extreme left the width of the board in inches. To ascertain the number of feet multiply the number of feet in length by the number of inches in width and divide the product by 12, the result will be the number in feet and inches. Thus, multiply 9 inches wide by 13 feet long, and the result will be 117. Divide this by 13 and we have the product 9 feet and 9 inches. See the table.

•		-,			
L	ENG1	H	LN	FEET	

	4 feet	5 feet	6 feet	7 feet	8 feet	9 feet	10 feet	11 feet	12 feet	13 feet	14 feet	15 feet	16 feet	17 feet	18 feet	19 feet	20 feet	21 feet	22 feet	23 feet	24 feet
To- 12 7 12 1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in	ft. in	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
3 inches wide.	.100	.103	.106	.109	.200	203	.206	.209	.300	.303	.3,06	.300	.400	.403	.406	.409	.5., .00	.503	.500	.509	.600
4 inches wide.	.1,04	.108	,200	,204	.208	.300	.304	.308	.400	.404	.408	.500	.504	.507	.600	.604	.608	.700	.705	.708	.800
5 inches wide. 6 inches wide.	.108	201	2.,.06	2 00	304	4 00	5 00	5 00	.500	8 00	2 00	.603	.0. ,.08	9 00	0 00	0 00	10 00	.801	.902	.907	10
7 inches wide.	9 04	9 11	3 00	4 01	4 08	5 01	5 10	6 05	7 00	7 07	8 00	B 00	0 04	0 11	10 06	11 01	11 0	1000	110 10	1100	1200
8 inches wide.	9 68	2 04	4 06	4 08	5 04	6 00	6 08	7. 04	800	8. 08	0 04	10 00	10. 08	11. 04	19. 00	12 08	13 04	14 00	14 08	15 04	14
9 inches wide.	3. 00	3. 09	4. 00	503	6 00	6	.7. 06	.803	.900	9 09	1006	11. 03	1200	12 09	1306	1403	1500	1509	16. 06	17 03	18 00
10 inches wide.	.304	4 02	.506	.510	.608	.706	.804	.902	1000	1010	1108	12 06	13 04	1402	1500	1510	1608	1706	18 04	10 02	20 . 00
11 inches wide.	.308	.407	5., 00	.605	.704	.803	.902	1001	11.,.00	1111	12 10	13 09	1408	1507	16, ,.06	1705	18., .04	1903	2000	21 01	92 .00
12 Inches wide.	.400	.5 00	.606	.700	.800	.900	1000	1100	12., .00	1300	14.,.00	1500	1600	1700	18, ,,00	19.,.00	2000	2100	2200	23 00	2400
13 inches wide.	.4 04	.505	.600	.707	.808	.909	1010	1111	13., .00	1401	15., .02	1603	1704	1805	1906	2007	2108	2209	2310	2411	2600
14 inches wide.	.408	.510	,7.,.06	.802	.904	1000	1108	1210	1400	1502	1604	1706	1808	19., 10	2100	2200	2304	2400	25 08	2610	2800
15 inches wide.	.500	.603	.7.,.00	.809	1000	1103	1206	1309	1500	1603	17 06	1809	2000	2103	22,06	23 09	2500	2600	2706	2809	20.,.00
16 inches wide. 17 inches wide.	.504	.608	800	9	1008	1200	14 00	15 07	17 00	19 05	10 10	2000	2104	2408	25 06	2009	2008	28 00	29 04	30,08	32., 00
18 inches wide.	.008	7 00	800	10 00	10 00	19 00	15 00	16 04	19 00	10 06	91 00	99 06	94 00	95 00	97 00	99 00	2009	29	3102	3407	34. ,00
19 inches wide.	6 04	7 11	9 06	11 01	19 08	14 00	15 10	17 05	19. 00	20 07	99 09	93 00	95 04	96 11	98 06	30 01	31 08	22 00	24 16	34	36,00
20 inches wide.	6 08	8 04	1000	11 08	13 04	15. 00	16 08	18. 04	2000	91 08	2304	25. 00	26. 08	28. 04	3000	31. 08	33 04	35 60	36 08	38. 04	40 00
21 inches wide.	7. 00	8. 09	1006	1203	1400	1509	1706	1903	2100	2209	2406	26 03	2800	2909	3106	3303	35 00	3609	38. 06	40 09	49 00
22 inches wide.	7 04	.902	1100	1210	1408	1606	18 04	2002	2200	2310	25,08	2706	29 04	3102	3300	3410	3608	3800	4004	49 08	44 00
23 inches wide.	.7. 08	.907	1106	13 05	1504	1703	1902	2101	23,00	2411	2610	2809	3008	3207	34 06	36 05	3804	40 03	43 .02	44 01	46 00
24 inches wide.	.800	.000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	26 00	2800	3000	3200	3400	36 00	3800	40 00	4200	4400	46. 00	48 00
25 inches wide.	.8 04	.005	1206	1407	16., .08	1809	2010	2211	2500	27 01	2902	3103	3304	3505	3706	3907	4108	4309	4510	4711	5000
56 inches wide.	.8., .08	.010	13.,.00	1502	1704	1906	2108	2310	2600	2802	3004	32,06	3408	3610	3900	4102	4304	4506	4708	4910	5200
27 inches wide.	.900	.103	1306	1509	1800	2003	2206	2409	2700	29 03	31 06	3309	3600	3803	4006	4209	4500	47., .03	4906	5109	5400
28 inches wide.	.904	.108	1400	1604	1808	21 00	23 09	98 07	2800	30 04	32., .08	35 00	37 04	3908	4200	4404	46 08	4900	5104	5308	5600
29 inches wide. 30 inches wide.	.908	9 00	15 00	17 06	20 00	60 06	05 00	97 06	3000	39 06	35 00	87 06	40 00	49 06	45 00	47 00	50 0	50 01	5501	5507	58 00
au inches wide.	1000	.400	14 00	140.000	2000	- marin 100	- MO-100	jar00	00 00	Jan	1000	. M. C OC	10000	Jac 00	au	41	100 00	1000.00	1.000	0706	6000

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES:

This financial statement represents the gross, total public expenditure and total yearly public debt, gathered from the U. S. Treasurer's report made July 1, of each year.

Yr.	President.	Vice President.	Public Expenditures.	Public Debt.	Yr.	President.	Vice President.	Public Expenditures.	Public Debt.
1789	G. Washington	John Adams*F			1837	M. VanBureń,	R. M. JohnsonD	37,265,037 15	3,308,124 07
1790	G. Washington	John AdamsF		***************			R. M. JohnsonD	39,455,438 35	10,434,221 14
		John AdamsF		\$75,463,476 52			R. M. JohnsonD	37 614,936 15	3,578,348 82
1792	G. Washington	John AdamsF	8,962,920 00	77,227,924 66	1840	M. VanBuren.,	R. M. JohnsonD	28,226,533 81	5,250,875 54
		John AdamsF		80,352,634 04	1841	W.H. Harrison	John Tylert W	31,797,530 03	18,594,480 78
		John AdamsF		78,427,404 77	1842	John Tyler	Wm. P Mangum W	32,936,876 53	20,601,226 28
		John AdamsF		80,747,587 39	1843	John Tyler	Wm. P. Mangum W	12,118,105 15	32,742,922 00
1796	G. Washington	John AdamsF	8,367,776 84	83,762,172 07	1844	John Tyler	Wm. P. Mangum W	33,642,010 85	23,461,652 50
		Thomas JeffersonF		82,064,479 33			George M. Dallas D	30,490,408 71	15,925,303 01
	John Adams.	Thomas Jefferson F		79,228,529 12	1846	Jas. K. Polk	George M. Dallas D	27,632,282 90	15,550,202 97
	John Adams	Thomas Jefferson F	11,002,396 97	78,408,669 77			George M. Dallas D	60,520,851 74	38,826,534 77
1800	John Adams	Thomas JeffersonF	11,952,534 12	82,976,294 35			George M. Dallas D	60,655,148 19	
1801	Thos.Jefferson	Aaron BurrR	12,273,376 94	83,038,050 80	1849	Zach, Taylor.	Millard Fillmores, W	56,386,422 74	63,061,858 69
1802	Thos.Jefferson	Aaron BurrR	13,270,487 31	80,712,632 25			Wm. R. King W	44,604,718 26	
		Aaron BurrR	11,258,983 67		1851	M. Fillmore	D. R. Atchison W	48,476,104 31	
		Aaron BurrR					D. R. Atchison W	46,712,608 83	
1805	Thos.Jefferson	George ClintonR	13,598,309 47	82,312,150 50	1858	Frank, Pierce.	Wm. R. KinglD	54,577,061 74	59,808,117 70
		George ClintonR					D. R. AtchisonD	75,473,170 75	
		George Clinton R					Jesse D. Bright D	66,164,775 96	
1808	Thos.Jefferson	George ClintonR					Jesse D. BrightD	72,726,341 57	
1809	Jas. Madison	George ClintonR	13,867,226 30	57,023,192 09	1857	Jas. Buchanan	J. C. Breckenridge.D	71,274,587 37	28,699,831 85
		George ClintonR					J. C. Breckenridge.D	82,062,186 74	
		George Clinton R		48,005,587 76			J. C. Breckenridge. D	83,678,642 92	
1812	Jas. Madison	George ClintonR	22,279,121 15				J. C. Breckenridge. D	77,055,125 65	
1813	Jas. Madison	Elbridge GerryR	39,190,520 36	55,962,827 57	1861	A. Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin. R	85,387,313 08	90,580,873 72
		Elbridge Gerryt R					Hannibal Hamlin R		
		John GaillardR		The second secon	1863	A. Lincoln	Hannibal HamlinR		1,119,772,138 63
		John GaillardR		127,334,933 74	1864	A. Lincoln	Hannibal HamlinR	1,295,541,114 86	1,815,784,370 57
1817	James Monroe	D. D. TompkinsR	40.877.848.04	123,491,965 16	1865	A Lincoln	Andrew Johnson T. R	1 906 499 991 97	9 880 847 869 74
		D. D. TompkinsR		103,466,633 83			Lafayette S. Foster. R		
		D. D. Tompkins R			1887	A Johnson	Benj. F. WadeR	1 009 070 655 97	9 878 196 103 87
		D. D. TompkinsR			1868	A. Johnson	Benj. F. WadeR	1,069,889,970 74	2,611,687,851 19
1891	James Monroe	D. D. TompkinsR	19,690,572 69	89.987.427 66	1880	II & Grant	Schuyler ColfaxR	894 777 006 11	2,588,452,213 94
		D. D. TompkinsR					Schuyler ColfaxR	20.41111000	2,480,672,427 81
		D. D. TompkinsR					Schuyler ColfaxR	601 680 858 00	2,853,211,332 32
		D. D. TompkinsR			1872	U. S. Grant	Schuyler ColfaxR		2,253,251,328 78
1895	Jno. O. Adame	John C. CalhounR	23,585,804 72	83,788,432 71	1979	U.S. Grant	Henry WilsonR	****	0 004 400 000 00
		John C. CalhounR			1874	U.S. Grant	Henry WilsonR	524,044,597 91	2,234,482,993 20
		John C. CalhounR					Henry Wilson ** R		2,251,690,468 43
		John C. CalhounR					Thos. W. FerryR		2,232,284,531 95 2,180,395,067 15
1990	A. Jackson	John C. CalhounD	25,044,358 40	58,421,413 67	1877	R. B. Haves	Wm. A. WheelerR		2,205,301,392 10
		John C. CalhounD				R. B. Hayes	Wm. A. WheelerR		2,256,205,892 53
		John C. CalhounD				R. B. Hayes	Wm. A. Wheeler R		2,245,495,072 00
		John C. CalhounD				R. B. Hayes	Wm. A. WheelerR		2,120,415,370 68
1000	A Jackson	Martin VanBuren. D	24,257,298 49	7,001,698 83	1991	I A Gardald	C.A. Arthur***R	219 114 689 64	9 080 089 997 99
		Martin VanBurenD							
		Martin VanBurenD			1884	C. A Arthur,	David DavisR	201,951,439 57	1,810,012,994 03
	AL GOCKSOU.	Martin VanBurenD	11:010,141 00	836,957 83		1			

^{*}The political complexion of the different presidential terms is indicated by a single letter opposite each year, defined as follows: F, Federalist; R, Republican; D, Democratic; W, Whig. Owing to changes in political principles, Jefferson's administration, which is marked Republican, at a later date would have been classed under another head.

t Elbridge Gerry died November 13, 1814, and was succeeded by John Galilard, Vice-President pro tem.

1 Wm. H. Harrison died April 4, 1841, after being one month in office. John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency, and Wm. P. Mangum became Vice-President pro tem.

^{*} Zachary Taylor died July 9, 1850, being succeeded by Millard Fillmore; Wm. R. King succeeding to the Vice-Presidency the first half of the Presidential term, and David R. Atchison the last half.

l Wm. R. King died April 17, 1853; David R. Atchison becoming Vice-President pro fem. for the first half of the Presidential term, and Jesse D. Bright for the last half.

for the last half.

¶ Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865.
Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency, and Lafayette S. Foster to the
Vice-Presidency the remainder of the first half of the Presidential term, and
Benj. F. Wade the last half.

**Henry Wilson died November 22, 1875, and was succeeded by Thomas
W. Ferry, Vice-President pro tem.

**Jas. A. Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Giteau, July 2, 1881.
Through his death, Sept. 19, 1881, Chester A. Arthur succeeded to the Presidency and David Davis to the Vice-Presidency.

United States Soldiers in the Late Civil War.

Number of men furnished by each State and Territory from April 15, 1861, to June 30, 1865.

States and	Mea	States and	Men	States and	Men
Territories.	Furnished.	Territories.	Purnished.	Territories.	Furnished.
New York.,	445,959	Connecticu	55,755	New Mexico	Ter6,561
Pennsylvan	la338,155	Maryland .	46,053	Louisiana	5,224
	310,654		shire33,913		r 4,900
	258,162	Vermont	33,272	Indian Natio	ns3,530
	194,363		nia32,003	Nebraska Te	er3,157
Massachuse	tts146,467	Tennessee.	31.092	North Carol	ina3.156
	108,162	Minnesota.	24,002	Alabama	2,576
Wisconsin.	91,021	Rhode Isla	nd23,248	Texas	
	88,111		20.095		
	75.793		umbia, 16,534	Nevada	1.080
	75,315	California.	15,725	Washington	
	75,275		12,265		
	69,738				206

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Roman Catholics—adherents and church	of rches.	No. of Ministers.
Baptist 2, 133,044 Methodist Episcopal 1,680,779 Methodist Episcopal 1,680,779 Methodist Episcopal 694,570 Lutheran 694,570 Presbyterian 573,377 Christian (Disciples of Christ) 567,448 Congregational 383,685 Protestant Episcopal 342,580 United Brethren in Christ 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States 154,742 United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South) 119,970 Protestant Methodist 118,170 Comberland Presbyterians 110,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,236 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Becond Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 49,000 Unitarian Congregational 17,960		
Baptist	5.975	6.366
Methodist Episcopal (800 771) Methodist Episcopal (80uth) 828 013 Lutheran 64570 Lutheran 684570 Presbyterian 573,377 Christian (Disciples of Christ) 567 448 Congregational 382 885 Protestant Episcopal 342,860 United Brethren in Christ 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States 154,742 United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South) 119,970 Protestant Methodist 118,170 Camberland Presbyterians 111,855 Mormons 110,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 80,236 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 70,708 Wethodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Frends 77,443 Second Adventists 80,300 Universalist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Frends 90,000 Universalist 17,949 Universalist 19,000 Universalist	24.794	15.401
Methodist Episcopal (South). 828,013. Lutheran	16 7:11	0 90
Lutheran (94,570) Presbyterian (573,377) Christian (Disciples of Christ) (567,448) Congregational. (382,385) Protestant Episcopal. (342,380) United Brethren in Christ (155,437) Reformed Church in the United States. (155,437) Reformed Church in the United States. (154,742) United Evangelical. (144,000) Presbyterian Church (South). (19,970) Protestant Methodist. (118,170) Camberland Presbyterians. (118,170) Camberland Presbyterians. (118,170) Camberland Presbyterians. (119,377) Evangelical Association (99,697) Dunkards—The Brethren. (90,000) United Presbyterians. (99,697) United Presbyterians. (19,377) Free Will Baptists. (70,708) Reformed Church in America (78,917) Freeds. (77,443) Second Adventists. (83,500) Anti-Mission Baptists. (70,000) Universalist Episcopal (colored) (20,224) Universalist (17,997) Universalist (18,997) Universalist (19,997)	10,101	9.505
Presbyterian 573,377 Christian (Disciples of Christ) 567,448 Congregational 383,985 Protestant Episcopal 342,580 United Brethren in Christ 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States 154,742 United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South) 119,970 Protestant Methodist 118,170 Camberland Presbyterians 110,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,603 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 49,000 Universalists 26,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodists 17,447 Geveenth-Day Adventists 18,83 Free Methodists <	E 550	9.10
Christian (Disciples of Christ) .567,448. Congregational .383,885. Protestant Episcopal .342,590. United Brethren in Christ .155,437. Reformed Church in the United States .155,437. Reformed Church in the United States .154,742. United Evangelical .144,000. Presbyterian Church (South) .119,970. Protestant Methodist .111,855. Mormons .110,377. Evangelical Association .99,697. Dunkards—The Brethren .90,000. United Presbyterians .80,238. Reformed Church in America .78,917. Freeds .76,708. Methodist Episcopal (colored) .74,195. Friends .67,643. Second Adventists .63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists .40,000. Universalisation .92,238. Winterian Congregational .17,569. Winterian Congregational .17,569. Westernantians .16,112. Gew .14,123. Javentists	.0,000	
Congregational. 383 (845) Protestant Episcopal. 3842,580 United Brethren in Christ 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States 154,742 United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South) 119,970 Protestant Methodist 118,170 Camberland Presbyterians 111,375 Mormons 10,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,704 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,603 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 49,000 Universalists 26,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,360 Wesleyan Methodists 17,447 Geventh-Day Adventists 18,683 Free Methodists 12,120 Adventists 8,68	.5,338	4.92
Protestant Episcopal. 342,580 United Brethren in Christ 155,437 Reformed Church in the United States. 154,742 United Evangelical. 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South). 119,970 Protestant Methodist. 118,170 Camberland Presbyterians. 111,855 Mormons 110,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren. 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,236 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Prec-Will Baptists. 76,708 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists. 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 90,000 United Presbyterians (Church in Merica 76,918 Minebrennerians (Church of God) 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 39,238 Winnebren	.4,681	3,650
United Brethren in Christ Reformed Church in the United States. 154,742. United Evangelical. 144,000. Presbyterian Church (South). 119,970. Protestant Methodist. 118,170. Cumberland Presbyterians. 111,1755. Mormons 110,377. Evangelical Association. 99,607. Dunkards—The Brethren. 90,000. United Presbyterians. 89,238. Reformed Church in America. 78,917. Free-Will Baptists. 76,708. Methodist Episcopal (colored). 74,195. Friends. 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists. 49,000. Universalists. 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists. 49,000. Universalists. 26,238. Winnebrennerians (Church of God). 20,224. Unitearian Congregational. 17,960. Wesleyan Methodist. 17,847. Moravians. 16,112. Eveventh-Day Adventists. 12,120. Adventists. 11,000. Reformed Episcopal. 10,459. Eveventh-Day Baptist. 8,685. Reformed Presbyterian. 6,020. Ever Hendolites. 1,7347. Ever Methodists. 11,000. Ever Hendolites. 13,370. Ever Mennonite. 2,880. American Communities. 2,838. Bakers. 2,400. Independent Methodists. 2,100.	.3,689	3,580
Reformed Church in the United States. 154,742. United Evangelical 144,000. Presbyterian Church (South). 119,970. Protestant Methodist. 118,170. Cumberland Presbyterians. 111,855. Mormons 119,377. Evangelical Association. 99,607. Dunkards—The Brethren. 90,000. United Presbyterians 80,238. Reformed Church in America 78,917. Free-Will Baptists. 76,706. 47,195. Friends. 60,000. United Presbyterians 80,238. Reformed Church in America 76,706. 47,195. Friends. 61,600. Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195. Friends. 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists. 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists. 90,000. United Presbyterians (Church of God) 20,224. Uniterian Congregational 77,960. Uniterian Congregational 77,960. Uniterian Congregational 77,960. Wesleyan Methodist. 17,847. Horavians. 16,112. Reventh-Day Adventists. 14,733. Reventh-Day Adventists. 11,100. Reformed Episcopal. 10,459. Reformed Episcopal. 10,459. Reformed Episcopal. 10,459. Reformed Episcopal. 4,734. Frimitive Methodists 3,370. Rew Mennonite 2,980. American Communities 2,838. Bakers 2,400. Independent Methodists 2,100.	.3,049	3,496
United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South). 119,970 Protestant Methodist. 118,170 Cumberland Presbyterians 111,175 Mormons 10,377 Evangelical Association 9e,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,708 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 92,238 Wilnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 11,473 Lews 13,683 Free Methodistes 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reventh-Day Baptist 8,683 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reformed Episcopal 4,734 Frimitive Methodist 3,370 New Hernonite 2,880 Merican Communities 2,880 Merican Communities 2,883 hakers 2,400 Independent Methodists 2,100	.2,207	2.200
United Evangelical 144,000 Presbyterian Church (South). 119,970 Protestant Methodist. 118,170 Cumberland Presbyterians 111,175 Mormons 110,377 Evangelical Association 9e,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 89,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,708 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 92,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Eveventh-Day Adventists 11,473 Eveventh-Day Adventists 12,120 Adventists 12,120 Adventists 11,000 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Eveventh-Day Baptist 8,868 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 Ever Horse 11,000 Ev	.1.384	750
Presbyterian Church (South) 119 970 Protestant Methodist 118,170 Cumberland Presbyterians 111 855 Mormons 110,377 Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 99,000 United Presbyterians 89,238 Beformed Church in America 78,917 Pre-Will Baptists 76,708 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Scond Adventists 93,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 90,000 Minebronnerians (Church of God) 20,224 Diftarian Congregational 17,860 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 61,112 seventh-Day Adventists 14,783 ews 13,683 Tree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 seventh-Day Baptist 8,608 Reformed Tresbyterian 6,020 sew Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist <td>366</td> <td>365</td>	366	365
Protestant Methodist. 118,170. Cumberland Presbyterians 111/855. Mormons 10377. Evangelical Association 99.607. Dunkards—The Brethren 90.000. United Presbyterians 89.238. Reformed Church in America 78.917. Pree-Will Baptists 76,708. Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195. Priends 67,643. Second Adventists 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000. Universalists 22,338. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224. Unitarian Congregational 17,960. Wesleyan Methodist 17,847. Moravians 16,112. Seventh-Day Adventists 11,473. Lews 13,683. Free Methodists 12,120. Adventists 11,100. Reformed Episcopal 10,459. Reventh-Day Baptist 8,683. Reformed Presbyterian 6,020. New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734. Primitive Methodist 3,370. New Mennonite 2,880. New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734. Primitive Methodist 3,370. New Mennonite 2,880. American Communities 2,883. hakers 2,400. Independent Methodists 2,100.	1.028	1.081
Cumberland Presbyterians 111 855. Morrmons 110 377. Evangelical Association 99 607. Dunkards—The Brethren 99 000. United Presbyterians 89 238. Reformed Church in America 78 917. Free-Will Baptists 76 708. Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74 195. Friends 67 643. Second Adventists 63 500. Anti-Mission Baptists 40 000. Universalists 90 224. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20 224. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20 224. Worlarian Congregational 17 860. Wesleyan Methodists 17 847. Morn vians 61.112. Seventh-Day Adventists 13 (883. Free Methodists 12,120. Adventists 11 100. Reformed Episcopal 10 459. Revorth-Day Baptist 8 (808. Reformed Presbyterian 6 (20. New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4 734. Frienditve Methodist 3 370. <td>1.501</td> <td>2.19</td>	1.501	2.19
Mormons	0.474	1 900
Evangelical Association 99,607 Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 80,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,708 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 26,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Diffarian Congregational 17,860 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Horn vians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Revorth-Day Baptist 8,608 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Frimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 Makers 2,400 Independent Methodists	. 4.714	
Dunkards—The Brethren 90,000 United Presbyterians 80,238 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Pree-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 26,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 11,00 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgtan 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 hakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	654	
United Presbyterians 89,236 Reformed Church in America 78,917 Free-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,443 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Universalists 92,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Universalists 17,860 Wesleyan Methodist 17,867 Bornvians 61,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 14,733 Sews 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 Adventists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,608 Reformed Fresbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Frintitve Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,980 American Communities 2,838 Shakers 2,400 Independent Methodists 2,100	, 1,332	
Reformed Church in America 78,917. Pree-Will Baptists 76,708. Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195. Friends 67,743. Second Adventists 63,500. Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000. Universalists 22,338. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224. Unitarian Congregational 17,960. Wesleyan Methodist 17,847. Moravians 16,112. Seventh-Day Adventists 114,733. Lews 13,683. Free Methodists 12,120. Adventists 11,100. Reformed Episcopal 10,459. Revorth-Day Baptist 8,683. Reformed Presbyterian 6,020. New Jerusalem-Swedenborgian 4,734. Frimitive Methodist 3,370. New Mennonite 2,880. American Communities 2,883. Makers 2,400. Independent Methodists 2,100.	710	
Free-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,660 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Joravians 16,112 lews 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 seventh-Day Baptist 8,688 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 sev Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 nuerican Communities 2,838 hakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	793	
Free-Will Baptists 76,706 Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74,195 Friends 67,643 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 40,000 Universalists 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,660 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Joravians 16,112 lews 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 seventh-Day Baptist 8,688 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 sev Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 nuerican Communities 2,838 hakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	489	519
Methodist Episcopal (colored) 74, 195. Priends 67, 643. Second Adventists 63, 500. Anti-Mission Baptists 40, 000. Universalists 22, 238. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29, 224. Unitarian Congregational 17, 960. Wesleyan Methodist 17, 847. Moravians 16, 112. Seventh-Day Adventists 14, 733. Sews 13, 683. Free Methodists 12, 120. Adventists 11, 100. Reformed Episcopal 10, 459. Seventh-Day Baptist 8, 8, 83. Reformed Presbyterian 6, 020. Sew Jerusalem-Swedenborgian 4, 734. Frimitive Methodist 3, 370. Sew Mennonite 2, 880. American Communities 2, 883. Bakers 2, 400. Independent Methodists 2, 100.	1.485	1.286
Friends 67,943 Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 49,000 Universalists 29,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 14,733 Sews 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,688 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Frimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 Makers 2,400 Independent Methodists 2,100	1.03%	648
Second Adventists 63,500 Anti-Mission Baptists 49,000 Universalists 26,238 Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 29,224 Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 14,733 Iews 13,683 Tree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,683 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,860 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	621	H76
Anti-Mission Baptists. 49,000. Universalists. 26,238. Winnebrennerians (Church of God) 20,224. Unitarian Congregational. 17,960. Wesleyan Methodist. 17,847. Moravians. 16,112. Seventh-Day Adventists. 14,733. Free Methodists. 12,120. Adventists. 11,100. Reformed Episcopal. 10,459. Seventh-Day Baptist. 8,688. Reformed Presbyterian. 6,020. Kew Jerusalem—Swedenborgian. 4,734. Frimitive Methodist. 3,370. New Mennonite. 2,890. American Communities. 2,838. Makers. 2,400. Independent Methodists. 2,100.	500	501
Universalists 22.338. Winnebrenerians (Church of God) 29.224. Unitarian Congregational 17.960 Wesleyan Methodist 17.847. Moravians 16.112. Seventh-Day Adventists 14.733. Ideas 13.683. Free Methodists 12.120. Adventists 11.100. Reformed Episcopal 10.459. Seventh-Day Baptist 8.683. Reformed Presbyterian 6.020. New Jerusalem-Swedenborgian 4.734. Primitive Methodist 3.370. New Mennonite 2.860. American Communities 2.863. Makers 2.460. Independent Methodists 2.100.	1 000	DOS.
Winnebrennerians (Church of God). 29,224 Unitarian Congregational. 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist. 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist. 17,847 Horavians. 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists. 14,735 Hows 13,683 Pree Methodists. 12,120 Adventists. 11,100 Reformed Episcopal. 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist. 8,688 Reformed Presbyterian. 6,020 Reformed Presbyterian. 4,734 Primitive Methodists 3,370 New Mennonite. 2,980 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 Independent Methodists 2,100	.1,000	
Unitarian Congregational 17,960 Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 14,733 Iews 13,683 Free Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,683 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,860 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	(19	**************
Wesleyan Methodist 17,847 Moravians 16,112 Seventh-Day Adventists 14,783 lews 13,883 Pree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 seventh-Day Baptist 8,668 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 sew Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	569	**********498
Moravians 16,112	342	394
Seventh-Day Adventists. 14,783 lews 13,883 Pree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,668 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 sew Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	260	47:
lews 13,683 Pree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reventh-Day Baptist 8,683 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,860 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100		
Pree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,698 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	608	138
Pree Methodists 12,120 Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Seventh-Day Baptist 8,698 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	269	200
Adventists 11,100 Reformed Episcopal 10,459 Reventh-Day Baptist 8,698 Reformed Presbyterian 6,020 New Jerusalem Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 shakers 2,400 Independent Methodists 2,100	287	601
Reformed Episcopal 10,459 keventh-Day Baptist 8,688 Seformed Presbyterian 6,629 Kew Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 *rimitive Methodist 3,370 kew Mennonite 2,890 merican Communities 2,838 hakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	. 91	107
Eventh-Day Baptist 8,6%	55	65
Reformed Presby terian 6,020 Kew Jernalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 Primitive Methodist 3,370 Kew Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 hakers 2,400 ndependent Methodists 2,100	07	100
New Jerusalem—Swedenborgian 4,734 rimitive Methodist 3,370 New Mennonite 2,890 American Communities 2,838 hakers 2,403 ndependent Methodists 2,100	arener!	
rimitive Methodist 3.370 tew Mennonite 2.990 imerican Communities 2.838 hakers 2.400 ndependent Methodists 2.100		
New Mennonite. 2,990. American Communities 2,838. blakers. 2,400. ndependent Methodists. 2,100.	91,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
American Communities	121.	
American Communities	31	
hakers. 2,400 ndependent Methodists. 2,100	14	
ndependent Methodists	17	68
lix-Principle Baptist	13	14
and a company of the second se	20	17
Total	92.167	77.230
1944	101	11,230

Foreigners in the United States.

ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1880,

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number
German Empire	1.966,742	West Indies	9.484
Ireland	1.854,571	Portugal	8.138
British America		Atlantic Islands	7.512
England		Cuba	6.917
Sweden	194,337	Spain	
Norway		Australia	4 906
Scotland		South America	4 566
France		At Sea, under foreign	flaces 4.068
China		Europe, not specified.	
Switzerland,	88 621	Africa, not specified	
Bohemia	85.361	India	1.707
Wales		Great Britain, not spe-	oifled 1 494
Mexico	68 399	Turkey	1 205
Denmark	64 196	Sandwich Islands	1 147
Holland	58,090	Asia, not specified	1.054
Poland	48 557	Pacific Islands	900
Italy	44.930	Greece	
Austria		Central America	707
Russia		Japan	
Belgium		Malta	905
Luxemburg	19 690	Cithanitas	107
Hungary		Gibraltar Greenland	

Strength of Ice.

Thickness. Strength.

Two Inches-Will support a man, Four Inches-Will support a man on horseback. Five Inches - Will support an eighty-pounder cannon.

Thickness.

Eight inches—Will support a bat-tery of artillery, with carriages and horses attached. Ten inches—Will support an army; an innumerable multitude.

Education of Presidents.

Washington. Fair English education.

Adams Harvard,
Jefferson William and Mary
Madison Princeton.

Adams J. Q. Harvard.

Jackson Limited education
Van Buren Academic course.

Harrison Hampden College.

Tyler William and Mary.

Folk University of N. C.

Taylor Siight rudiments.

Filmore Limited education.

Pierce. Bowdoin.

Buchanan Dickinson.

Lincoln Education limited.

Johnson Self-educated.

Grant West Point.

Hayes. Kenyon College.

Garfield. Williams College.

Arthur Union College.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the revolutionary army. Financial embarrassment prevented Harrison from pursuing a full course. Polk graduated at 23,

Tyler at 17. The majority graduated at 20. Washington .. Fair English edu-

Political Representation.

Number of Presidential Elect-ors, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress that each State is enutled to by Con-gressional apportionment between 1883 and 1893.

			Rep-
	Elect-	Sen-	re-
States.	ors.	ators.	sen-
	93.55		ta-
			tives.

Alabama10		- 9
Arkansas 7		0
Calitornia 8		3
Colorado 3		
Connecticut 6		
Delaware 3		1
Florida 4		2
Georgia12		10
Illinois22		20
Indiana15		
Iowa13		
Kansas 9	2	7
Kentucky 13		-11
Kentucky13 Louisiana 8 Maine 6		0
Maine	2	4
Maryland 8		
Massachusetts 14		
Michigan 13		
Minnesota 7		
Mississippi 9	2	7
Missouri 16		
Nebraska 5		
Nevada 3		
N. Hampshire. 4	2	4
New Jersey 9		7
New York 36		34
North Carolina. 11		9
Ohio23	2	21
Oregon 3	2	1
Pennsylvania30	2	28
Rhode Island 4	2	2
South Carolina. 9	2	7
Tennessee 12		10
Texas	2	11
Vermont 4		
Virginia12		
West Virginia 6	2	4
WisconsinII		
	-	-
Totals 401	76	325

The Territories of Arizona, Da-kota, Idaho, Montana, New Mex-ico, Utah, Washington and Wyo-ming, have each one delegate.

The Time of Fast Trotters.

Horses that have trotted a mile in 2 minutes and 19½ seconds and in less time, during the following years, up to and including the season of 1882.

to and merguing the s	Caroui or	
Name.	Time.	Year.
Maud S	2.10%.	1891
St. Julien	2.11%	
Rarus	2.131	1878
Clingstone	2.14	18802
Coldenith Maid	2.14	1874
Hopeful	2144	1878
Lula	2.15.	1875
Smuggler	2.15%	1876
St. Julien Rarus, Clingstone Trinket Goldsmith Maid. Hopeful Lula Smuggler Hattle Woodward. Lucille Golddust. American Girl Darby. Edwin Thorne Jerome Eddy Charlie Ford Occident. Gloster. Black Cloud. Dexter. So-So. Sonta Class	2.15%	, INHO
Lucille Golddast	2.16%	1974
Doeby	9 1814	1879
Edwin Thorne	2.16%	18882
Jerome Eddy.	2.16%	18982
Chartie Ford	2.16%	1880
Occident	2.16%	1873
Black Cloud	2.171	1882
Dexter	2.17%	1867
Piedmont	2.17%	1881
80-80	2.17%	1881
Santa Claus	2.17%	1881
Pad Cloud	2.17%	1874
Nettie	9.18	1874
Judge Fullerton	2.18	1875
Great Eastern	2.18	1878
Edwin Forrest	.2.18	1878
Protine	2.18	1878
Locarbas	1.18	1881
Kate Spragne.	2.18.	1881
Robert McGregor	2.18	.,1881
Fanny Witherspoon	2.18%.	1882
Lady Thorn	2.18%	1869
Lucy	2.18%	1872
Midnight	2.18%	1879
Monroe Chief	2.181	1882
Rosa Wilkes	2.18%	1882
Daxter Daxter Daxter Daxter So-So. Sonta Chaus. Hannis. Red Cloud. Nottile Judge Fullerton Oreat Eastern. Edwin Forrest. Frotine Dick Swiveller Josephus. Kate Sprague. Robert McGregor. Fanny Witherspoon. Lady Thorn. Lucy Lady Mand. Midnight. Monroe Chief Rosa Wilkes. Silow-Go. Col. Lewis. Nutwood. J. B. Thomas. William H. Patchen. Cleorn. Cozette Albemarle. Edward. Albemarle. Edward. Aleyander.	2.18%	1877
Col. Lewis	2.18%	1878
Nutwood	2.18%	1880
William H	2.18%	1882
Patchen.	2.18%	. 1880
Cleora	2.18¥	1882
Cozette	2.19	1876
Albemarle	.2.19	1878
Edward	2.19	1878
Alley Bonesetter	2.19	1879
Alexander	2.19.	1881
Dalwydale	A. Indiana	1.1000
Adele Gould		
Graves	.2.19	1882
Jay Eye See	2.19	1882
Minnie P	2.19	1882
Wedgewood	2.19.	1889
Adele Gould. Graves. Jay Eye See. Kitty Bates. Minnie R. Wedgewood George Palmer. Bodine. Comee.	2.1950.	1869
Bodine	2.1914.	1875
Comee	.2.19%.	1877
Croxie	2.194	1878
Voone fire	2 191	1890
Aldine	2.191	1882
Comee Croxie Parana Keene Jim Aldine T. L. Young Moose Will Cody Driver Romero Troubadour	2.191/	1875
Moose	.2.1914.	1880
Will Cody	.2.1914.	1880
Driver	.2.19%.	1680
Romero	2 1916	1882
Troubadour Von Arnim	2.1934	1882
von Arministration		

Seven Wonders of the World.

Pyramids of Egypt.

Tower, Walls and Terrace Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

Statue of Jupiter Olympus, on the Capitoline Hill, at Rome. Temple of Diana, at Ephesus.

Temple of Diana, at Epnesus.

Pharos, or watch - tower, at Alexandria, Egypt.

Colossus of Rhodes, a statue 105 feet high, overthrown by an earthquake 224 B. C.

Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a Grecian Persian city in Asia Minor,

EXPENSE OF BOARD PER DAY.

The following table will be found convenient for the proprietors of hotels and boarding-houses in giving the price per day where the board is a certain specified price per week. Thus, if it is desired to find the price of five days board at \$5.00 per week, it will be found by reference to be \$3.57. (See table). When the board exceeds \$10.00 per week, double the numbers.

Days.	50c.	75c.	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$3	\$3.50	\$4	\$4.50	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10
1	.7	.11	.14	.18	.21	.25	.29	.82	.86	.43	.50	.57	.64	.71	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43
2	.14	.21	.29	.36	.43	.50	.57	.64	.71	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86
3	.21	.32	.43	.54	.64	.75	.86	.96	1.07	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.93	2.14	2.57	8.00	8.48	8.86	4.29
4	.29	.48	.57	.77	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86	3.43	4.00	4.57	5.14	5.71
5	.36	.54	.71	.89	1.07	1.25	1.43	1.61	1.79	2.14	2.50	2.86	8.21	8.57	4.29	5.00	5.71	6.48	7.14
6	.43	.64	.82	1.07	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.93	2.14	2.57	3.00	3.43	3.86	4.29	5.14	6.00	6.86	7.71	8.57
7	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00

LEGAL WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL IN DIFFERENT STATES.*

States and Territories.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Bar-	Buck- wheat.	Shell- ed Corn.	Corn on Cob.	Corn Meal.	Pota- toes.	Sweet Pota- toes.	Onions.	Tur-	Beans.	Peas.	Dried apples,	Dried peach- es	Flux- seed.	Tim- othy seed.	Blue- grass seed.	Clover- seed-	Ceal, anthra cite.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Ibs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	1bs.	lbs.	Iba.	Ibs.	lbs.	Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.	Ibs.	lba.	lbs.
Arkansas	60	.56.	.32.	-48.			.70.	50	60		57		60	46		33	56		14	60	80.
Arizona	60		.32.	-45-	*****	54						****	60						*****		*****
California	60	.54.	_32.	-50.		52	1000		*****		*****	****	******		*****				******	*****	
Colorado	60	.56.	.32.	.48.		56	-70.		60		57		60	*****			*****	-45.	14	60	*****
Connecticut	60	.56.	_32.	_48.		56		50	60	*****	50	-50.	60	60	:::::						
Dakota	60	-56-	.32.	.48.	42	56	.70.		60	46	52	.60.	60	60			56	-42.		60	80.
Delaware	60					56		48	47.040												
District Columbia	60	-56.	.32.			56		48	60												
Georgia	60	.56.	.32.	47.	52	56	.70.	48	60	55	57	.55	60	. 60	24	33	56	.45.	14	60	80.
Illinois	60	.56.	.32	-48.	52	56	.70.	48	60	55	57	.55.		E COLOR	24	33	56	-45.	14		80.
Indiana	60	.56	-04.	.48.		56	.68.	50	60		48		60		25	33	23735	45.	14	60	1.00
Iowa	60	.56.	.32	48.	. 52.	56	.70.		60	46	57		60			33	56		14	60	80
Kansas	60	.56.	32	48	50	56.		50	60	50	57	.55.	60		24	33	54		14	60	80.
Kentucky	60	.56.	32		55		70	50	200		57	-00-	e-00	60	34				14		
				.47.									00								(0.
Louisiana	60	.32.	.32.	.32.		50		******		*****	*****		******	*****							*****
Maine	60	.50.	.30.	-48-		56		50	60		52	.50.	64	60		*****		- 55-		******	*****
Maryland	60	.56.	.32.	.47.		56	-70-	48	*****		56								14	64	*****
Massachusetts	60	-56-	.32.	.48.	48	56		50	60	56	52			*****		*****		****			
Michigan	60	-56-	_32.	-48.	48	56	.70.	50	60	56	54.	.58.	60	60	22	28	56	-45.	14	60	
Minnesota	60	.56.	.32.	.48.		56			60						28	28				60	
Missouri	60	.56.	.32.	.48.	52	56			60		57	100	60		24	33	56	-45-	14	60	
Montana	60	.56-	.35.	.48.	52	56	10.45	50	60	2	57	.50.	60						14	60	
Nebraska	-60	.56-	.34.	.48.	.52	56	.70.	50	. 60		57				. 24	33	56	45.	14	60	80
Nevada	60	.56.	.32.	.50.		52	.70.		60					60	0.000					7000	
New Hampshire	60	.56.	32	-00-		56.		50	60			1000	60							100	
New Jersey	60	.56.	30.			56			660	54	57		60	60	25	93	88	1		64	****
New York	60	.56.	32	48.	48	56			80				00				55	44	*****	60.	
			.30.		. 50				00	******			02	00							
North Carolina	60	.56.		.48.		54		46	*****	*****	*****	****	*****	00	******					64	*****
Ohio	60	.56.	.32.	.48.	50	56	.70.		60	50	30		60	00	28	33	56	.40.	******	60	****
Oregon	60	.56.	.36.	.46.	42	56			60	*****				*****	25	48	****		*****	60	
Pennsylvania	60	.56.		.47.	48	56		40.00	56	******										62	
Rhode Island	*****	.56.	_32.	.48.	*****	56		50	60		50			******					*****		
South Carolina	60	.56.	.33.	.48.	56	56	.70.	50	60	50	57			60		33	44		14	60	
Tennessee		.56.	.32	.48.	50	56	.72.	50	60	50	56			60			56	.45.	14		
Vermont	.60	-56.	.32.	.48.	46	56			60		52	.60.	60	60				.45.		60	
Virginia	60	.56.	.32	.48	52	56	70	. 50	60			.55.	60	60	28	.32	. 56	.45.	14	60	80
Washington Ter	60	.56.	.36.	.45.	.42	56					50		60	60	28	. 28.		40.	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	60	
West Virginia	60				.53	56				125.11			60		25	33	56		7	60	
Wisconsin	60		32.		50		70				50	.42.	80			28	56		******	60	
A leconsin		-00.	-124	-40-	00	00	-10-				- chica	. 24.				0	*****	. 20.			

^{*} Some States, not here mentioned, only legalize and recognize the Standard United States bushel, without reference to weight.

SHORT INSURANCE RATES.

By the following table may be seen the customary short rates of insurance for periods less than a year or month.

Explanation.—When the rate is one per cent., or \$1 on \$100 for \$a\$ | year, the rate for one month is 4-20 of the annual rate, or 20 cents. (See following table.) For six menths it would be 14-20, or 70 cents. (See following table, which, by a little study, will be readily understood.)

For Periods of Severai Years.

1 YEAR.	2 YEARS.	3 YEARS.	4 YEARS.	5 YEARS.	Charge this Proportion of whole Premium.
1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	4 mo.	5 mo.	4 or 20 per cent.
2 "	4 "	6 "	8 "	10 "	¥0 " 30 " "
3 "	6 "	9 "	12 "	15 "	10 " 40 " "
4 "	8 "	12 "	16 "	2Ö "	18 " 50 " "
÷ "	10 "	15 "	20 "	25 "	# "60 " "
6 "	12 "	18 "	24 "	30 "	1 1 70 " "
7 "	14 "	21 "	28 "	35 "	1 18 " 75 " "
8 "	16 "	24 "	32 "	40 "	14 " 80 " "
9 "	18 "	27 "	36 "	45 "	17 " 85 " "
ιό "	20 "	30 "	40 "	50 "	14 " 90 " "
11 "	22 "	33 "	44 "	55 "	18 " 95 " "

For Periods Less than One Year.

1	month,	4 0	of annual " " "	rate	7 1	mo's	, 18 o	f annual	rate.
2	44	¥0	44	"	8	"	18	"	"
3	"	10	"	"	9	"	17	"	"
4	**	10	"	"	10	"	18	46	"
5	"	18	"	"	11	61	18	"	"
6	"	14	"	"					

For Periods Less than One Month.

5	day	s, 35 of	monthly	rate	15	day	s, 65	of monthly	rate
10	"	100	" _	66	20	"	100	of monthly "	44

AGRICULTURAL TABLES FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

For many facts and figures in these various reference tables, credit is due the "American Almanac," edited by A. R. Spofford, "Moore's Universal Assistant," by R. Moore, the "American Farm and Home Cyclopædia," by H. R. Allen, "Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual," by Geo. E. Warring, "Statesman's Year Book," by Frederick Martin, "The Circle of Useful Knowledge" and other valuable works.

Vitality of Seeds.

Length of time that the seeds of various herbs and vegetables retain their powers of germination.

Vegetables.	Years.	Vegetables.	Years.
Cucumber	8 to 10	Leek	
Melon	8 to 10	Onion	
Pumpkin	8 to 10	Parsley	2 to 3
Squash	8 to 10	Parsnip	2 to 3
Broccoli	5 to 6	Pepper	2 to 3
Cauliflower	5 to 6	Salsify	2 to 3
Artichoke	5 to 6	Tomato	2 to 3
Endive	5 to 6	Egg-plant	1 to 2
Pea	5 to 6		
Radish		Herba	١.
Beets	3 to 4	Anise	3 to 4
Cress	3 to 4	Нувьор	
Lettuce	3 to 4	Balm	2 to 3
Mustard	3 to 4	Caraway	2
Okra	3 to 4	Coriander	 1
Rhubarb	3 to 4	Dill	2 to 3
Spinach	3 to 4	Fennel	2 to 5
Turnip	3 to 6	Lavender	
Asparagus	2 to 3	Sweet Marjoram.	2 to 5
Beans	2 to 3	Summer Savory.	1 to 1
Carrots	2 to 3	8age	
Celery	2 to 3	Thyme	
Corn (on cob)		Wormwood	

Number to an Acre

Of plants or trees set at regular distances apart.

Distances apart. No. of plants.	Distances apart. No. of Plants
3 inches by 3 inches696,960	6 feet by 6 feet
6 inches by 4 inches392,040	61/4 feet by 61/4 feet1,031
6 inches by 6 inches174,240	7 feet by 7 feet
9 inches by 9 inches77,440	8 feet by 8 feet
1 foot by 1 foot43,560	9 feet by 9 feet
11/4 feet by 11/4 feet19,360	10 feet by 10 feet
2 feet by 1 foot21,780	11 feet by 11 feet
2 feet by 2 feet	12 feet by 12 feet301
214 feet by 214 feet6,960	13 feet by 13 feet257
3 feet by 1 foot14,520	14 feet by 14 feet22
3 feet by 2 feet	15 feet by 15 feet
3 feet by 3 feet	16 feet by 16 feet
314 feet by 314 feet3,555	161/2 feet by 161/2 feet160
4 feet by 1 foot10,890	17 feet by 17 feet
4 feet by 2 feet	18 feet by 18 feet
4 feet by 3 feet3,630	19 feet by 19 feet12
4 feet by 4 feet2.722	20 feet by 20 feet100
41/4 feet by 41/4 feet 2,151	25 feet by 25 feet
5 feet by 1 foot8.712	30 feet by 30 feet41
5 feet by 2 feet	33 feet by 33 feet
5 feet by 3 feet	40 feet by 40 feet

Cost of Producing Pork.

The cost of producing a pound of pork depends upon the cost of corn per bushel, as follows:

6 inches by 4 inches392,040	61/2 feet by 61/2 feet1,031		
6 inches by 6 inches174,240	7 feet by 7 feet	-	Will make the
9 inches by 9 inches77,440	8 feet by 8 feet	Corn per Bushel	Will make the
1 foot by 1 foot43,560	9 feet by 9 feet	in Cents.	hundred.
114 feet by 114 feet 19,360	10 feet by 10 feet		
2 feet by 1 foot			\$1.50
2 feet by 2 feet		15	1. 78
21/4 feet by 21/4 feet6,960		17	
3 feet by 1 foot14,520		20	
3 feet by 2 feet		22	
3 feet by 3 feet		25	
3¼ feet by 3¼ feet, 3,555		30	
4 feet by 1 foot10,890		33	
4 feet by 2 feet			4 54
4 feet by 3 feet3,630			4.7
4 feet by 4 feet2.722			
41/4 feet by 41/4 feet2,151			
5 feet by 1 foot8,712			
5 feet by 2 feet4,356	33 feet by 33 feet40		5.96
5 feet by 3 feet2,904	40 feet by 40 feet		6. 54
5 feet by 4 feet	50 feet by 50 feet		
5 feet by 5 feet	60 feet by 60 feet12		
51/4 feet by 51/4 feet	66 feet by 66 feet	70	
1	,		

Cost of Small Quantities of Hay.

Price per Ton.	50 lbs. worth.	lW1's.	\$10 lbs. worth.	300 lbs. worth	worth.
Four dollars	10 ct	s20 ct	s40 c	ts60	\$.80
Five dollars	12	25	50	75.	1.00
Six dollars	15	30	60	90.	1 . 20
Seven dollars	17	35	70	1.05.	1. 40
Eight dollars					
Nine dollars					
Ten dollars	25	50	1.00	1.50.	2. 00
Eleven dollars					
Twelve dollars					
Thirteen dollars.					
Fourteen dollars					
Fifteen dollars					

Facts About Sheep.

The weight of any animal at a certain age, will, of course, depend upon the manner in which it is fed and cared for. Supposing sheep to be well fed and sheltered, the following presents an average yield of flesh and wool at a certain age.

Breeds.	Bucks weigh.	Ewes weigh.	Age at Annual maturity. yield of Years. we all ba.
Cotswold	.300	200	214
Lincoln	.300	200	211
Leicester	.250	150	8
Merino, American	. 150	130	2 9
Merino, Spanish	. 125	110	3 10
Southdown	.200	140	2 6
Shropshire	.200	140	2 6
Common "Scrub"			

Weight of Horses.

Breeds.	Stallions.	Geldings Age when and Marcel Matured.
Cleveland Bay	1,400	1,3006
Clydesdale	1,900	1.700416
English draft		
Hambletonian		
Mambrino		
Morgan		
Percheron-Norman	1.750	1.5504
Pony-Canadian		
Pony-Mustang	500	450
Pony-Shetland		
"Scrub," or Native.	1.000	950414
Thoroughbred		
Ass		
Mule		

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow or Plant an Acre.

Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.
Asparagus in 12-inch drills Asparagus plants, 4 by 1½ feet Barley Beans, bush, in drills 2½ feet. Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet. Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 3 Beets and mangold, drills, 2½ feet. Broom corn in drills. Cabbage, outside, for transplanting. Cabbage, sown in frames. Carrot in drills, 2½ feet Celery, seed. Celery, plant, 4 by ½ feet. Clover, white Dutch. Clover, Lucerne. Clover, large red with timothy. Corn, sugar Corn, field. Corn, salad, drill 10 inches. Cucumber, in hills.	8,000 21/4 bu 22/4 bu 11/5 bu 20 qts 10 qts 9 lbs 12 lbs 12 lbs 4 os 4 os 4 lbs 8 os 25,000 13 lbs 10 lbs 6 lbs 12 lbs 16 lbs 16 lbs 3 qts 3 qts	Egg plant, plants 3 by 2 feet. Endive, in drills 2½ feet. Flax, broadcast. Grass, timothy with clover. Grass, timothy without clover Grass, orchard. Grass, red top or herds. Grass, rye. Grass, millet Hemp, broadcast. Kale, German greens Lettuce, in rows 2½ feet Leek Lawn grass. Melons, citrons, in hills 8 by 8 f Melons, citrons, in hills 8 by 8 f Melons, citrons, in hills 8 by 8 f Osts. Olion, in beds for sets. Onion, in beds for sets. Onion, in rows for large bulbs Parsnip, in drills 2½ feet. Pepper, plants, 2½ feet.	3 lbs 30 qts 6 qts 10 qts 25 qts 20 qts 28 qts 20 qts 32 qts 31 lbs 31 lbs 41 lbs 35 lbs 42 lbs 25 lbs 66 t2 lbs 25 lbs 56 lbs 56 lbs 57 lbs 58 lbs 59 lbs 59 lbs 50 lbs 50 lbs 51 lbs 55 lbs 55 lbs	Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet. Parsley, in drills 2 feet Peas, in drills, short varieti Peas, in drills, tall varieties Peas, broadcast Potatoes Radish, in drills 2 feet Rye, broadcast Rye, drilled Saisify, in drills 2½ feet Spinach, broadcast Squash, bush, in hills 4 by 4 Squash, running, 8 by 8 feet Sorghum Turnips, in drills 2 feet Turnips, broadcast Tomatoes, in frames Tomatoes, plants Wheat, in drills Wheat, broadcast	4 lbs 4 lbs 2 bu 1 to 11/5 bu 3 bu 8 bu 10 lbs 11/5 bu 30 lbs (eet 3 lbs 4 qts 3 lbs 5 lbs 5 lbs 5 lbs 1 lbs

| State. | Degree.

Foreigners in the U.S.

Summary of the Bible.

The following table is published as containing accurate particulars of the English version of the Bible:

In the Old Testament.		
Letters2,728,	100	
Words592,	493	
Verses23,	214	
Chapters	929	
Books		
In the New Testament.		
Letters838,	380	
Words181,	253	
Verses	959	
Chapters	260	
Books	.27	
Total.		
Letters3,566,	480	
Words773,	746	
Verses31,	173	
Chapters	189	
Books	.66	

Average Annual Rainfall

-At different parts of the United States and Territories.

Place,	Inches.
Neah Bay, Wash. To	er 12
Sitka, Alaska	85
Ft. Haskins, Or	60
Mt. Vernon, Ala	
Baton Rouge, La	
Meadow Valley, Ca	1
Ft. Tonson, Ind. Ter	
Ft. Myers, Fla	
Washington, Ark.	
Huntsville. Ala	5
Natchez, Miss	
New Orleans, La	5
Savannah, Ga	4
Springdale, Ky	4
Fortress Monroe, Va	4
Memphis, Tenn	4
Newark, N. J	4
Boston, Mass	4
Brunswick, Me	4
Cincinnati, O	4
New Haven, Conn.	4
Philadelphia, Pa	4
Charleston, S. C	4
New York City	
Gaston, N. C	4

Place. Inci		١.
St. Louis, Mo	43	
Muscatine, Ia	42	ľ
Baltimore, Md	41	
New Bedford, Mass	41	١
Providence, R. I	41	1
Fort Smith, Ark	40	
Hanover, N. H	40	
Ft. Vancouver	38	1
Cleveland, O	37	١.
Pittsburgh, Pa	37	

	Datemore, Mu
_	New Bedford, Mass41
8.	Providence, R. I41
23	Fort Smith, Ark40
83	Hanover, N. H40
66	Ft. Vancouver38
66	Cleveland, O37
60	Pittsburgh, Pa37
57	Washington, D. C37
57	White Sulphur Springs, Va.37
56	Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter36
54	Key West, Fla36
54	Peoria, Ill
53	Burlington, Vt
51	Buffalo, N. Y
48	Ft. Brown, Tex33
48	Ft. Leavenworth, Kan31
47	Detroit, Mich30
45	Milwaukee, Wis30
44	Penn Yan, N. Y28
44	Ft. Kearney25
44	Ft. Snelling, Minn25
44	Salt Lake City, U. T23
44	Mackinac, Mich23
44	San Francisco, Cal
43	Dallas Or. 91

	Place. Inches
	Ft. Laramie, Wy. T
	Ft. Deflance, Aris1
1	Ft. Craig. N. M
ı	San Diego, Cal
1	Ft. Colville, Wash, Ter
0	Ft. Bliss, Tex
0	Ft. Bridger, Utah
8	Ft. Garland, Col
7	•
7	
,	A T

Average Temperature

ı		The state of the s	l - 11-a . a	
l	Ft. Myers, Fla	Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter36	In different States and	Santa FeN. M
	Washington, Ark54	Key West, Fla36	Territories.	SterlacoomW. Ter
	Huntsville. Ala54	Peoria, Ill	Place of State or Average	HartfordConn
ı	Natchez, Miss53	Burlington, Vt34	Observation. Territory. Temperature.	SpringfieldIll
۱	New Orleans, La	Buffalo, N. Y33	Tucson	Camp ScottNev
ı	Savannah, Ga48	Ft. Brown, Tex33	JacksonvilleFla69	Des Moineslowa
l	Springdale, Ky48	Ft. Leavenworth, Kan31	New OrleansLa69	OmahaNeb
l	Fortress Monroe, Va47	Detroit, Mich30		DenverCol
l	Memphis, Tenn	Milwaukee, Wis30	Mobile	Boston Mass.
	Newark, N. J44	Penn Yan, N. Y28	Jackson Miss64	AlbanyN. Y
Į,	Boston, Mass44	Ft. Kearney25	Little RockArk63	ProvidenceR. I
	Brunswick, Me44	Ft. Snelling, Minn25	ColumbiaS. C62	DetroitMich
ŀ	Cincinnati, O	Salt Lake City, U. T23	Ft. Gibson Ind. Ter60	Ft. RandallDak
	New Haven, Conn44		Raleigh N. C59	
	Philadelphia, Pa44		Atlanta	
	Charleston, S. C43	Dallas, Or21	NashvilleTenn58	AugustaMaine.
	New York City43	Sacramento, Cal21	RichmondVa57	MadisonWis.
	Gaston, N. C43		LouisvilleKy56	
Ì	Richmond, Ind43		San FranciscoCal55	
I	Marietta, O43		WashingtonD. C55	
I		·		

1	St. Louis	
	BaltimoreMd5	4
1	HarrisburgPa5	4
	WilmingtonDel5	3
	Trenton	3
	Columbus0	3
	PortlandOr5	3
ì	Ft. Boiseldaho5	2
ı	Salt Lake City Utah5	2
1	Romney W. Va 5	8
	Indianapolis Ind5	1
	LeavenworthKan	1
1	Santa Fe N. M	1
	Sterlacoom., W. Ter5	1
	HartfordConn5	0
ı	SpringfieldIll	
ı	Camp ScottNev	
1	Des Moineslowa4	9
ı	OmahaNeb4	9
	Denver	8
	Boston Mass	8
	Albany	
	ProvidenceR. I	8
. 1	DetroitMich	17
	Ft. RandallDak	7
	Sitka Alaska	6
	ConcordN. H4	
	AugustaMaine	
	MadisonWis	5
	HelenaMont	
	Montpelier Vt	
	St. PaulMinn	12

Weights by Railroad.

When not able to ascertain the weight definitely, railway companies make the following standard of weights in bulk.

Articles.	Pounds.	Article
Balt	Per bushel70	Beef, porl
Eggs	Barrel200	Salt fish a
		Ashes, pot
Barley	Bushel45	Butter, ta
Apples	Bushel50	Coke, and
Liquors	Per gallon10	Resin, tar
Charcoal	Bushel22	Onions, w
	Bushel48	Bran, fee
Wood-oak	Cord3,500	Liquors, n
Clover seed	Bushel62	Apples, an
Hides (green)		Grain and
	Bushel80	Timothy a
	Cubic feet180	Hides (dr
	Per 1,000600	Shingles.
		Lumber-
		Lumber-
	Keg106	Oysters
	Per cubic feet150	Flour and
	Perch4,000	

Articles.	Pounds.
Beef, pork, bacon	Per hhd1.000
Salt fish and meat	Per firkin100
Ashes, pot or pearl	Barrel450
Butter, tallow, lard	Per bbl333
Coke, and cake meal	Bushel40
Resin, tar, turpentine	Barrel300
Onions, wheat, potatoes	Bushel60
Bran, feed, shipstuffs, oats	Bushel35
Liquors, malt and distilled	Barrel350
Apples, and barrelled fruits.	Barrel200
Grain and seeds, not stated	Bushel60
Timothy and light grass seed	1Bushel40
Hides (dry), salted or Spanis	hEach
Shingles Per M., short,	900 bs., Long1.400
Lumber-pine, poplar, heml-	ockFt. b. m4
Lumber-oak, walnut, cherry	
OystersPer bushel, 100	
Flour and meal Per bushel,	

Landholders of Great Britain.

The English law of entailment, which provides that the eldest son shall inherit his parents' lands and tenements, has brought about the following results:

Amount of Land.		Number Owners.	Acres Land.	
Less th	an 1 acr	e	816, 294	179,348
From	1 to	10 acres .	131,454	508,006
From	10 to	50 acres .	76, 109	1,827,698
From	50 to	100 acres .	27,052	1,878,088
From	100 to	500 acres .	34 , 684	7,383,718
From	500 to	1,000 acres .	5 , 625	3,900.419
From	1,000 to	2,000 acres	3, 310	4,634,549
From	2,000 to	5,000 acres .	2,402	7,372,568
From	5,000 to	10,000 acres .		5,701,503
From 1	0,000 to	20,000 acres .		5,248,785
From 2	0,000 to	50,000 acres .	169	4,988,804
From 5	0,000 to	100,000 acres .		3, 220, 554
100,000	acres an	d over		5, 113, 500
No acre	es stated	1	6, 945	
No ren	tals stat	ed		2,570

Facts Concerning Poultry,

-Different breeds, their live weight, when full grown, the annual number of eggs they will lay, etc.

Breeds.	Live Live No. of No. of weight of of laid per to the Males. Hens.	Breeds.	Live weight of Males.	of	Eggs laid per	No. of Eggs to the pound
Braumas, light	111/281507	Polish	51/4	31/4.	170	9
Brahmas, dark	101/271508	Spanish, black	7	6	170	916
Cochins, black	107170934	Ducks, common	3	3	90	9
Cochins, buff	107341208	Ducks, Aylesbury	 7	6	80	6
Cochins, white	1191408	Ducks, Cayuga	6	514.	100	8
Cochins, partridge	1181508	Ducks, Pekin				
Common	31/4316011	Ducks, Rouen	734	614	80	6
Dorkings	63451209	Geese, common	8	7	20	4
Dominiques, America	n5417010	Geese, African	20	18	30	4
	red.71/517010	Geese, Egyptian				
	4318012	Geese, Embden				
Houdans	71451709	Geese, Toulouse	22	20	40	316
Leghorns, black	41/431/420010	Turkeys, common	12	10	50	7
	41/431/4 20010	Turkeys, black				
	41/231/220010	Turkeys, bronze	24	15	50	6
	41/431/420010	Turkeys, buff				
	814814175814					

Foods for Sheep.

In the course of several experiments by De Raumer, a French scientist, it was found that 1,000 pounds of different kinds of foods produced the following results. It will be seen by examination that wheat proved the most valuable food, barley came next, while mangolds stood lowest in the scale.

Substances.	in living an	reight Wimals. prod	ool Ta luced. prod	llow.
Potatoes with sa	lt46}	Ds6⅓	Ds1234	Ds.
Potatoes withou	t salt44	Ds6⅓	Ds111/2	Ds.
Mangold-Wurze	ls381⁄3	⊅s5 %	Ds634	Ds.
Wheat		Ds14	Ds59⅓	Ds.
Oats	146	Ds 10	Ds4214	Ds.
Barley	136	Ds. .1134	Ds60	De.
Peas	134	Ds. 1414	Ds41	Ds.
Rye, with salt.	133	Ds14	Ds35	Ds.
Rye, without sa	lt90	Ds12	Ds43	bs.
Corn-meal, wet	129	Ds1314	D 817⅓	Ds.
Ruckwheat	120	Ths. 10	The 33	Da.

Healthiest Regions, Value of Foods, Educational Advancement, Etc.

Healthiest Regions for	State. No of Deaths in each 1(a).	Articles. Pounds.	Canning Fruit.	Cannot Read or Write.
Consumptives. The following table, in a scale of 100, shows the percent, of deaths from consumption. From this it will be seen that the Atlantic States have a much higher death rate from this disease than most of the Western States and Territories. No. of Deaths	Nebraska 9 Missouri 9 Montana 9 Colorado 8 Kansas 8 Louisiana 8 North Carolina 8 Alabama 6 Fiorida 6 Mississippi 6 6	Buckwheat 78½ Corn 62½ Oats. 59 Barley 58 Rye 53½ Wheat 44½ Oil-cake, linseed 43 Peas, dry 37½ Beans 28	A general rule for the can- ning of fruit is to add one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit, and water sufficient to keep it from burning. If the fruit be very tart, more sweet may be added if desired. Whether glass or tin, the cans must, of course, be air-tight. The following gives the requi- site time for boiling and the amount of sugar it is well to	The per cent. of illiteracy is the scale of 100 among the people of different countries is shown in the following table as taken from Kiddle & Schem's Cyclopædia of Education, New York, 1877: Country. Per Ci Of Ritii
Vermont 26 Maine 25 Massachusetts 25 New Hampshire 25 Rhode Island 25 Connecticut 20	Utah 6 Arkansas 5 Georgia 5 South Carolina 5 Texas 5 New Mexico 3	Amount of Oil in Seeds. The amount of oil in a certain seed will vary according to conditions of growth. In a scale of 100 this is considered	Fruit. Time for bolling. Wasnity for the time of canning. Fruit. Time for bolling. Wasnity of sugar per qu. Min. Small pears, whole .30	Mexico Recent 9 Poland Recent 9 Russia Recent 9 Argentine Rep. Recent 8 Greece Recent 8 Spain 1860 8 Italy 1861 7 Hungary Recent 3
Delaware .20 District of Columbia .20 New Jersey .20 New York .20 Maryland .16 Michigan .16 Ohio .16	Relative Value of Foods, One hundred pounds of good hay for stock are equal to— Articles. Pounds.	about an average per cent.	Bartiett pears	China. Recent. 3 Austria. Recent. 4 Ireland. Recent. 4 England. Recent. 3 Belgium. Recent. 3 France. 1872. 3 United States. 1870. 3
Pennsylvania 16 Washington Territory 16 West Virginia 16 California 14 Indiana 14	Beets, white silesia	Bitter almond	Plums	Netherlands Recent 1 Scotland Recent 1 Japan Recent 1
Kentucky 14 Minnesota 14 Wisconsin 14 Dakota 12 Lowa 12 Oregon 12 Tennessee 12 Virginia 12 Hilinois 11	Carrots	Clover hay 5 Wheat biran 4 Oat-straw 4 Meadow hay 33/2 Wheat-straw 3 Wheat flour 3 Barley 21/2 Potatoes, turnips, cab- bages 11/2	Blackberries 9. 6 Strawberries 8. 8 Gooseberries 8. 8 Peaches, halved 8. 4 Ripe currants 6. 8 Raspberries 6. 4 Cherries 5. 6 Whortleberries 5. 4	Illiteracy in the U. S. By the census of 1880, per sons over ten years old tha could not write: Whites. 2.851.31 Colored 2.798.58 Natives 4.880.27 Foreiguers 777.28 Could not read, total. 4,528,68

Salaries of Kings, Queens, Presidents and other Rulers.

The following table, condensed from the "Statesman's Year Book," shows the yearly salary paid to kings, queens and members of royal households and presidents of various republics, according to the most reliable authorities in 1880. Out of these salaries some rulers have much to pay, in order to maintain the character of their position, so that their actual clear savings, annually, cannot be easily shown.

Country.	Ruler.	Salary.	Country.	Ruler.	Salary.	Country.	Ruler.	Salary.
Turkey	Sultan and royal }	\$ 10,000,000.00		Queen (Pring Pur Prince of Wales			Duke	
Russia	(Description of the control of the	0 400 000 00		Princess of Wales Duke of Edinburg	48,400.00	Sweden and Nor- way	King Royal family	418,996.20
taly	(King	3,146,000.00 58,0x0.00	Great Britain and Ireland, in- cluding queen	Duke of Connaugh Prince Leopold Princess Fredric	ht121,000.00 88,720.00	Saxe-Coburg- Gotha	, C + Dub.	(97,342.68
ermany russia	(Emperor and King)	2,957,077.86	and members of the royal house- hold, making a	Wilhelm of Pru Princess Christian Schleswig-Holst Princess Louise, M	of ein29,040.00	Oldenburg Schwarzburg- Rudolstadt	Royal familyI	Private income
lorocco	Sultan	2,420,000.00	total annual	chioness of Lorr	1e29,040.00		President	50,600,00
Austria-Hunga	ry { As Emperor As King	2,250,600.00 2,250,600.00	government to pay of \$1,292,210	Duchess of Ca bridge	29,040.00		Governor	
Spain	King	87.120.00 203,280.00		Mecklenb'g-Stre Princess Teck Duke George of Cs bridge	litz14,520.00 24,250.00 lm-			and Private income al48,400.00
Bavaria	(Vine and mone)	1 903 040 19	Denmark	King Heir apparent	268,886.20	New Zealand	Governor	36,300.00
Japan	(Mileado and movel)	845 548 M	Greece	King	259,541.52		Governor	
lgypt	Khedive	726,000.00	Brunswick	Royal family Duke	242,000.00	Mauritius Cape Colony, Africa	Governor	
Saxony	KingRoyal family	711.480.00	Roumania	.Prince	174,240.00		Governor	
Belgium	King	543,840.00	Anhalt	Duke and roya	¹ } 140,360.00		President	
Wurtemberg	(Royal lamily	80,319.80	India	Governor-Genera	1121,000.00	Argentine Republic	President	
Portugal	King Queen Royal family	64,372.00	Panana	e.Prince { President } State household.	116.160.00	Tasmania Natal, Africa	Governor	
Baden	Grand Duke and to royal family	362,666.04	Schwarzburg- Sonderhausen	Delnoo		Western Australia		
	Grand Duke and to royal family			Duke and roya	103,818.00	Switzerland	Federal Council- President Members	2.904.00

Astronomical Tables, Giving Facts Relative to the Heavenly Bodies,

Condensed from chapter on Astronomy in "HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART."

Distant From the Sun. Distances of the different planets from the sun.

Name of Planet. | Miles distant fr m the sun. | Neptune | 2.745.998,000 | Uranus | 1,822.360,000 | Saturn | 872,132,000 | Jupiter | 480,000,000 | Mars | 145,000,000 | Earth | 92,000,000 | Venus | 68,000,000 | Mercury | 57,000,000 | Earth's Moon distant from Earth | 140,000 |

Size of Planets.

The following gives the diameter of the sun and the known principal planets that revolve around it, together with the number of moons belonging to the several planets.

pieric eo.		
Hearenly Body.	Diameter Miles.	No. of Mrons.
Sun	882,000	
Jupiter	91.000	.4 moons
Saturn	71.903	.8 moons
Neptune	38,000	.1 moon
Uranus	34,331	.6 moons
Venus	7,621	
Mars	4,222	.2 moons
Mercury	2.984	
Earth	8.000	.1 moon
Diameter	of Earth	's Moon,
0 160 mile		

Time of Revolution.

The following is the time of revolution of the various planets around the sun.

Planet.	! Time in going around the sun.
Neptune .	164½ years
Uranus	84 years
Saturn	29½ years
Jupiter	12 years
	1 yr. 1014 months
	1 year
	224 2-3 days
Mercury .	
tion arou	on makes its revolu- ind the earth in 29
	ours, 44 minutes and
	, and is supposed to once upon its own

Velocity of Motion.

The velocity of speed with which the various planets move through space as they go around the sun, is shown in the following.

Planet.	Miles per hour.
Mercury	110,725
Earth	
Jupiter	30,000
Saturn	
Uranus	
Neptune	
Light move	s at the rate of

Light moves at the rate of 192,000 miles a second, and yet passing with that velocity it would take three years and nine months to reach Alpha, the nearest star, which is nineteen trillions of miles away.

Revolution on its Axis.

The length of the day on each planet is indicated by the following table, which shows the length of time required for revolution on its axis.

Planet.	Daily revolution is hours, minutes and seconds.		
Mars24	h. 39 m. 21/4 s.		
Mercury24	h. 5 m. 28 s.		
Venus 23	h. 21 m. 7 s.		
Earth 24	h.		
Saturn 1016	h.		
Jupiter 9			
Uranus. 7	h 5 m		

The sun revolves upon its own axis at the rate of 4,564 miles per hour, and yet requires 25½ days to complete one entire revolution.

Solidity of Foods, Strength of Liquors, Weights, Measures, Etc.

Solidity of Different Foods.

Showing the proportion of solid matter and water in 100 parts each of the following articles of diet:

Articles.	Holld Matter, Water	Artícles.	Matter. Water.
Wheat	8713	Pork	2476
Peas	8713	Codfish	21 79
Rice	8614	Blood	2080
Beans		Trout	19 81
Rye	8614	Apples	1889
Corn	8614	Pears	84
Oatmeal	7426	Carrots	87
Wheat Bread	51,	Beets	13
Mutton	2971	Milk	87
Chicken	2773	Ovsters	87
Lean Beef	2674	Cabbage	
Eggs	2674	Turnips	793
Venl	2575	Watermelons.	590
Potatoes	2575	Cucumbers	

Bricks Required.

Number of bricks required in a wall of different thicknews per square foot of surface wall. The dimensions of common bricks are from 7% to 8 inches long by 4% wide, and 2% inches thick.

Thickness of wall.	Brick
4 inches.	 71
12 inches.	
16 inches.	 30
20 inches.	 373
24 inches.	
28 inches.	
32 inches.	 60
36 inches.	 679
42 inches.	 75

Per Cent. of Alcohoi in Liquors.

In a scale of 100, the following shows the per cent. of alcohol in various kinds of liquors. The reader will understand that the per cent. here given is founded upon the fact that each liquor is tested under the most favorable conditions. Various conditions would change the rate per cent.

Kind of Liquor. Per cent.	Kind of Liquor. Per cent.
Scotch Whisky	Malaga
Rum53%	Claret
Brandy531/	Burgundy14
1rish Whisky53	Champagne (still)13%
Gin51	Champagne (sparkling)1214
Madeira221/	Rhenish
Port22	Gooseberry Wine1134
Currant Wine	Elder8%
Teneriffe	Ale
Constantia19%	Cider 5 to 9
8herry19%	Porter4
Cape Muscat181	Small Beer

Weights and Measures for Cooks.

1 b. of Wheat Flour is equal to 1 quart
1 %. 2 oz. of Indian Meal make quart
I B. of Soft Butter is equal to quart
1 B. of Broken Loaf Sugar is equal to 1 quart
1 h. 2 oz. of Best Brown Sugar make quart
1 B. 1 oz. of Powdered White Sugar make I quart
10 Eggs make1 pound
4 Large Tablespoonfuls make
1 Common-sized Tumbler holds ⅓ pint
1 Common-sized Wine-glass is equal to 1/2 gill
1 Tea-cup holds gill.
1 Large Wine-glass holds2 ounces
1 Tablespoonful is equal to

Cost of Street Pavement.

The cost of paving will vary slightly in different sections, according to the supply of materials near by. The following is the average cost in Chicago, Iil.:

Kind of Parement.	Per Square Yard.
Stone block, about	\$2.50 to \$3.25
Asphaltum block	2.25 to 2.50
Cedar block	1.25 to 1.50
Macadam	1.40 to 1.60
Curbstone, per lineal foot	70 to .75
On a street eighty feet wide and two-thirds yards, and on a two and one-ninth yards of foot of frontage on each side cepting on streets occupied by	sixty-six foot street pavement for each e of the street, ex-

Interest Table.

The following will be found convenient in the absence of extended interest tables. To find the interest on a given sum, for any number of days, at any rate of interest.

At nve per cent., multiply the principal by the	
number of days, and divide by	
At 6 per cent., as above, and divide by	.6
At 7 per cent., as above, and divide by	. 54
At 8 per cent., as above, and divide by	.44
At 9 per cent., as above, and divide by	
At 10 per cent., as above, and divide by	.30
At 12 per cent., as above, and divide by	
At 15 per cent., as above, and divide by	
At 60 man comt are already and district his	

Distances Around the World.

The following includes the principal stopping places, and distances between them, in a direct line around the world.

ine around the world.	ilei
New York to San Francisco	3, 45
San Francisco to Yokohama	1,76
Yokohama to Hong Kong	1,65
Hong Kong to Singapore	1,18
Singapore to Calcutta	1.20
Calcutta to Bombay	1,40
Bombay to Aden	1,60
Aden to Sues	1,30
Suez to Alexandria	. 25
Alexandria to Marseilles	.,30
Marseilles to Paris	. 53
Paris to London	31
London to Liverpool	. 20
Liverpool to New York	3, 00

Average Velocity.

Object.	Per hour.	Per sec.
Electricity moves	280	,000 miles
Light moves		,000 miles
A rifle ball moves	1,000 miles, or	1,466 feet
Sound moves	743 miles, or	1,142 feet
A hurricane moves	80 miles, or	117 feet
A storm moves	36 miles, or	52 feet
A horse runs	20 miles, or	29 feet
Steamboat runs	18 miles, or	26 feet
Sailing vessel runs	10 miles, or	14 feet
Slow rivers flow	3 miles, or	4 feet
Rapid rivers flow	7 miles, or	10 feet
A moderate wind blows	7 miles, or	10 feet
A horse trots	7 miles, or	10 feet
A man walks	3 miles, or	4 feet

Boxes of Different Measure.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel (3 bushels).

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches sonare and 8.25 inches deep, will

A box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 16 inches by 8 \$5 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8 \$5 inches square, and 8 inches

A box 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1.5 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 4.5 inches deep, will contain half a gallon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one quart.

In purchasing anthracite coal, 20 bushels are generally allowed for a ton.

Debt of Different Countries, How Various Colors are Made, Length and Cost of American Canals, Center of Gravity of Population, Etc.

Average Height and Weight

Of Human Beings, at Different Ages.

	Males.		· ·	Pemales. Feet. Lise.
Age.	Peet.	Lba. j	Age.	Feet. Lhs.
Birth	1%	7	Birth	134634
2 year	82¾S	5	2 yes	rs2142314
4 year	s33	111/4	3 yes	rs328%
6 year	s3143	8 4-5	6 уев	rs4351/4
9 year	8 4 8	ю	9 yes	rs447
11 year	841/48	9%	11 yes	rs4145614
13 year	84%7	5 4-5	13 yea	rs 4 3-5 72 2-
15 year	s5S	ه	15 yes	rs589
17 year	s5½ .11	614	17 yes	rs510434
18 year	851412	7%	18 yes	rs51411214
20 year	s5½13	214	20 yes	rs51-6.115%
30 year	B53414	016	30 yes	rs5 1-6.119 4-
40 year	851414	1034	40 yes	rs 5 1-6. 121 4
50 year	B51/414	Ю	50 yes	rs5123 4-
60 year	s5½13	6	60 yes	rs5119%
70 year	s51415	n¼	70 yea	rs51131/
80 year	s51419	7%	80 yea	rs5108 4-
90 year	851612	714	90 yea	rs5108 4√

Bait for Different Game.

Animal.	Bait Required.
Souirrel	
	Carrots potatoes, apples, etc.
	Roots, fruit, corn or bread.
	Fowl, flesh or roasted fish.
8kunk	
Fox	Fowl, flesh, fish, toasted cheese.
Opossum	Nuts, corn, mice, piece of fowl.
Raccoon	Chicken, fish or frog.
Badger	
Otter	.Fish, piece of a bird, or otter musk.
Marten	lead of a fish, piece of meat, or fowl.
Beaver	Fresh roots.
Wale	Waste nests of temp or wild fowl

The Pulse in Health.

New-born infants	From 140 down to 130
During 1st year	
During 2d year	From 115 down to 100
During 3d year	
From 7th to 14th year	From 90 down to 80
From 14th to 21st year	From 85 down to 75
From 21st to 60th year	From 75 down to 70
In old age	From 75 up to 80

Center of Gravity of Population.

The change of center of population each ten years, in the United States, is shown in the following table. In ninety years the center of gravity has moved westward 467 miles, on almost a straight line from east to west. The very rapid settlement of the northwest of late would indicate that the line will move considerably northward in the next ten years.

Date.	Location.	Westward more. Miles.
1790,	23 miles east of Baltimore	
1800,	18 miles west of Baltimore	
1810.	40 miles northwest by wes	t of Washington.36
1890,	16 miles north of Woodsto	ck, Va50
1830,	19 miles southwest of Moo	refield, W. Va39
	16 miles south of Clarksbu	
1850.	23 miles southeast of Parl	kersburg, W. Va.65
1860.	20 miles south of Chillicot	he, O
1870.	48 miles east by north of (incinnati, O42
1880.	8 miles west by south of	Cincinnati, O58
	•	· —
	Total	467

Capacity of Cisterns.

In calculating the capacity of cisterns, 31½ gallons are estimated to one barrel and 63 gallons to one hogshead.

Circular Cistern one foot in depth.

10 feet by 10 feet holds...23% barrels.

Audible Sounds.

The distance at which sounds can be distinguished depends much on favoring winds.

Description of Sound. Feet. Mile	•
A powerful human voice	
in the open air and no	
wind460	
Beating a drum10,560	8
Music of a heavy brass	
band15,840	3
A strong human voice	
with a breeze barely	
felt	3
Report of a musket16,000	3
Cannonading, very	
strong475,0009	0

National Debt of Principal Countries.

The following table, from Porter's Census Book, shows the increase and decrease of the public debt of these different countries in the past twenty years:

Countries.	1H60.	1870.	1880.
France	\$1,854,136,500	\$2,777,522,000	. \$3,829,962,300
	3.893,230,000		
Russia	1,124,161,500	1,070,630.000	3,318.953,000
Spain	525,582,000	1,386,952,500	2,579,245,669
Italy		1,900,000,000	2,540,313,000
United States	64 , 842 , 288	2, 480, 672, 428	2, 120, 415, 371
Turkey	160,594,500	603,446,000	1,376,486,500
	136,262,000		
	442,850,500		
	63, 264, 500		

* The debt given for the German Empire in 1880 does not include the debts of any of the States composing it, but only the Empire Proper.

American Canals---Their Length and Cost.

The following table comprises the canals of the United States and Canada, of which the cost has exceeded \$1,000,000.

Name.	State.	Miles.	Cost.
Chesapeake and Ohio	Maryland	191	\$10,000,000
Delaware and Hudson	New York and Pa	108	9,000,000
Illinois and Michigan	Illinois	102	8,654,337
Erie	New York		7.143.789
Welland		36	7.000.000
Central Division	Pennsylvania	173	5.307.258
James River and Kanawhs			
Ohio and Erie			
Lehigh			
Miami			
North Branch Extension			
Morris and Essex			
West Division			
Wabash and Erie			
Chesapeake and Delaware			
Delaware and Raritan			
Schuylkill Division			
Chenango			
Cornwall			
Lachine			
Beauharnois			
Sandy and Beaver			
Delaware Division			
Champlain			
North Branch			
Susquehannah			
St. Lawrence	Canada	10	1,000,00

Combinations of Shades that Make Different Colors.

Mixing Red and Black	makes	Brown
Mixing Lake with White	makes	Rose
Mixing Umber and White	makes	Drab
Mixing White and Brown		
Mixing Yellow and Brown		
Mixing Red with Light Blue		
Mixing Carmine with Straw		
Mixing Blue with Lead Color		
Mixing Carmine with White		
Mixing Lamp-Black with Indigo		
Mixing Lamp-Black with White		
Mixing Paris Green with White		
Mixing Yellow Ochre and White	makes	Buff
Mixing White tinted with Purple		
Mixing Black with Chrome Green	makes	Dark Green
Mixing Chrome Green with White	makes	Pea Green
Mixing Emerald Green with White	makes	Brilliant Green
Mixing Vermilion with Chrome Yellow	makes	Orange
Mixing Chrome Yellow with White Lead.		
Mixing White tinted with Red and Yellov	wmakes	Cream
Mixing White with tints of Black and Pur	ple, makes	Ashes of Roses
Mixing White, tinted with Black and Pur		
Mixing Chrome Yellow, Blue, Black and		
	,	

Size of Animals.

Man-4 to 5 feet in Lapland and Lab-rador; 5½ to 6½ feet in Europe and Asia; 5 to 5½ in Africa and America; and 6 to 8 feet in Pata-gonia.

Name of Animal.	Size.
Fox	.11/2 to 2 feet
Mole	6 inches
Stag	4 to 5 feet
Wolf	.214 to 3 feet
Lion6 to	8 and 9 feet
Otter	
Lynx	feet
Civet	
Sable	11 inches
Lama	
Tapir	
Hyena	
Jackal	
Ferret	
Ermine	
Polecat	
Weasel	
Badger	
Giraffe	
Marmot	
Roebuck	
Raccoon	
Vampire6	

Name of Animal.	Size.
Wild Cat	2 to 5 feet
Antelope	3% feet
Chamois	
Opossum	to 18 inches
Dormouse	6 inches
Kangaroo	3 to 4 feet
Hedgehog	
Porcupine	
Musk-Deer	314 feet
Ichneumon	15 inches
Maned Seal	10 to 14 feet
Pigmy Apes	
Barbary Ape	
Common Bat	or 5 inches
Spectrum Bat	7 inches
Common Seal	4 to 6 feet
Hippopotamus	12 to 20 feet
Flying Squirrel	6 inches
Ourang Outang 4	6 to 516 feet
Great Ant-eater	4 feet
Pigmy Antelope	10 inches
Walrus or Morse	
Vaulting Monkey	13 inches
Bottle-nosed Seal	11 to 18 feet
Ordinary Squirrel	8 inches
Dog-faced Baboon	5 feet
Armadillo and tail	5 feet
	11 feet high
Lioness 5 to Tail 3 feet, 1	6 and 7 feet height 3 to 5

Name of Animal.	Size.
Tall 3 feet,	8 to 9 feet
Ant-eater	Spines 4 feet
Dromedary 9 feet high to	6 or 7 feet
Rhinoceros	r 7 feet high

Legal Holidays in the U.S.

Fourth of July-in all the States and Territories.

Christmas Day-Dec. 25-in all the States and Territories.

Thanksgiving Day—usually the last Thursday in November—when-ever appointed by the President of the United States or the Governors of States—in all the States and Territories.

Fast Days—whenever appointed by the Presidents of the United States or by the Governors—in all the States.

New Years's Day—Jan. 1—in all States except Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massa-chusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina

Carolina.

Washington's Birthday—Feb.
22—in all States except Alabama,
Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, lowa.
Kansas, Maine, Missouri, North
Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee
and Texas.

General Election Day—usually on Tuesday after the first Monday in November—in California, Illi-nois, Maine, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

and Wisconsin.

Decoration Day — May 30 —in
Colorado, Connecticut, Maine,
Michigan, New Hampshire, New
Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island and Vermont.

Rhode Island and Vermont.

Good Friday — Friday before
Easter Sunday—in Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Easter Sunday is the first
Sunday after the full moon which
happens on or after March 21st.

If full moon happens on Sunday,
Easter Sunday is the Sunday thereafter.

Shrove Tuesday—the Tuesday
preceding the first day of Lent—in
Louisiana, and the cities of Seima,
Mobile, and Montgomery, Ala.

Memorial Day—Auril 26—in

Memorial Day - April 26 - in

March 2 — Anniversary of the Independence of Texas, in Texas.

April 21 — Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, in Texas.

January 8—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, fought 1815, in Louisiana.

February 12 - Lincoln's Birth-day, in Louisiana.

March 4-Firemen's Anniversary, in Louisiana.

Different Nations, the Name of their People and the Language they Speak.

Country.	Name of People.	Language they Speak.	Country.	Name of People.	language they Speak,
Austria	AustriansGerman	, Hungarian and Slavonic.	Iceland	Icelanders	Icelandic.
Arabia	Arabs, Arabians	Arabic.	Ireland	lrish	English and Irish.
Afghanistan	Afghans	Persian and Hindoostanee.	Italy	Italians	Italian.
Algeria	Algerines	Chiefly Arabic.	Japan	Japanese	Japanese.
Abyssinia	Abyssinians	Abyssinian.	Mexico	Mexicans	Spanish.
A metro lo elo		d English. Various native	Norway	Norwegians	Danish.
	(1001181	lages are spoken.	Poland	Poles	Polish.
Brazil	Brazilians	Portuguese.	Peru	Peruvians	Spanish.
	Bolivians		Paraguay	Paraguayans	Spanish.
Belgium	Belgians	Flemish and French.			German.
Beloochistan	BeloocheesBel	oochee and Hindoostanee.	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese.
Canada	Canadians	English and French.			Persian.
Chili	Chilians	Spanish.	Russia		Russian.
China	Chinese	Chinese.	Sweden	Swedes	Swedish.
Denmark	Danes				German, French, and Italian.
Egypt	Egyptians	Chiefly Arabic and Italian.			Spanish.
	English		Siberia		Russian (mostly).
	Waster (Hindoo	stance, Bengalee, Siamese,	Siam		Siamese.
		ay, etc.			English and Gaelic-
	French		Turkey	Turks	Turkish.
Greenland	Greenlanders	Danish and Esquimaux.			English.
Germany	Germans	German.			Spanish.
Greece	Greeks	Greek.			Spanish.
Holland	Dutch	Dutch.			English and Welsh.
Hindoostan	Hindoos	. Hindoostanee and others.	***************************************		

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

For the convenience of those who, though once familiar with the Multiplication Table, may have forgotten portions of it, or may not at the moment be able to recall the amount which results from one number being multiplied by another, this table is given. The \times signifies multiplied by, and $_$ signifies equal to.

1× 0- 0	2× 0- 0	3× 0- 0	14× 0- 0 5× 0- 0	16× 0- 0 7× 0- 0	8× 0- 0 9× 0- 0	10×0- 0 11×	(0 - 0 12 × 0 - 0
1X 1- 1	2×1-2	3× 1- 3	4× 1- 4 5× 1- 5	$6 \times 1 - 6 \times 1 - 7$	8×1-8 9×1- 9	10 × 1 - 10 11 ×	(1 - 11 12 × 1 - 13
					8×2-16 9×2-18		
$1 \times 3 - 3$	2×3-6	3× 3- 9	$ 4 \times 3 - 12 5 \times 3 - 1$	5 6×3-18 7×3-21	$ 8 \times 3 - 24 9 \times 3 - 27$	10 × 3 - 30 11 ×	$(3-33)12 \times 3-36$
1X 4- 4	2× 4- 8	3 X 4 - 12	4 × 4 - 16 5 × 4 - 24) 6 × 4 = 24 7 × 4 = 28	8×4-32 9×4-36	10 × 4 - 40 11 ×	(4 - 44 12 × 4 - 48
$1 \times 5 = 5$	2× 5-10	3 × 5 - 15	4×5-20 5×5-2	$6 \times -30 \times 5 -35$	8× 5-40 9× 5-45	10 × 5 = 50 11 ×	(5 - 55 12 × 5 - 60
1× 6- 6	2× 6-12	3× 6-18	4×6-24 5×6-3	6 × 6 - 36 7 × 6 - 42	8× 6-48 9× 6- 54	10 × 6 - 60 11 ×	← 66 12 × 6 − 72
1X 7- 7	2× 7-14	3 × 7 - 21	4×7-28 5×7-3	5 6× 7-42 7× 7-49	8×7-56 9×7-63	10 × 7 = 70 11 ×	(7 - 77 12 × 7 - 84
1×8-8	,2× 8 - 16	3 × 8 - 24	4×8-32 5×8-4	0 6×8-48 7×8-56	8×8-64 9×8-72	10 × 8 - 80 11 ×	(8 - 88 12 × 8 - 96
1× 9- 9	2× 9-18	3×9-27	4× 9-36 5× 9-4	$6 \times 9 - 54 \mid 7 \times 9 - 63$	$ 8 \times 9 - 72 9 \times 9 - 81$	10 × 9 - 90 11 ×	(9 - 99 12 × 9 - 108
					8×10-80 9×10-90		
1 × 11 = 11	2 × 11 - 22	3 × 11 - 33	$ 4 \times 11 - 44 5 \times 11 - 5$	$6 \times 11 = 66 \mid 7 \times 11 = 77$	$ 8 \times 11 - 88 9 \times 11 - 99$	10 × 11 - 110 11 ×	$\langle 11 - 121 \mid 12 \times 11 - 132$
$1 \times 12 - 12$	2 × 12 - 24	3 × 12 - 36	4 × 12 - 48 5 × 12 - 6	$6 \times 12 - 72 \mid 7 \times 12 - 84$	$8 \times 12 - 96 \mid 9 \times 12 - 108$	10 × 12 - 120 11 ×	$(18 - 132 12 \times 12 - 144$

Expectation of Life and Present Value of Widow's Dower.

Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years.	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years,	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years.	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years.	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years.
0	28.15	20	34,22	40	26.04	60	15-45	80	5.85
ĭ	36.78	21	33.84	41	25.61	61	14.86	81	5.50
2	38.74	22	33.46	42	25.19	62	14,26	8a	5.16
3	40.01	23	33.08	43	24.77	63	13.66	83	4.87
4	40.73	24	32.70	44	24-35	64	13.05	84	4.66
5	40.73	25 26	31.33	45	23.92	65	12.43	85 86	4-57
	40.69	26	31.93	45 46	23.37	66	11.96	86	4.21
8	40.47	27 28	31.50	47 48	22.53	67	11.48	87 88	3.90
	40.14		31.08		22,27	68	11.01	88	3.67
9	39.72	29	30.66	49	21.72	69	10.50	89	3.56
10	39.23	30	30.25	50	21.17	70	10.06	90	3-73
11	38.64	31	29.83	51	20,61	71	9.60	91	3.32
12	38.02	32	29.43	52	20,05	72	8.69	92	3.12
13	37-41	33	29.02	53	19.49	73	8.25	93	1.98
14	36.79 36.17	34	28.23	54	18.92	74	7.83	94 95	1.62
16	35.76	35 36	27.78	55 56 57 58	17.78	75	7.40	32	1.04
	35-37	37	27.34	57	17.20	77	6.99		
17	34.98	38	26.91	58	16.63	77	6.59		
19	34-59	39	26.47	59	16,04	79	6,31		

as she may live, it becomes necessary that some definite calculation be made as to how long the widow will probably live to receive this interest. This matter being determined, a calculation can readily be made as to how much she is entitled to at present, which being ascertained, the estate can be satisfactorily settled. To illustrate, by the above table, which is generally adopted in the settlement of estates, it will be seen that, if the widow be 60 years of age, she will probably live 15 and 45-100 years longer, or until her age is 75 and 45-100 years.

By the following table is given the value of an annuity of one dollar from 1 to 35 years at 5 per cent. per annum. Thus for 15 years the value of one dollar will be \$10.3796. Suppose the widow's dower interest in the estate to be \$100 per year. To find the present value of the widow's interest, therefore, multiply the \$100 by 10.3796, and the result is \$1.037.96, which is the amount that the widow is entitled to in the settlement.

Years	Dollars, Cents and rooths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and rooths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and rooths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and 100ths.
1	-9523	*10	7.7217	19	12.0853	28	14.8981
2	1.8594	11	8,3064	20	12,4622	20	15.1401
3	2.7232	12	8,8632	21	12,8211	30	15.3724
4	3-5459	13	9-3935	22	13.1630	31	15.5928
5	4-3294	14	9.8986	23	13.4880	32	15.8026
6	5.0750	15	10.3796	24	13.7986	33	16,0025
7	5.7863	16	10.8377	25 26	14-0939	34	16,1929
8	6.4632	17	11.2740		14-3751	35	16.3741
0	7.1078	17	11.6895	27	14.6430	44	*******

Distances From New York City to

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Adrian, Mich	Chattanooga, Tenn. 980 Chicago, III. 911 Chillicothe, Ohio. 645 Cincinnati, Ohio. 744 Circleville, Ohio. 640 Circleville, Ohio. 640 Cleveland, Ohio. 581 Columbia, S. C. 744 Columbus, Ohio. 624 Concord, N. H. 308 Covington, Ky. 745	Lafayette, Ind. 903 Lansing, Mich. 785 Lawrence, Mass. 26a Leavenworth, Kan. 1,385 Lexington, Ky. 840 Lexington, Mo. 1,354 Little Rock, Ark. 1,430 Lockport, N.Y. 907 Louisville, Ky. 900 Lowell, Mass. 261	Quincy, III
Atlanta, Ga	Cumberland, Md. 364 Davenport, Iowa 1,003 Dayton, Ohio 804 Denver City, Col. 1,980 Des Moines, Iowa 1,451 Detroit, Mich 679 Dover, N. H. 304 Dubuque, Iowa 1,100	Madison, Wis	St. Louis, Mo
Bath, Me	Fall River, Mass 180 Fitchburg, Mass 218 Fort Kearney, Neb. 1,598 Fort Wayne, Ind 763 Fredericksburg, Va. 290	Montpelier, Vt. 454 Nashua, N. H 275 Nashville, Tenn 1,085 New Albany, Ind 903 New Bedford, Mass 181 New Brunswick, N. J 32 Newburg, N. Y 53 New Haven, Conn 70 New Orleans, La 1,550	Scranton, Pa. 14 Springfield, Ill 1,06 Springfield, Mass 13 Springfield, Ohio 82 Staunton, Va 48 Stonington, Cons 14 Syracuse, N. Y 30 Taunton, Mass 210 Tallahassee, Fla 1,19
Bucyrus, Ohio	Galena, Ill	Newport, Ky. 744 Newport, R.I. 162 Norwalk, Conn 45 Omaha, Neb 1455 Oswego, N.Y 237 Paterson, N. J 17 Peoria, Ill. 1,072 Petersburg, Va 378 Philadelphia, Pa 88 Pittsburgh, Pa 431	Terre Haute, Ind. 91: Toledo, Ohio. 74 Tonawanda, N. Y. 46 Trenton, N. J. 5 Troy, N. Y. 14 Utica, N. Y. 14 Vicksburg, Miss. 154 Washington, D. C. 23 Wheeling, W. Va. 52: Wilmington, Del. 10
Charleston, S. C 874	Kalamazoo, Mich 822 Kansas City, Mo 1,361	Portland, Me 344	Wilmington, N. C. 60 Worcester, Mass. 19

Distances by Water From New York City to

Miles.		Distances by water r	rom New York City to	
Barbadoes 1,906 Charleston 750 Liverpool 3,210 Sandwich Islands. 15,300 Batavia 13,606 Columbia River 15,955 London 3,375 San Francisco 15,850 Bombay 11,574 Copenhagen 3,640 Melbourne 12,844 Singapore 12,710 Bordeaux 3,310 Dublin 3,225 Monrovia 3,825 Smyrna 5,000 Boston 310 Gibraltar 3,300 Naples 4,330 Stockholm 4,050 Buenos Ayres 7,110 Allifax 612 New Orleans 2,045 Tahiti 12,245 Canton 13,900 Havre 3,210 Pernambuc 4,700 Valparaiso 9,750 Cape Horn 8,115 Kingston 1,640 Philadelphia 400 Washington 40	Miles.	Miles.	. Miles.	Miles.
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Amsterdam 3,510 Barbadoes 1,906 Batavia 3,366 Bermudas 660 Bombay 11,574 Bordeaux 3,310 Boston 310 Botany Bay 13,294 Buenos Ayres 7,110 Calcutta 22,425 Canton 3,900 Cape Horn 8,115	Chagres 2,308 Charleston 750 Columbia River 15,965 Constantinople 5,140 Copenhagen 3,640 Dublin 3,225 Gibraltar 3,300 Halifax 612 Hamburg 3,775 Havana 1,420 Havre 3,210 Kingston 1,640	Lisbon	Sandwich Islands . 15,300 San Francisco . 15,858 St. Petersburg . 4,420 Singapore . 12,710 Smyrna . 5,000 Stockholm . 4,050 Tahiti . 12,245 Trieste . 5,130 Valparaiso . 9,750 Vera Cruz . 4,250 Washington . 400

The Influence of the Moon on the Growth of Plants.

Does the light of the moon affect the growth of plants? Does it make any difference in the growth of a plant what time in the moon it is planted? Undoubtedly it does.

Light is a great promoter of growth, and, the more brilliant the light, the stronger and more vigorous the growth, all the other conditions being favorable. It is a fact, also, with certain plants, that when young they require, like young animals, considerable time for rest and sleep. To have this sleep is to give them ultimate strength and vigor, which is essential to their subsequent complete development.

To illustrate: The seeds of certain vines and other plants sown in the new of the moon will vegetate, and the plants are likely to appear above ground, near the old of the moon, at a time when the moon's radiance is so brilliant that they are compelled to grow under its strong light. Upon the rising of the sun, the growth is still forced forward, and the tender plant, thus in its infancy, gets no rest."

The seed sown in the old of the moon will bring forth the plant in the new of the moon, or during the dark nights; at which time it obtains the needed rest and sleep, in the darkness, which is essential to its future productiveness.

That the light of the moon has thus a very perceptible and important influence upon the growth of plants when very young and tender, is a fact which thousands have verified, though few understand the philosophy of the same.



LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Ad captandum, For the purpose of captivating.

Ad infinium, To an unlimited extent.

Ad libitum, At pleasure.

Adibitum, At pleasure.

Alioi, Elsewhere.

Alioi, Elsewhere.

Alma mater, Gentle mother; often applied to the institution where one is educated.

Amor patria, Love of country.

Anolick, In English.

Annus mirabitis, A year of wonders.

Apriori, Beforehand; from previous knowledge.

Bona Ale, In good faith; genuine.

Bona fale, In good fale, genuine.

Bona

Passim. Everywhere.
Paterfamilias, Father of a family.
Per capita, By the head.
Per diem, By the day.
Per fas et nefas, Through right or wrong.
Per se, By itself.
Prima facie, On the first view.
Pro et con, For and against.
Pro forma, For forn's sake.
Pro tempore, For the time being.
Quondam, Former.
Quid nuncf What now?
Rus in urbe, The country in town.
Semper dem, Always the same.
Sub rosa, Privately.
Sui generis, Of its own kind; unique.
Tempus fugit, Time files.

Satgeners, On the win kind, unique. Tempus fugit, Time flies.
Vale, Farewell.
Vent, ridi, rici, I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbum sat, A word is enough.
Vica toce, By the living voice.
Vice tersa, The case being reversed.

FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES, With Pronunciation.

A bas (ah-bah), Down with.
A bon marché (ah-bong-mar-shai), Cheap.
A cheval (ah-sheh-val), On horseback.
Affaire d'amour (ah-jaire-dah-moor), A love

affair. Affaire d'honneur (af-faire-don-ai-ur), An affair of honor.

affair of honor.

A la mode (ah-lah-mod), In the fashion.

A l'improviste (ah-lam-pro-vist), Unawares.

Amateur (ah-ma-tair), An admirer of and unprofessional practitioner in any art.

Amour (ah-moor), Love.

A l'outrance (ah-loo-trangsse), To the utmost.

A propos (ah-pro-poe), By the way; to the purpose

pose.
A tout priz (au-too-pree), At any cost.
A contraire (o-kong-trayre), On the contrary.
Au fait (o-fay), All right: instructed.
Au revoir (o-ruh-voo-ar), Till we meet again.
Avant coureur (ah-vang-koo-rayre), Fore

voire santé (au-votir-sang-tai), To your health.

Bas bley (bah-bluhe), Blue-stocking.

neath.

Bus bley (bah-bluhe), Blue-stocking.

Beau monde (bo-mongde), The gay world.

Belles-lettres (bell-lay-tr), Polite literature.

Bidae (blah-zai), Time-worn, faded.

Bijou (be-joo), a jewel or gem.

Billet-doux (be-yay-doo), A love letter.

Bongré malgré (bon-grai-mai-grai), Willing or not.

Bon-homie (bun-no-mee), Good nature.

Bon jour (bong-joor), Good-day.

Bon-mot (bong-no), A witticism.

Bon soir (bong-sooar), Good night.

Bon ton (bong-tong), High fashion.

Bon vivant (bong-vi-vang), A high liver.

Bonne bouche (bun-booshe), A tid-bit.

Bonne bouche (bun-booshe), A tid-bit.

Canaille (kan-ayh), The rabble.

Carte blanche (kart-blansh), Full power.

Chacun a son godt, Every one to his taste.

Châleau en Espagne, Air-castles.

Chef d'œuvre (shay-duhvr), A masterpiece.

Cher ami (shair-ah-me), Dear friend (male.)

Cher ami (shair-ah-me), Dear friend (male.)
Chère amie (shayre-ah-mee), Dear friend,
(female.)
Ci-devant (se-duh-vang). Formerly.
Comme il faut (kom-ill foh), As it should be.
Compagnon de voyage (kong-pang-yong), Travellng companion. veling companion.

Contretemps (kongtr-tang), Disappointment,

accident.

Coup d'état (koo-daih-tah), A stroke of policy. Coup de de grace (koo-de-grass), The finishing

Coup d'ail, A glance. Coute qu'il coule (koot-key-koot), Cost what it

may.

Début (dai-boo), First appearance.

Dénouement (dai-noo-mang), Solution; result.

Dieu et mon droit, God and my rig..t.

Dot (doh), A dowry.

Double entendre (doo-bl-ang-tangdr), Double

Double enterare (non-variant and a meaning and meaning floor-yuhe), Tender glances.

Relat (ai-klah), Splendor: brilliancy.

Ettle (ai-litt), Choice; select.

Embonpoint (ong-bong-poo-aing), Plumpness,

En ami (ang-ah-me), As a friend. Encore (ong-kor), Again. Enivre (ai-ne-vrai), Intoxicated.

Enivre (ai-ne-vrái), Intoxicated.

En masse (ong-mass), In a body.

Ennui (ah-noo-e), Weariness.

En revanche (ung-ruh-vanghshe), In return.

Entente cordials (ong-langle-kor-dyol), Good understanding.

Entrée (ang-traie), Entrance.

Entre nous (angir-noo), Between ourselves.

Esprit de corps (es-pree-duh-kor), Pride of association.

Faux pas (foe-paw), False step; misconduct.

Fêle (fayte), A festival.

Feu de joie (fuh-dh-joo-au), Bonfire; illumination.

Gensdarmes (jang-darm), Soldier police.

Gensdarmes (jang-darm), Soldier police. Haut ton (ho-long), Highest fashion.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, Shamed be he that evil thinks.

evil thinks.

Jeu de mols, A play upon words.

Jeu d'espril (juh-des-pree), A witticism.

Le bon temps viendra There is a good time

coming.

L'homme propose et Dieu dispose, Man proposes and God disposes.

Matinée (mah-le-naie), A daytime entertain-

ment. Mise en scène (meeze-ang-seyne), Putting on the

ment.

Mise en scène (meeze-ang-seyne), Putting on the stage; getting up.

Nom de plume (nong-du-ploom), Literary nickname.

Nous verrons (noo-vai-rong), We shall see.

On dit (ong-de), it is said.

Outré (oo-tray). Extravagant; outlandish.

Papier maché (pah-pyai-ma-shai). Paper pulp prepared for use and ornament.

Par exemple, For example.

Parrenu, An upstart.

Petit (puh-te), Small, little; (feminine, petite.)

Protégé (pro-tai-hjai), One protected by another; (feminine, protégée.)

Qui vive (ke-viv), (On the), On the alert.

Recherché (ruh-sher-sha), Of rare attraction.

Résumé (rai-voo-mai). A summary.

Rôle (role), Part in a drama or performance.

Sans Jagon (sang fah song), Without formality.

Sans peur et sans reproche, Without care.

Savoir vivre, Good breeding.

Soi-disant (soo-ah-de-zang), Self-styled.

Soirée (soo-ah-raie), An en of science.

Savoir vivre, Good breeding.

Soi-disant (soo-ah-de-zang), Self-styled.

Soirée (soo-ah-raie), Mobily yours.

Tout è vous (loot-ah-vo), Wholly yours.

Tout ensemble (too-ang-sangbl), The whole together.

Vis à vis (ree-zah-vee), Opposite.

Vire le roi (vivv-luh-roo-ah), Long live the

king. Voila tout (voo-ah-lah-too), That is all.

SPANISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A Dios, Good-bye.
Adobe, A sun-baked brick.
Alma mia, My dear.
Cañon, A deep gulch or gorge.
Carrai! Zounds!

Hacsenda, A farm.

Hidalgo, An aristocrat.

Olla podrida, An incongruous mass.

Chaparral, A thicket of shrub oak.

Corral, An inclosure for horses, etc.

Hacienda, A farm.

Hidalgo, An aristocrat.

Olla podrida, An incongruous mass.

Pronunciamento, A declaration.

Quen sabet Who knows?

Señor, Mr. or Master.

Señora, Mrs. or Mistress. Señorita, Miss. Sierra, Chain of mountains. Vamos! Let us go.

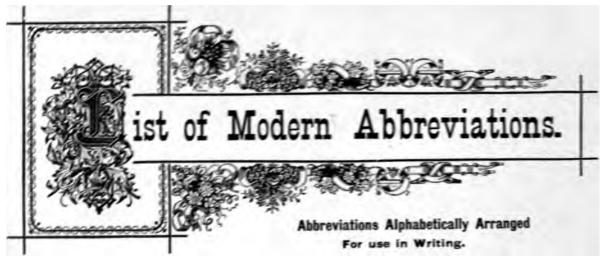
ITALIAN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Cantatrice, A singer.
Conversazione, Social gathering.
Dilettante, A lover of the fine arts.

Dolce far niente, Pleasant idleness. Impresario, A theatrical proprietor or manager.

Prima donna, First lady, or "star," in an opera.
Signor, Mr. or Master.

Signora, Mrs. or Mistress. Signorina, Miss. Virtù, Curious or fine.



G. -In rommerro, at.

A.A.fr. - Ambitant Adjutant-Sen-

A.A. P. R. .. American Association for the Fremedica of British

A.A.S. Academies Americans Se-Academy of Arts and Sciences).

A.A.S.S. - Americans Antiquarians Residutio Reside, Marahar of the American Antiquarian Society.

A.B. -Arliam Barculaureus, Bache WAY A AFLE.

A.B.C.F.M -- American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-NAS.

Also Archidelung.

Alm. Almidgment.

Alder. - Aldereviation

A B N. American Bible Society. A C. Ante Christum, before Christ:

Arch Chanceller.

Acad. Academy.

Acet Account, Accent.

A.C.B. American Colonization Somoty.

A D Anno Domini, in the year of imt land.

A D.C. - Ald-de-camp.

Ad. Advertisement.
Adj. Adjective.

Adjutant.

Adjt. Gen. Adjutant-General. Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Adm. Admiral; Admiralty. Adm Ct. Admiralty Court.

Admr Administrator.

Adms Administratrix.

Ad v. Ad sulorem, at (or on) the

VAINE.

Adv Adverb; Advent; Advertise-

ment.

W.t. Matte, of age, Aged. A.F. & A.M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

A F B S. American and Foreign

Bible Boelety. A O Adjutant General.

Alaska Alaska Territory. Agr. Agriculture.

A G S S American Geographical

and Statistical Society.

A.H. -- Anno Hogire. In the year of the Hegira.

A. H. M.S.-American Home Missis AFF Servety.

Ala. — Alabama.

Ald. - Alderman

A.L. of H. - American Legion of

Alex. - Alexander.

Alg. - Algebra.

Alt. —Altitude.

A.M.-Anno Mundi, in the year of the world. Artium Nagister, Master of Arta. Ante meridiem, before

Broom: morning. Amb. - Ambamador. (See Emb.)

Amer. — American. AMM. - Amalogma, amalgamation.

Amt -Amount An. — Anno, in the year.

An. A. C .- Anno ante Christum, in

the year before Christ.

Anat. — Anatomy.

Anc. -- Ancient: Anciently. And. - Andrew.

Ang.-Sax. — Anglo-Saxon.

Anon. - Anonymous.

Ans. -- Answer. Ant. - Antiquity.

Anth. - Anthony.

Aor. or aor. - Aorist.

A.O.S.S.—Americance Orientalis Bo

cictatis Bocius, Member of the American Oriental Society.

A.O. U. W. - Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Ap. - Apostle: Appius.

Ap.-Apud, in the writings of; as quoted by.

App. - Apogee.

Apric. - Apocalypse.

App. - Appendix.

Apr. - April.

A.Q.M.G. - Assistant Quartermaster-General.

A.R. - Anna Regina, Queen Anne.

Anno regni, year of the reign. A.R.A. - Associate of the Royal

Academy. Arab. -- Arabic. or Arabia. Ariz. Ter. - Arizona Territory.

Arg. - Argumento, by an argument

drawn from such a law. Artth -Artthmetic

Ark - Arkansas.

ARR-dass repai repa. in the year of the reign of the king. Arr -Armved, Arm., Armvala. A.R.S.S.—Antiquarierum Began So-

cartatis Sociae Feliow of the ... Royal Society of Antiquaries. Art - Article

A.S. or Assist. Sec. - Ambitant Secretary.

A.S.A. - American Statistical Association.

A.S.S. U. - American Sunday-School Lates.

Astrol. - Astrology. Astron. — Astronomy.

A. T. - Arch-Treasurer.

A. T. S. — American Tract Society.

Ats. —At sait of.

Atty. - Attorney.

Atty.-Gen. -Attorney-General.

A. U. A. - American Unitarian Association.

logical Seminary.

A.U.C.—Anno urbis conditæ, or ab

urbe condita, in the year from the building of the city (Rome).

Ang. -- August.

Aur. - Aurum, gold. Auth. Ver. - Authorized Version (of the Bible.)

Avoir. -Avoirdupois.

A. Y. M. -- Ancient York Masons. b. - Born.

B. A. -Bachelor of Arts.

Av. - Average: Avenue.

Ral -Ralance. Balt. - Baltimore

Bar. -Baruch.

Bart, or Bt. -- Baronet.

Bbl. -- Barrel.

B. C. -Before Christ.

B.C. L. -Bachelor of Civil Law. B.D. - Baccalaureus Divinitatis,

Bachelor of Divinity. Bds. or bds. - Boards (bound in).

Benj. —Benjamin.

Bk. -Book.

B. LL. - Baccalaureus Legum, Bache-

R. M. -- Baccolourens Medici

eior of Medicine. R.R. -Bills Receivable.

R. P. -Bills Payable.

Bost. -- Bosto

Bot -Botany

Bp. — Blubop. B.R.-Banco Regio or Regime, the

King's or Queen's Bench.

Brig.-Brigade, Brigadier. Brig. Gen. -Brigadier General.

Brit. Mus. -British Museum.

Bro. — Brother. Br. Caiv. -- Brown Cniversity.

B.S.—Bachelor in the Science B. V. -Bests Firgo, Blessed Virgin.

Bene vole, farewell. B. V. M. -Blemed Virgin Mary.

C., Ch. or Chap.-Chapter.

C. or Cent. -- Centum, a hundred. cat. par.-Ozieris paribus, other

things being equal.

Cal. -California: Calenda

Can. -- Canon

Cant. —Canticles Cap. or c. - Caput, capitulum,

chapter.

Caps.—Capitals. Capt. -Captain.

Capt.-Gen.-Captain-General.

Cash -Cashier.

ca. resp.—Capias ad respe a legal writ.

ca. sa. -- Capias ad satisfactendum.

a legal writ. Cath. -Catherine.

C. B. -Companion of the Bath. Com-

munis Bancus, Common Bench. C.C.-Caius College; Account Current: Chancellor Commander:

County Commissioner.

C.C.C.-Corpus Christi College. C.C.P.-Court of Common Pleas.

C.E.-Canada East; Civil Engineer. Cel. or Celt.-Celtic.

Cf. or cf.-Confer, compare. C.G.—Commissary-General; Consul-

General.

C.H.-Court-house. Ch.-Church; Chapter.

Chanc.-Chancellor.

Chap. -Chapter. Chas.-Charles.

D.F.-Dean of the Faculty.

D.G.-Dei gratia, by the grace of

D.G.—Deo gratias, thanks to God.

Diam.—Diameter.
Dict.—Dictator: Dictionary.

Dim.-Diminutive.

Disc. - Discount.

Dft. or Deft. - Defendant.

God.

Chem.-Chemistry. Chic .- Chicago. Chr.-Christopher. Chron.-Chronicles. Cin.-Cincinnati. C.J.-Chief-Justice. Clk. --Clerk C. M. -Common Meter. C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Co.-Company; County. livery. Cochi.-A spoonful. Col.-Colonel; Colossians. lege; Collection. Colo --Colorado. dore. ments.
Comdg.—Commanding. Comm. -- Commentary. positor. Bible). tion. Con. Cr.-Contra, credit. Conch.-Conchology. Cong. -Congress. Conj. or conj.—Conjunction. Conn. or Ct.—Connecticut. Const.-Constable: Constitution. tinued. Cor.-Corinthians. Corol.-Corollary. Keeper of the Privy Seal. C.R.-King (Rex) Charles. the Rolls.

Diss.-Dissertation. Dist.-District. Dist.-Atty.-District-Attorney. Div.-Division; Dividend. C.O.D. - Cash (or collect) on de-D.M.-Doctor of Music. Do -Ditto, the same. Dols.-Dollars. Coll. - Collector: Colloquial: Col-D.O.M. - Den optimo maximo, to God, the best, the greatest. Com.-Commerce; Committee; Com-Doz.—Dozen. D.P.-Doctor of Philosophy. mentary; Commissioner; Commo-Dr.-Debtor; Doctor; Drachm. Com. Arr.-Committee of Arrange-D.S.-Dal segmo, from the sign. d.s.b .- Debit sans breve. D.T.-Doctor Theologia, Doctor of Theology.

D.V.—Deo volente, God willing.

Dwt.—Pennyweight. Comp.-Compare; Compound; Com-Com. Ver. -- Common version (of the E. - Fast. ea.-Each. Con.-Contra, against; in opposi-E. by S.—East by South. Eben.—Ebenezer. Eccl. -- Ecclesiastes. Ecclus. - Ecclesiasticus. Ed .- Editor: Edition. Edm.-Edmund. Edw.-Edward. E.E.-Errors excepted. Cont.-Continent; Contract; Cone.g.-Exempli gratia, for example. Ex grege, from the flock: Among the rest. E 1 -Fest Indies or Fest India Cor. Sec. - Corresponding Secretary. E.1. C .- East India Company. C.P.-Common Pleas; Court of Pro-Elec. - Electric; Electricity. bate.
C.P.S. - Custos Privati Sigilli, Eliz. - Elizabeth. E. lon.-East longitude. Emb.—Embassador. Encyc.—Encyclopedia. C.R.-Custos Rotulorum, Keeper of E.N.E.-East Northeast, Eng.-England, English. Cr.-Creditor: Credit. Ent.—Entomology. Env. Ext.—Envoy Extraordinary. Crim. Con.—Criminal conversation; Adultery. Ep. -- Epistle. C.S.-Court of Sessions. Custos Si-Eph.—Ephesians; Ephraim. gilli, Keeper of the Seal. Esd.—Esdras. E.S.E.—East-Southeast. Ct., cts.-Cent; Cents. C. Theod.-Codice Theodosiano, in Esq. —Esquire. the Theodosian Code. Esth. -Esther. C.W.-Canada West. et al. -Et alii, and others. Cwt. - Hundredweight. et seq. - Et sequentia, and what Cyc.-Cyclopedia. follows. d.-Denarius or Denarii, penny or etc. or &c. - Et cæteri, et cæteræ, pence; Died. et cætera, and others; and so D.-Five hundred. forth. Dak. - Dakota. Ex.-Example; Exodus Dan .- Daniel: Danish. Exc. - Excellency: Exception. D.C.-Da Capo, again; District of Exch. -Exchequer. Columbia. Exec. Com. - Executive Committee. D.C.L .- Doctor of Civil Law.

Execx. -- Executrix.

Fahr. - Fahrenheit.

fcap. or fcp. - Foolscap.

Far. - Farthing.

Ez. -- Ezra.

cepted.

Society.

Ezek. — Ezekiel.

Exr. or Exec. - Executor.

E. & O. E. -Errors and omissions ex-

F. A. M. -Free and Accepted Masons.

F. A.S. - Fellow of the Antiquarian

F. D. - Fidei Defensor or Defensa-

trix, Defender of the Faith. Fe. - Ferrum, iron. Feb. -- February. Fec. -- Fecit, he did it. Fem. -Feminine. F. E. S. - Fellow of the Entomological Society: of the Ethnological Society. Ff.—The Pandects. F.G.S.-Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. - Fellow of the Horticultural Society. fi. fa. -Fieri fucias, cause it to be done. Fid. Def. - Defender of the Faith. Fig. -Figure. Fir. -- Firkin. Fla. -Florida F. L. S. -Fellow of the Linnman Society. F.O.B.-Free on Board. Fol. -Folio. For. -- Foreign. Fort. -- Fortification. F. P.S.-Fellow of the Philological Society. Fr. - Franc; francs; French. Fragmentum, fragment. Francis. F.R.A.S.-Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.S.L.-Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Fred. -Frederick. F.R.G.S.-Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Fri. -- Friday. F. R. S. - Fellow of the Royal Society. Frs. -Frisian. F. R. S. E. -Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. F. R.S. L. -Fellow of the Royal Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. F.S.A. - Fellow of the Society of F.S.A.E.-Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. Ft.-Foot: feet: Fort. Fur-Furlong.
F.Z.S.-Fellow of the Zoological Society. G. or g. -Guineas. G. A. -General Assembly. Ga. -Georgia. Gal. -Galatians; Gallon. G. B. --Great Britain. G.C. - Grand Chancellor; Grand Chapter. G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath. G.C.H.—Grand Cross of Hanover. G.C.L.H. - Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. G. E. -Grand Encampment. Gen. --Genexis: General. Gent. -Gentleman. Geo. -George; Georgia. Geog. -- Geography. Geol. -Geology. Geom. -- Geometry. Ger. -- Germany; German. G. L. -Grand Lodge. Gl.-Glossa, a gloss. G. M. -Grand Master. G.O.-General Order. Goth. -Gothic. Gov. -Governor. Gov. Gen. -Governor-General. G. R. - Georgius Rex, King George. Gr.-Greek; Gross; Grains.

Gram. --Grammar. Gro. -Gross. Grot. -Grotius. h.a. -- Hoc anno, this year, Hab. -- Habakkuk. Hab. corp. — Habeas corpus, you may have the body. Hab. fa. poss. - Habere facias possensionem. Hab, fa. weis. - Habere facias seininam. Hag. - Haggai. Ham. Coll. - Hamilton College. H. B. C. - Hudson's Bay Company. H.B M. - His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. H.C.-House of Commons. Hdkf.-Handkerchief. h.e.-Hocest, that is, or this is. Heb. - Hebrews. Her. -Heraldry. Hf. -bd. -- Half-bound. Hg.-Hydrargyrum, mercury. Hhd.—Hogshead. H.H.S.-Fellow of the Historical Society. Hist.—History. H.J.S.-Hic jacet sepultus, Here lies buried. H. L.-House of Lords. H.M.-His (or Her) Majesty; Hill's Manual. H.M.P.-Hoc monumentum posuit, Erected this monument. H.M.S.-His (or Her) Majesty's Ship, Hon. -- Honorable. Hon'd. - Honored. Hort. - Horticulture. Hos. -- Hosen. h.p.-half-pay. H.R.-House of Representatives. H. R. E. -Holy Roman Emperor. H. R. H. - His Royal Highness. H.R.I.P.-Hic requiescat in pace, Here rests in peace. H.S. -Hic situs, Here lies. H.S.B.Co. - Hill Standard Book Company. H.S. H. —His Serene Highness h.t.-Hic titulus, this title, hoc titwlo, in or under this title. h.v.-Hoe verbum, this word; his verbis, in these words. Hund.-Hundred. I, II, III.-One, two, three, or first, first, second, third. Ia. -Iowa. Ib. or ibid.-Ibidem, in the same lch. --Ichthyology. Ictus. —Jurisconsultus, Counselor at Law. ld.-Idem. the same. Idaho.—Idaho Territory. i e -Id est. That is. 1.H.S.—Jesus hominum Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of men. ii. -Two (medical). Ill. — Illinois, Illustrious; Illustrated. Imp. -- Imperial. In.-Inch: inches. incog. - Incognito, unknown. Incor. - Incorporated. Ind. -Indiana, Index. Ind. Ter. -Indian Territory. Indef. -- Indefinite. Inf. -Infra, beneath or below. in f. - In fine, at the end of the title, law, or paragraph quoted.

D.D.-Divinitatis Doctor, Doctor of

Dec.-December; Declaration; Dec-

Del. or del.-Delineavil, he (or she)

Deg.-Degree or degrees.

Del .- Delaware. Delegate.

Divinity.

Dea. - Deacon.

lination.

Dep.-Deputy.

Dept. - Department. Deut .- Deuteronomy.

in loc. - In loco, in the place; on the paswage. in pr.-In principio, in the beginning and before the first paragraph of a law. I. N. R. I. - Jesus Nazarenus, Rex

in lim. -In limine, at the outset.

Judæorum, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

Inst.-Instant, of this month; Institutes.

In sum.-In summa, in the summary.

Int. - Interest.

Interj. -- Interjection.

In trans.-In transitu, on the pas-

Introd. -Introduction.

I.O.G.T. - Independent Order of Good Templars.

I.O.F.-Independent Order of Forresters.

I.O.O.F. — Independent Order of

Odd-Fellows.

1. O. U. -- I owe you.

I.q. - Idem quod, the same as.

Isa. — Isaiah.

Irl.—Irland.

1.8. M. - Jeaus Salvator mundi. Jeans the Saviour of the world.

Ital. —Italic: Italian.

Itin. - Itinerant, or Itinerary,

IV. -Four or fourth.

IX.-Nine or ninth.

J. -Justice or Judge. JJ. -Justices. j. -One (medical).

J. A. -Judge-Advocate.

Jac. -- Jacob.

Jam. —Jamaica.

Jan. -January.

Jas. – James.

J. C. D. -Juris Civilis Doctor, Doctor of Civil Law.

J.D. - Jurum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.

Jer. -Jeremiah.

Jno —John.

Jona. -Jonathan. Jos. -- Joseph.

J. P. -Justice of the Peace.

J. Prob. - Judge of Probate.

R.-Jacobus Rex. King James.

Jr. or Jun. -Junior.

J U.D. or J.V.D.-Juria utriusque Doctor, Doctor of both Laws (of the Canon and the Civil Law).

Jud. —Judith.

Judg. —Judges

Judge-Adv. —Judge Advocate.

Jul. -July: Julius.

Jul. Per. -Julian Period.

Jun.-June: Junius: Junior.

Just P. -Justice of the Peace. Just. -Justinian.

J. W. -Junior Warden.

K.-King.

K A. -Knight of St. Anlrew, in Russia.
K. A. N. - Knight of St. Alexander

Nevskoj, in Russia. Kas - Kansas

K. B. - King's Bench: Knight of the K.B. A -Knight of St. Bento d'Avis,

in Portugal.

K. B. E. -Knight of the Black Eagle,

K C.-King's Council; Knight of the

Crescent, in Turkey.

K.C.B.-Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.C.H. - Knight Commander of Hanover.

K.C.S.-Knight of Charles III. of Spain. K.E.-Knight of the Elephant, in

Denmark. K. F. -Knight of Ferdinand of Spain. K.F.M. - Knight of St. Ferdinand

and Merit, in Sicily. K.G.-Knight of the Garter.

K. G. C. -Knight of the Grand Cross. K.G.C.B. - Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

K.G.F. - Knight of the Golden Fleece, in Spain.

K.G.H.-Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.

K.G.V.-Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden. K. H. --Knight of Hanover; Knights

of Honor.

Ki.-Kings.

Kil. or kil.-Kilderkin.

Kingd. - Kingdom.

K. J. - Knight of St. Joachim.

K. L. or K. L. A. - Knight of Leonold of Austria.

K.L.H.-Knight of the Legion of Honor: Knights and Ladies of Honor.

K.M -Knight of Malta.

K. Mess. - King's Messenger. K.M.H.-Knight of Merit, in Hol-

K.M.J. - Knight of Maximilian

Joseph, in Bavaria. K. M. T. - Knight of Maria Theresa,

K. N. -Know-Nothing.

Knick. -- Knickerbocker.

K. N. S. - Knight of the Royal North Star, in Sweden.

Knt. - Knight.

in Austria.

K. P. -Knight of St. Patrick: Knight of Pythias.

K R.C.-Knight of the Red Cross.

K.R.E.-Knight of the Red Eagle,

K.S. - Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.

K.S.A. - Knight of St. Anne, in Russia.

K.S.E.-Knight of St Espeit, in

K.S.F.-Knight of St. Fernando, in Spain.

K.S.G.-Knight of St. George, in Russia.

K.S.H.-Knight of St. Hubert, in

K.S.J.-Knight of St. Janaurius of

Naples. K.S.L. - Knight of the Sun and Lion, in Persia.

K. S. M. & S. G. - Knight of St. Michael and St. George, in the lonian Islands.

K.S.P.-Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland.

K.S.S.-Knight of the Southern Star, in Brazil; Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.

K.S W.- Knight of St. Wladimir, in Russia.

K.T.-Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.

Kt.-Knight.

K.T.S.-Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal.

K.W.-Knight of William, in the Netherlands.

K. W. E. - Knight of the White Eagle. in Poland.

Ky. - Kentucky

L.-Fifty or fiftieth. Liber, book. Latin.

L. L. or l.-Libra or Libra, pound or pounds sterling.

L, or £, s. d. -Libræ, solidi, denarii, Pounds, shillings, pence.

La. - Louisiana.

Lam. —Lamentations. Lat.-Latitude: Latin.

Lb. or lb.-Libra or Libra, Pound

or pounds in weight.

L.C.-Lord Chancellor; Lord Chamberlain; Lower Canada.

l. c. -Lower-case. L.C.B.-Lord Chief Baron.

L.C. J.-Lord Chief-Justice.

L. D. -Lady-Day. Ld.-Lord.

Idn -Lordship.

Leg. - Legate. Legis. - Legislature.

Lev. -Leviticus. Lex -Lexicon.

L.1. -Long Island.

Lib. - Liber, book. Lieut. —Lieutenant.

Lieut Col. - Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen.-Lieutenant-General. Lient. Gov. - Lieutenant-Governor.

Linn. —Linnæan.

Liq. -Liquidation. Lit. -Literally; Literature.

Liv. -Liere, book.

LL. B. - Legum Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Laws.

LL.D.-Legum Doctor, Doctor of

loc. cit.-Loco citato, in the place cited.

Lon. - Longitude.

Lond. -London.

L.S.-Locus sigilli, place of the scal.

Lt. -Lieutenant.

LX.—Sixty or sixticth. I.XX. - Seventy or seventieth. The Septuagint (Version of the Old Testament).

LXXX.-Eighty or eightieth.

M. - Meridies. noon.

M .- Mille, a thousand. M. or Mons. - Monsieur, Sir. M. A. -Master of Arts.

Macc. - Maccabees. Mad. —Madam.

Mad. Univ. -- Madison University.

Mai. -- Major

Maj. -Gen. - Major-General. Mal. --Malachi.

Man. - Manasses. Mar. -- March.

March. - Marchioness.

Marg. -- Margin.

Marg. Tran. - Varginal Translation.

Marq. -- Marquis. Masc. —Masculine.

Mass. - Massachusetts. Math. - Mathematics; Mathemati

Matt. - Matthew. Max. -Maxim.

M.B. - Medicina Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Medicine.

M. B. - Musica Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Music.

M.B.G. et H.-Magna Britannia, Gallia et Hibernia, Great Britain. France, and Ireland.

M.C.-Member of Congress

Mch. - March.

M.D.-Medicina Doctor. Doctor of Medicine

Md. — Maryland.

Malle. — Mademoiselle.

Mdse. - Merchandise. M.E.-Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer.

Me.—Maine.

Mech. -- Mechanics, or Mechanical. Med.-Medicine.

Mem. -Memorandum. Memento, remember. Merc. - Mercury. Messrs. or MM .- Messieurs, Gentle-

men. Met. — Metaphysics.

Metal. - Metallurgy.

Meteor. -- Meteorology. Meth. - Methodist.

Mex.—Mexico, or Mexican. M. Goth. - Mosso-Gothic.

M. H.S. - Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.

Mich. - Michigan.

Mil. -- Military. Mil. Acad. - Military Academy.

Min.-Mineralogy; Minute. Minn. - Minnesota.

Min. Plen. - Minister Plenipotentiary. Miss.—Mississippi.

M. L. A. - Mercantile-Library Assuciation.

MM. - Their Majestics. Messieurs, Gentlemen, Two thousand. M. M. S. - Moravian Missionary Soci-

M. M. S. S. — Massachusettensis Medicince Societatis Socius, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society?

Mo.-Missouri; Month.

Mod. - Modern.

Mon. -- Monday. Mons. - Monsieur, Sir.

Mos. -- Months. Mont. Ter. -- Montana Territory. M. P.-Member of Parliament; Mem-

ber of Police. M.P.P.-Member of Provincial Parliament.

Mr. —Mister. M.R.A.S. - Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the

M. R. - Master of the Rolls.

Royal Academy of Science. M.R.C.C. - Member of the Royal

College of Chemistry. M.R.C.S -Member of the Royal Col lege of Surgeons.
M.R.G.S. — Member of the Royal

Geographical Society. M. R. I. - Member of the Royal Insti-

M.R.I.A. - Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

Mrs. -Mistress. M.R.S.L. - Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

M.S.-Memoriæ sacrum, Sacred to the Memory: Master of the Sciences.

MS. - Manuscriptum, manuscript.

MSS. - Manuscripts.

Mt.-Mount, or Mountain.

Mus. B. -- Bachelor of Music. Mus. D. -- Doctor of Music.

M. W.-Most Worthy; Most Worshipful.

Myth. -- Mythology.

N.-North: Number: Noun: Neuter. n.-Note.

N. A. - North America.

Nah. - Nahum.

Nat. -Natural.

Nat. Hist. - Natural History.

Nath. -- Nathanael, or Nathaniel.

N.B.-New Brunswick; North British. Nota Bena, mark well; take notice.

N. C.—North Carolina; New Church.

N. E. - New England: Northeast.

Neb. - Nebraska.

Neh. -Nehemiah.

n.e.i.-Non est inventus, He is not found.

nem. con. or nem. diss. - Nemine contradicente, No one opposing; unanimously.

Neut.-Neuter (gender).

Nev. - Nevada.

New Test. or N. T. -- New Testament.

N. F. - Newfoundland.

N. G. -New Granada; Noble Grand. N. H. - New Hampshire; New Haven.

N. H. H. S. -- New Hampshire Historical Society.

Ni. pri. -Nisi prius (law).

N. J. -New Jersey. n. l. - Non liquet, It does not appear. N. lat. -North latitude.

N. Mex. - New Mexico.

N. N. E. - North-Northeast.

N. N. W. -North-Northwest.

N.O.-New Orleans.

No. -Numero, number.

Nol. pros. - Nolens prosequi, Unwilling to prosecute.

Nom. or nom. -Nominative.

Non con.-Not content; dissenting (House of Lords).

Non cul. -Non culpabilia, Not guilty. Non obst. - Non obstante, notwithstanding.

Non pros. - Non prosequitur, He does not prosecute.

Non seq. -Non sequitur, It does not follow

Nos. -Numbers.

Nov. -November.

N. P. - Notary Public; New Provi dence.

N.S.-New Style (after 1732); Nova Scotia.

N. T. -New Testament.

N. u. - Name, or names, unknown.

Num. -Numbers; Numeral. N. V. M. - Nativity of the Virgin

Mary. N. W. --Northwest.

N. W. T. -Northwestern Territory.

N. Y. -New York.

N. Y. H.S. -New York Historical Society.

O. -Ohio.

Ob. -Obiit, He (or she) died.

Obad. -Obadiah.

Obj.-Objection: Objective.

O K. - A slang phrase for "All

Oht. or ohdt.-Obedient.

Oct. --()ctober.

O. F. --Odd-Fellow, or Odd-Fellows. O.F.P.-Order of Friar Preachers.

Old Test, or O. T. -Old Testament. Olym. -Olympiad.

Ont. —Ontario

Opt. -Optics: Optical: Optional.

Or. -Oregon. Ord.—Ordinance; Order; Ordnance;

Ordinary. Orig. -Originally.

Ornith. -Ornithology.

O.S.—Old Style (before 1752).

O.S.F.-Order of St. Francis.

O. T. -Old Testament. O. U. A. -Order of United Americans.

Oxf. -Oxford.

Oxon. - Oxoniensis Oxonii, of Oxford, at Oxford.

Oz. - Ounce.

P. -Pondere, by weight.

P. or p. -Page; Part; Participle.

Pa. -Pennsylvania.

Pal. -- Paleontology.

Par. -Paragraph.

Par. Pas. -Parallel passage.

Parl. -- Parliament.

Pathol. -- Pathology.

Payt. -Payment. Pb -Plumbum, lead.

P.B. - Philosophiae Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Philosophy.

P.C.-Patres Conscripti, Conscript

Fathers: Senators P.C.-Privy Council; Privy Coun-

cilor.
P.D. -Philosophiae Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy.

Pd.—Paid.

P. E. -- Protestant Episcopal.

P.E I.-Prince Edward Island.

Penn. -- Pennsylvania. Pent. - Pentecost.

Per or pr. -By the.

Per an. -Per annum, by the year. Per cent. -Per centum, by the hun-

dred. Peri. -- Perigee.

Pet -Peter.

P. G.-Past Grand.

Phar. -- Pharmacy.

Ph. B. -Philosophiæ Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Philosophy.

Ph D. - Philosophia: Doctor, Doctor

of Philosophy.
Phil.—Philip; Philippians; Philoso-

phy: Philemon. Phila. or Phil.-Philadelphia.

Philom. - Philomathes, Lover of Learning.

Philomath. - Philomathematicus, A lover of the mathematics.

Phil. Trans. - Philosophical Transactions Phren. - Phrenology.

P. H S. - Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Pinx.—Pinxit, He (or she) painted it. Pk -Peck.

Pl. or plur. -Plural.

Plff. -Plaintiff.

P.M. - Post Meridiem, Afternoon Evening: Postmaster: Passed Mid-

P. M. G. - Postmaster-General: Pro fessor of Music in Gresham Coilege. P.O. -Post-Office.

Poet. -- Poetical.

Pop. -Population.

Port.-Portugal: Portuguese.

Pos. -- Position: Positive: Possession. P.P.-Pater Patrice, Father of his Country; Parish Priest.

P. P. C. -Pour prendre conge, to take

leave. Pp. or pp. -- Pages.

Pph. --Pamphlet.

Pr.-By.

P. R. - Populus Romanus, the Roman People; Porto Rico; Proof-reader;

Prize Ring.
P.R.A. - President of the Royal Academy.

P.R.C. - Post Roman conditam. After the building of Rome.

Pref. -Preface.

Prep. - Preposition. Pres. - President.

Prin. -- Principally.

Pro. -For: in favor of.

Prob. - Problem. Prof -Professor

Pron. - Pronoun: Pronunciation.

Prop. - Proposition.

Prot. - Protestant.

Pro tem .- Pro tempore, for the time

being.
Prov.—Proverbs; Provost.

Prox. -Proximo, next (month). P. R. S. - President of the Royal So-

ciety. P.S. -Post scriptum, Postscript.

P. S. -Privy Seal.

Ps. -Psalm or Psalms. Pt.-Part; Pint; Payment; Point;

Port: Post-town. P. Th. G. - Professor of Theology in Gresham College.

Pub. -Publisher; Publication; Published: Public.

Pub. Doc .- Public Documents. P.v.-Post-village. Pwt.-Pennyweight; pennyweights.

Pxt.-Pinxit, He (or she) painted it.

Q. -Queen; Question.

q. -Quasi, as it were; almost.

O. B. -Queen's Bench. Q.C. - Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.

q.d.-Quasi dicat, as if he should say; quasi dictum, as if said; quasi dixisset, as if he had said.

q.e. -Quod est, which is, q.e.d .- Quod erat demonstrandum. which was to be proved.

q.e.f.-Quod erat faciendum, which was to be done.

q.e.i. — Quod erat inventendum, which was to be found out.

q.l.-Quantum libet, as much as you please.

Q. M. -Quartermaster. qm. - Quomodo, how; by what

means. Q. M. G. -Quartermaster-General. q.p. or q.pl.-Quantum placet, as

much as you please. Qr. -Quarter. O.S. - Quarter-sessions: Quarter-

section. q.s.—Quantum sufficit, a sufficient

quantity.

qu. or qy. -Quære, inquire; query. Quar. -Quarterly.

Ques. —Question.

q. v. -Quod vide, which see; quantum ris, as much as you will.

R.-Recipe, take. Regina, Queen: Rex. King. River; Rod; Rood;

R.A.-Royal Academy; Royal Aca demician; Royal Arch; Royal Arcanum; Royal Artillery. RC. - Rescriptum, a Rescript, re-

written. R. E. -Royal Engineers.

Rec. - Recipe, or Recorder.

Recd. - Received. Rec. Sec. -- Recording Secretary.

Rect. - Rector; Receipt. Ref.-Reference; Reform.

Ref. Ch. -- Reformed Church. Reg. - Register: Regular. Reg. Prof. -Regius Professor.

Regr. - Registrar.

Regt. - Regiment. Rel. - Religion.

Rep. - Representative: Reporter: Republic.

Rev.-Reverend: Revelation (Book of); Review; Revenue; Revise.

Rhet. -Rhetoric.

R. I. -Rhode Island. Richd. - Richard.

R.1 II.8. - Rhode Island Historical Society.

R.M.—Royal Marines; Royal Mail. R. M S -Royal Mail Steamer.

R.N.-Royal Navy.
R.N.O. - Riddare af Nordatjerne
Orden, Knight of the Order of the

Polar Star. Ro. -Recto, Right-hand page.

Robt.—Robert. Rom.—Romans (Book of). Rom Cath.-Roman Catholic. R. P. - Regius Professor, the King's

Professor.

R. R. -Railroad. R.S.-Recording Secretary. Rs. - Responsum, answer; respondere, to answer.

R.S.A. - Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy. R.S.D.-Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S E. - Royal Society of Edin R.S.L.-Royal Society of London. R.S. V. P. - Reponder s'il vous platt,

Answer, if you please. Rt. Hon. - Right Honorable. Rt. Rev. -Right Reverend.

Rt. Wpful.-Right Worshipful. R W.-Right Worthy. R W.O. - Riddare of Wasa Orden, Knight of the Order of Wasa.

8. -South: Saint; Scribe; Sulphur, Sunday; Sun; Series S -Solidus, a shilling.

8. A. -South America; South Africa, South Australia. s.a. - Secundum artem, according to

art. Sam. -Samuel.

Sancs.—Sanscrit. S.A.S. — Societatis Antiquariorum Socius, Fellow of the Society of

Antiquarles. Sat. -Saturday.

8ax.—Saxon. Sax. Chron. -Saxon Chronicle.

S C. -Senatus Consultum. A decree of the Senate: South Carolina.

Se .- Sculpsit, he (or she) engraved it. sc. or scil.—Scilicet, namely. Scan. Mag. - Scandalum magnatum, scandal; or scandulum magnum, great scandal. S. caps. -Small capitals. Schol.-Scholium, a note. Schr.-Schooner. Sci. fa. -Scire facias, make known (legal). Sclay. -Sclayonic. Sculp. or sculp.-Sculpsit, he for sher engraved it. Scot. -Scotland; Scottish; Scotch. Ser. -Scruple. S.D.-Salutem dicit, sends health. S.E. -Southeast. Sec .- Secretary; Second. Section. Sec. Leg. -Secretary of Legation. Sec. leg. - Secundum legem, according to law. Sec. reg.-Secundum regulam, according to rule. Sect -Section Sem. -Semble, it seems. Sen.—Senate; Senator; Senior. Sept.-September; Septuagint. Seq.-Sequentia, following; sequitur, it follows. Ser. -Series. Serg. -Sergeant. Serg.-Maj.-Sergeant-Major. Serv. -Servant. S.G.-Solicitor-General. Shak,-Shakspeare. S.H.S. - Societatis Historia Socius, Fellow of the Historical Society. Sing.-Singular. S. Isl.-Sandwich Islands. S.J. -Society of Jesus; Society of Jesus, or Jesuits. S.J.C. -Supreme Judicial Court. Skr.-Sanscrit. S. L.-Solicitor at Law (Scot). S. lat.-South latitude. S.M .- State Militin; Short Meter; Sergeant-Major; Sons of Malta. S. M. Lond. Soc. Cor. - Societatis Medica Londinensis Socius Curres pondens. Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society. s. n. - Secundum naturam, according to nature. Soc. Isl. - Society Islands. Sol.-Solomon; Solution. Sol.-Gen.-Solicitor-General. Sp. or Span .- Spanish. Sp.—Special. 8. of Sol .- Song of Solomon. S. P .- Sine prole, without issue. S.P.A.S. - Societatis Philosophica

Americana Socius, Member of the American Philosophical Society.

S.P.G. -Society for the Propogation

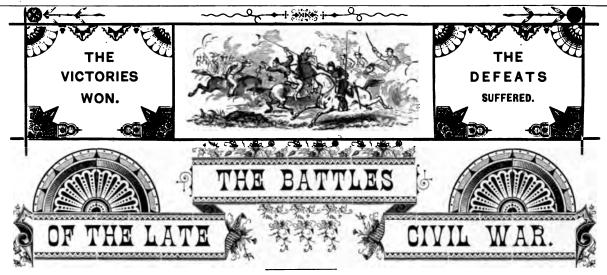
of the Gospel.

Sp. gr. -Specific gravity. S.P.Q.R. - Secatus Propulusque Ro-moni, the Roman Senate and people. So, ft. -Sonare foot or sonare feet. Sq. in. -Square inch or inches. Sq. m. -Square mile or miles. Sq. r.-Square rood or roods. 8q. yd.-Square yard. Sir or Senior. S. R. 1. - Sacrum Romanum Imperium, Holy Roman Empire. S.R.S. - Soci-talis Regior Socius, Fellow of the Royal Society. S.S.-Sunday-school. SS.-Saints. SS. or ss. - Scilicet, to wit. ss. - Semis, half. S.S.C.-Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland). S. S. E. -South-Southeast, S.S.W .- South-Southwest. St.-Saint; Street; Strait; Stone. Stat. -Statute. S. T. D. - Sacra Theologia Doctor, Doctor of Sacred Theology. Ster. or Stg.-Sterling. S.T.P .- Sacra Theologia Professor, Professor of Secred Theology. Su.-Sunday. Subj.-Subjunctive. Subst.—Substantive. Su.-Goth.—Suio-Gothic. Sun, or Sund. -Sunday. Sup.-Supplement; Superfine, Superior. Supt.-Superintendent. Surg.—Surgeon; Surgery. Surg.-Gen.—Surgeon-General. Surv. -Surveyor. Surv. Gen. - Surveyor General. Sus. -Susannah. s. v .- Sub rerbo, under the word or title. S.W. -Southwest. Switz. -Switzerland. Syn. -Synonym; Synonymous. T. - Territory: Town: Township; Tutti, all together. T. or tom.-Tome, volume. Ta. -Tantalum (Columbium). T.E. -Topographical Engineers. Tenn.-Tennes Ter.-Territory. Tex. -Texas.
Text. Rec. - Textus Receptus, the Received Text. Th. or Thurs .- Thursday. Theo. -Theodure. Theol. -Theology: Theological. Theoph.—Theophilus. Thess.—Thessalonians. Thos. - Thomas. Thro'. -Through.

Tim.-Timothy. Tit. -Titus. T.O.-Turn over Tob. -Tobit. Topog. - Topography: Topographical. Tr. - Transpose, Translator, Transintion. Trustee. Tra.-Trustees. tr.-Trillo, a shake. Trans. - Translator; Translation, Transactions. Treas.-Treasurer. Trin.-Trinity. Tues, or Tu.-Tuesday, Typ.-Typographer U.C.-Urbis conditar, year of Rome. U.E.I.C .- United East India Com pany. U.J D. - Ctriusque Juris Doctor. Doctor of both Laws (Civil and Canoni C.K.-United Kingdom. ult.-Ultimo, last, of the last month Unit.-Unitarian. Univ.-University. U.S.-United States. u.s.-I't supra or uti supra, as above. U. S. A. -- United States Army; United States of America. U S. M. -United States Mail; United States Marine. U.S.M.A. - United States Military Academy. U.S. N. -United States Navy U.S. N. A. - United States Naval Academy. U S.S. - United States Senate. Utah-Utah Territory. 7.-Five or fifth; Violin. VV.-Violins. v. or vid. - Vide, see. v. or vs. - Versus, against: Versiculo, in such a verse. Va. -Virginia. Vat. -Vatican. V.C.-Vice-Chancellor. V.D.M. - Verbi Dei Minister, Minister of God's Word. Ven -Venerable. Ver.-Verse. V.G.-Vicar-General. v.g. -Verbi gratia, as for example. VI. -Six or sixth. VII.—Seven or seventh. VIII.—Eight or eighth. Vice-Pres. or V. P. -Vice-President. Visc.-Viscount.
viz. or vi. - Videlicet, to wit; namely; that is to say Vo. - Verso, left-hand page. Vol. -- Volume. V.R. - Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria. V. S. -Veterinary Surgeon.

Vt.-Vermont Vul -Vulgate (Latin version of the W -West. Wash, Ter. - Washington Territory. Wed -Wednesday. West. Res. Coll.-Western Reserve College. w f.-Wrong font-Whf .- Wharf W L-West Indies, Wis -Wisconsin. Wisd.-Wisdom (Book of). Wk -Week. W lon.-West longitude, W.M.-Worshipful Master Wm. -William. W. M.S. - Wesleyan Missionary So-W.N.W.-West-Northwest. W.P -Worthy Patriarch Wp.-Worship. Wpful.-Worshipful. W. S .- Writer to the Signet. W S. W.-West-Southwest Wt.-Weight. W. Va.-West Virginia. Wyo. Ter.-Wyoming Territory. X -Ten or tenth. XII. -Twelve. XIII. -Thirteen. XIV. -Fourteen. XV.-Fifteen. XVI.-Sixteen. XVII. -Seventeen XVIII. -Eighteen. XIX.-Nineteen. XX.-Twenty, XXX.-Thirty. XL. -Forty. XC. -Ninety. X. or Xt. -Christ. Xmas or Xm. -Christmas. Xn. or Xtian. - Christian Xnty or Xty. - Christianity. Xper or Xr -Christopher. Yd. -Yard. y. or y .- The. y .- Them. ya-Then. y .- Their, Your. y-This. vi.-That. Y.M.C.A.-Young Men's Christian Association. Yrs.—Years; Yours. Zach, -Zachary, Zech.-Zechariah. Zeph.-Zephaniah. Zool. - Zoology. Zn. -Zinc. & -And. &c .- Et cœtera, and the rest; and so





The Causes of the Rebellion.



EAVING DESOLATION in its track, throughout many parts of the South, was a four-years' war, waged between the people of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States, extending over a

period of time from April 12, 1861, to the surrender of Lee. April 9, 1865.

Among the causes that produced the war, briefly stated, were these: The staple productions in the South, prior to the war, were cotton and sugar. To sell these productions in the markets of the world at the

highest figures, and purchase the necessaries of life at the lowest price, was regarded by the Southern people as legitimate. To have unrestricted commercial intercourse, therefore, with the people of all nations, being free to export their productions without hindrance, and import goods from abroad free of duty, was considered for the best interests of the South.

There existed a decided difference of opinion between the people of the Northern and Southern States on this subject. A large body of people at the North believed that home industries could best be built up through the shutting out of foreign production by a high protective tariff. This party favored the placing of a high tax on all goods

Protective tariff against free trade, which became a sectional issue, was one of the causes. Another was the black man. For generations the colored people had been regarded by most persons at the South as property that could be rightfully bought and sold.

In many parts of the North, in the early history of the country, slavery was common. Washington was a prominent owner of slaves, as were many other great and good men; and the institution of slavery having for generations been protected by legislation, a vast body of people at the South regarded it as perfectly right to buy, sell, and own slaves.

Gradually a public sentiment grew up in the North antagonistic to the idea of one class owning another class. This feeling extended into the halls of national legislation, and in time developed very bitter sectional feeling.

The final result was that the Southerners, thinking of the triumph of the United States when they cut loose from England, and that the people of the South should have the right to make such laws as they deemed best for their own interests, inaugurated the work of separating the South from the North by the act of secession, passed by the legislature of South Carolina, in which that State seceded from the Union, December 20, 1860. This example was followed by others of the Southern States in the following order, eleven States passing ordinances of secession between the fifteenth day of December, 1860, and June 10, 1861: Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Florida, January 10, 1861; Alabama, January 11, 1861; Georgia, Janua. 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas. February 1. 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 21, 1861; Tennessee, by a vote of the people, June 8, 1861. The Western portion of Virginia refused to secede, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union as the loval State of West Virginia.

The people of the South were then desirous of having the authorities of the United States withdrawn from the seceded States, and in order to hasten and compel this, an attack was made on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. This precipitated the war of the Rebellion-a four-years' struggle-that caused a loss of near 500,000 lives, and fastened upon the United States a debt, at the close of the war, of near \$3,000,000,000.

An outline of each prominent battle, the numbers killed, wounded and taken prisoners, are given in the succeeding pages:

THE BATTLES OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR-

attle of Fort Sumter — Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, S. C., occupied by Major Robert Anderson and a force of 6 effective United States soldiers and 62 other persons, and mounting 52 cannon, was bombarded by General Beauregard, commanding 7,000 Confederates, in Charleston, April 12 and 13, 1861. The fort was set on fire by the Confederates, and evacuated, after a fair defense, by

Major Anderson. His loss was only one man, who was killed by the bursting of a gun inside the fort; the Confederate losses are not generally known.

Skirmish at Fairfax Court House,
Va. — Fought May 31, 1881, between 47 Unionist cavalry, under Lieutenant Tompkins, and a force of 1,500 Confederates.

Battle at Phillippi—Fought June 3, 1861, at Phillippi, W. Va., between 2,000 Confederates and

several regiments of Unionists, under Colonel Kelly and Colonel Lander, resulting in the retreat of the Confederates, with a loss of 15 killed a number wounded and taken prisoners, and \$25,000 worth of arms surrendered. Colonel Kelly was severely wounded.

Battle of Big Bethel - Fought June 10, 1861, at Big Bethel. Va., between 2,500 Unionists, under General Pierce, and 1,800 Confederates.

The Unionists were defeated, with a loss of 18 killed, 34 wounded, and 5 minering. The Confeder ate loss is unknown.

second constrows.

Shirmship at Cole Camp — A body of Confederate attacked a company of Home towards at Cole (amp Mo. June 19, 186). The latter were defeated, with a loss of 19 killed, 29 wounded, and 39 presence.

Shirmish at Falling Waters - Fought near Hainesville, W. Va., July 2, 1661, between five Confederate regiments and a battery, under General Johnston and a portion of the Unionists in General Patterson's division. After a sharp fight the Confederates retired to Martinsburg. Their loss was about 30 killed and 19 wounded. The Unionists had 3 killed and 19 wounded.

Battle of Carthage Fought at Carthage, No., July 5, 1861, between 1.569 Unioniete, under General Sugel and 6.999 Confederates, under Generals Parson and Rama. The Unionists were defeated, and leet 18 killed and 31 wounded. The Confederate loss was estimated at about 509.

Confederate loss was estimated at about 390.

Battle of Bleh Mountain - Fought at Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 181, between a detachment of Unionists, under General Research, and about 1,000 Confederates, under Colonel Pegram. The Confederates lost 150 killed and wounded, and 800 others surrendered as prisoners. The Unionists, during that and the succeeding three days' campaign, lost only 13 killed and 40 wounded; the Confederates 280 killed, and 7 guns.

wounded; the Confederates 300 killed, and 7 guns.

Battle of Carriela's Ford. Va., between 10,000
Confederates, under General Garnett, and a column of Unionists, under General Morris.

After a sharp action the former retreated, General Garnett having been killed. The Union loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Skirmish at Serrytown—Fought at Screy-town, Va., July 13, 1861, between a body of Con-federates, and a party of Unionists under Colonel Lowe, the latter were defeated with a loss of 9 killed, and 40 wounded and missing.

killed, and 40 wounded and missing.

Battle of Blackburn Ford.—Fought July
18, 1861, near Blackburn ford, Va., between
Colonel Richardson's brigade of Unionists and a
body of Confederates. The latter received the
Unionists with a raking fire from a battery. The
Linionists maintained their position, however, for
three hours, until ordered to fettre to Centerville.
Their loss was '19 killed and 64 wounded and
missing; that of the Confederates about 60.

missing; that of the Confederates about 60.

Pirst Battle of Bail Euss—Fough July 21.

1801, at Manasses, on Buil Run river, in Northeastern Virginia, between General McDowell and about \$2,000 Confederates, commanded by Generals Beauregard and Joseph & Johnston. The Unionists fought well at first, but, the Confederates being reinforced, a panic ensued in the Union army, and it field in great disorder toward Washington. The Union loss was 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, and 1,480 missing; the Confederates best 578 killed, 1,489 wounded, and 30 missing. The Unionists also lost 4,000 muskets and 4,500 sets of a ecoutrements, 20 cannon, and a considerable quantity of animunition.

Battle of Dug Spring, Mo. — A body of Confederates, under General Rains, was defeated by General Lyon's command, August 2, 1861. The latter lost 8 killed and 30 wounded.

latter lost 8 killed and 30 wounded.

Battle of Wilson's Creek, Ho., between 5,000 Entonists, under General Lyon, and about twice as many Confederates, under Generals McCulloch and Price. After six hours' bard lighting, during which General Lyon was killed, the Unionists retired to Springfield, Mo. The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,256 men; that of the Confederates was 1,768 men.

Skirmish at Charleston, Mo. — August 1, 1861, Colonel Doherty, with 300 Illinois soldiers, ispersed a rebel force, losing 1 killed and 6 consider.

Battle at Summerville, Va.--The seventh Ohio regiment, 900 strong, was surprised while at breakfast, August 25, 1661, by a Confederate force, under General Floyd, but fought their way out, with the loss of six officers.

with the loss of six officers.

Capture of Forta Hatteras and Clark.
These two Confederate defenses of Hatteras
in'et, N. C., were captured August 29, 1801, by a
Union mival squadron, under Commodore Stringham, C. S. N., and a land force of 300 men, under
General Butler. The Confederate loss was 691
officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 31
officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 54
officers and men taken prisoners, 59 killed and 54
officers and men taken prisoners, 6 killed and 54
rappings and stores. The Unionists had none
killed and but few wounded. The forts were
commanded by Commodore Barron, Colonel
Mattin and Major Andrews.

Battle of Boonville—Fought at Boonville,

Battle of Boonville—Fought at Boonville, Mo., September 1, 1981, between Umonists and Confederates. The former were the victors, with a loss of 6 wounded, and they destroyed the town.

Battle of Caralfex-Fought near Carnifex ferry. Va., September 10, 181, between 4, 180, Innonester, under teneral Rosertans, and six regiments of Confederates, with 16 cannon, under General Floyd. After several Bours' flaghting, darkness came, and the contest ensied. The Confederates retreated, leaving a large quantity of stores and war material in the hands of their fees. The lose in men by the Unionists was 18 killed and The loss in men by the Unionists was 15 kills 79 wounded, the Confederates lost but a few

Skirmish at Blue Mills, Ma. September 17. 1841, the Third lows regiment encountered a band of Confederate, and was compelled to retreat. Receiving reinforcements, they again railied, when the Confederates retired. The Union loss was 12 killed and 52 wounded.

Battle of Cheat Mountain—Fought September 12-17, 1861, at Cheat Mountain Pass, Va., between 9,000 Confederates, under General Leand the Unionists under General Reynolds, who held the Pass. After several days skirmishing at a number of points, the Confederates retired, without dislodging the Unionists. Their loss was 100 killed, including Colonel John A. Washington; the Unionists lost 9 killed and 12 wounded.

the Unionists lost 9 killed and 12 wounded.

Siege of Lexington - Lexington, Mo., on
the Missouri river, about 300 miles above St.
Louis, was held by 2,460 Unionists, under Colonel
Mulligan, in fortifications of earthworks. On
the 21st of September, 1801, they were attacked
by four times their number of Confederates, under
General Price. For several days Mulligan defended his position, but not receiving expected
reinforcements, and being without water, he surrendered. His men were paroled, but some 3,000
muskets and rifles, 5 cannon, wagons, 50 horses,
army stores, ammunition and gold belonging to
Missouri banks, fell into the hands of the enemy.
The Unionists had also 30 men killed and about
120 wounded. Price abandoned Lexington a few
days afterwards.

Skirmish at Papinsville - September 21, 1851. General Lane, with a body of Unionists, encountered a Confederate force at Papinsville, Mo., losing 17 men, killed.

Fight at Chapmanwille, W.Va.—Fought, October 2, 1861, between a party of Confederates and Colonel Envariz's Kentucky volunteers, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of 47 prisoners. The Union loss was 4 killed and 8

wounded.

Fight at Greenbrier, W. Va.—October 3. 1851. General Reynolds, with 5,000 Unionists, reconneited the position at Buffalo hill. Va. occupied by from 12,000 to 15,000 Confederates. A brisk action ensued, chiefly carried on with artillery. The Confederates were driven from some of their intrenchments, and lost a number of prisoners, horses and baggage. The Union lose was 8 killed and 32 wounded. General Reynolds then returned to Cheat Mountain, his headquarters.

Battle of Chicamanda.

Battle of Chicamacomico — Fought at Chicamacomico, October 4, 1861, between a large force of rebels, under Colonel Barlow, and the Twentieth Indiana regiment. The latter retreated, leaving their wounded in the hands of the enemy. Next day the Union steamer Monticello shelled the Confederates and drove them to their boats.

Skirmiah at Flemington, W. Va. - Fought October 6, 1861, between the Unionist Home Guards and a band of Confederates, the latter being defeated.

Fight at Santa Rosa Island — Fought at Santa Rosa Island, Fla., October 9, 1861, where a Confederate force attacked the Unionist occupants, but was defeated. The Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.

Skirmish at Big Elver Bridge, Mo.— Skirmish at Big Elver Bridge, Mo.— Fought between a force of 600 Confederates, under Jeff. Thompson, and a Union Guard of 50, near Potosi, Mo. October 15, 1861: the Con-federates captured the guard and destroyed the bridge.

bridge.

Battle of Bail's Bluff — Fought at Bail's bluff, Va., October 21, 1861, between 1,900 Unionists, under Colonel Baker, and 4,000 Confederates.

After a severe fight, in which Colonel Baker was killed, the Unionists, not being reinforced by General Stone, as they expected, retreated, having lost 223 killed, 286 wounded, and 485 prisoners. The Confederates lost about 350 killed and wounded.

Fight at Camp Wild Cat.—Fought October 21, 1851, in Laurel county, Ky., between 8,000 Con-federates, under General Zollleoffer, and four regiments (with artillery) of Unionists, under General Schoepf and Colonels Steadman and Gar-General Schoppf and Colonels Steadman and Garrard. The approach of the Confederates was repulsed at several points, and they retreated, sursued by the loyal inhabitants of the country and the Union troops. The Confederate loss was about 1,000 men, with their camp equipage, arms, etc. The Union loss was 4 killed and 21 wounded.

Skirmithes in Missouri—At Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1881, a body of Unionista

defeated a party of Confederates. The Unionists but 6 kinesi and about 60 wounded.

October 22, 1861, a skirmish occurred at Buffalo mils, No., in which the Confederates last 17 killed and 39 prisoners. The Union loss is not stated.

and w prisoners. In t mon loss is not reased.

Fight at Romney, W. Va. 1s to be per a party of Unionists, under tieneral Kelley, and a forer of Confederates. After a two hours' fight the latter were vanqui-hed. losing 430 prisoners, 300 horses, 3 cannon, and their camp equipage.

and their camp equipage.

Zagonyi's Charge—October 28, 1861, Major
Zagonyi, of General Fremont's command, with 130
of the latter's body-guard, charged upon a Cosfederate force of some 3, 600 men. near Springfield,
Mo. The Confederates were routed, with the loss
of 168 killed and 27 prisoners. Zagonyi brought
only 80 of his men out of the charge unhurt.

only 80 of his men out of the charge unhurt.

Capture of Beamfort — An expedition of naval and military forces, under the Unionist Commodore Dupont, and Generals Sherman, vicle, Stevens and Wright, with about 15, 809 men, on November 7, 1861, httacked and captured the two Confederate forts, Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, S. C., both mounting more than 49 cannon. Before the superior force of the assailants, the Confederate retreated. The same attacking force also took possession of the town of Beaufort, S. C., and Hilton island. The Unionists lost 8 men killed and 2 wounded. The Confederate loss is believed to have been heavy. They are most of the military equipments in the hands of the enemy.

Battle of Belmont — Fought at Belmont, No. November 7, 1881, between 2,850 Unionists, under General Grant, and about 4,690 Confederates under General Polk. The latter receiving rein-forcements, after a severe engagement the Unionists retired, with a loss of 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing. The Confederates probably lost about 1,600 men.

Skirmishes in Virginia—Guyandotte was attacked by Confederates, November 10, 1861, but they were repulsed by the Unionists, the latter having several men killed. The next day the Unionists burned the town.

At Hunter's hill, November 28, a sharp skirmish occurred between Unionists and Confederates, in which the former had 28 killed and wounded.

Fight at Pensacola Fort Pickens and the United States war vessels. Niagara and Colorado, November 23, 1861, bombarded the Confederate fortifications at Pensacola, Fla. The port of Warrenton was burned.

Skirmish in Missouri—At Warsaw, November 29, 1861, a fight occurred between Confederates and Unionists, and a portion of the town was destroyed.

uerstroyeu.
Fight at Salem, Mo. — Fought between Unionists and Confederates, November 29, 1881, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 39 killed and wounded.

Bombardment of Freestone Point, Va. – December 9, 1851. Freestone Point was shelled by Unionist gamboats. The Confederate batteries were silenced, and the buildings contain-ing Confederate stores were destroyed.

Fight at Camp Alleghany, Va.—Fought December 13, 1861, between a Union force, under General Miroy, who defeated a party of rebels, under Colonel Johnston. The former lost 21 killed and 107 wounded.

Il killed and 107 wounded.

Fight at Munfordsville, My. — A drawn hattle was fought at Munfordsville, December 17, 1861, between a portion of the Thirty-second Indiana (German) regiment, under Colonel Willich, and three regiments and a battery of Confederates, under General Hindman, in which the former lost 10 killed and 17 wounded. The Confederates lost & killed, and a large number wounded. The rout of the Confederates was complete.

complete.

General Pope in Missouri—Two brigades of General Pope's command, under Colonels Steele and Jeff. C. Davis, December 17 and 18, 1861, surprised rebel camps at Osceola and Milford, Mo., securing 360 Confederate prisoners at Osceola, and 1,300 Confederates, with 1,000 stand of arms, 460 horses, 65 wagons, and a large amount of camp equipage and stores at Milford. The Union loss was 2 killed and 17 wounded.

was x killed and It wounded. Va. — Fought 17 miles southwest of Washington. D. C., between a portion of General Ord's brigade of Unionists and a force of Confederates, under General Stuart, December 20, 1861. The Confederate loss was 43 killed and 143 wounded: that of the Unionists was 7 killed and 61 wounded. It was a victory for the Unionists.

Fight of Mount Zion — Fought in Boone county, Mo., December 23, 1861, between Unionists and Confederates: the latter were dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss was only 3 killed and 11 wounded.

BATTLES OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

Fight in South Carolina — In a cannonfight at Fort Pickens, January 1, 1862, General Stevens, commanding a Union land force, advanced from Beaufort, and, with the assistance of the gunboats, captured the (Confederate) Coosaw batteries, held by General Bragg, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded.

Fight at Huntersville, W. Va. - January 4, 1862, the Union troops, under General Milroy. defeated a Confederate force at Huntersville, and captured \$80,000 worth of stores.

captured \$80,000 worth of stores.

Battle of Prestonburg, Ky. — Fought
January 10, 1862, between about 3,000 Unionists,
under General Garfield, and about 2,500 Confederates, with three guns, under General Humphrey
Marshall. Garfield, after fighting for several
hours, and then being reinforced, finally routed
the Confederates, whose loss was about 60 killed,
besides prisoners, horses and stores.

A River Combat—Fought January 11, 1882, between two Union steamers and four Confederate boats, about 20 miles south of Cairo, Ill. The latter were compelled to seek refuge under the Confederate batteries at Columbus, Ky.

Confederate batteries at Columbus, Ky.

Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.—Fought
January 19, 1862, between about 8,000 Confederates, under Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer,
and 3,000 Union troops, under Generals Thomas
and Schoepf. The Confederates were defeated,
with the loss of Generals Zollicoffer and Peyton,
and 192 killed and 25 wounded, 3 cannon, 1,000 stand
of arms, 1,700 horses and mules, a drove of cattle,
100 wagons, quartermaster's stores, etc. The
Union loss was 39 killed and 205 wounded.

Union loss was 39 killed and 205 wounded.

Capture of Fort Henry, Tenn.—General Grant, with a force of Unionists, and Commodore Foote, with 7 Union gunboats, formed an expedition which left Cairo, Ill., to reduce Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, then in possession of the Confederates, under General Tighiman. On the 5th of February, 1862, without waiting for General Grant, who was detained by bad roads. Commodore Foote attacked the fort with his squadron. Within two hours General Tighiman unconditionally surrendered the fort, mounting 30 cannon, with barracks and tents, and about 130 prisoners. The Union loss was 2 killed and 37 wounded; the Confederates had 6 killed and 10 wounded.

Confederates had 6 killed and 10 wounded.

Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C. —
Fought February 8, 1882, between a Union expedition by land and sea, and the Confederate fortistions on the islands held by 2,000 men. The Union force consisted of more than 100 vessels and 11,300 troops, commanded by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside. The result was the capture of 6 Confederate forts, 40 guns, 2,000 Confederate prisoners, 3,000 small arms, ammunition, etc. The Union loss was 50 killed and 212 wounded, the Confederates had 5 killed and 18 wounded.

Battle of Fort Bonelson Tenn.—Fought

Confederates had 5 killed and 18 wounded.

Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.—Fought
February 15 and 18, 1862, between 20,000 Confederates, under Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner,
within the fort and its outworks, and about 20,000
Unionists under General Grapt, assisted by Commodore Foote, with his fleet of gunboats. On the
second day General Buckner unconditionally surrendered the fort, with between 12,000 and 15,000
prisoners, 40 cannon, and a large amount of stores.
The Union losses included 321 in killed, 1,046
wounded, and 150 missing. Floyd escaped with
part of the Confederate force.

Battle of Fort Craigs, N. M. — Fought

Battle of Fort Craig, N. M. - Fought February 21, 1862, between Union troops under General Canby and a Texan force. The Unionists were defeated with a loss of 62 killed and 162 wounded.

Captures on the Sea-coast—Commodore Dupont, commanding the Union fleet on the Southern coast, on the 4th of March, 1862, captured Brunswick, Ga., and Forts Clinch, Fernandina, and St. Mary's, Fla.

dina, and St. Mary's, rta.

Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. — Fought
March 6, 7 and 8, 1862, between about 12,000
Unionists, under General Curtis, and 20,000 Confederates, under Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch,
resulting in the defeat of the latter. The Unionists lost 205 killed, 912 wounded, and 176 missing.
The loss of the Confederates was much greater.

The loss of the Confederates was much greater.

The Fight at Hampton Roads—On the sth of March, 1882, the Confederate steam warvessels Merrimack, Jamestown and Yorktown, attacked the Union feet at Hampton roads, Va., destroying the Cumberland and Congress, and damaging several other Government vessels. Next day occurred the battle between the iron-clad Monitor (Union), commanded by Lleutenant Worden, and the Merrimack (Confederate), in which the latter was disabled. The Federal loss of men, killed and drowned, besides the vessels, was 224, and 62 wounded and prisoners. The Confederate loss was 6 killed and a number wounded.

Surrender of New Madrid, Mo. — The Confederates had fortified Island No Ten, in the Mississippi river, a few miles above New Madrid, which was also fortified and defended by a Confederate force. Commodore Foote, with his river fleet of armed boats, and General Pope, with a land force, having threatened their works, the Confederates. March 13, 1862, evacuated New Madrid, leaving 25 cannon, and military stores valued at \$1,000,000 in the hands of the Unionists.

valued at \$1,000,000 in the hands of the Unionists. Capturee of Newbern, N. C. – Newbern was occupied by a Confederate force. On the 14th of March. 1882, General Burnside attacked the city with a fleet of gunboats and three brigades of Unionists. As four-hours fight ensued, when the Confederates retreated, and the Unionists took possession of the city, with 69 heavy cannon and field-pieces, large quantities of ammunition, naval and military stores, steamers, vesues, etc., valued at \$2,000,000. The Union loss was 91 killed and 466 wounded, many mortally. The Confederate loss was not so heavy, they being under cover.

Cover.

Battle of Winchester, Va. — Fought March 23, 1862, between Union troops, numbering 8,000 men and 28 cannon, under Generals Banks and Shields, and 13,200 Confederate infantry and cavalry, with 28 cannon, under Jackson and Garnett. After five hours fighting, the Confederates were defeated, and retreated to Strasburg, followed by their victors. The Union loss was 108 killed, 441 wounded, and 46 missing. The loss of the Confederates was very large, 270 being buried on the field.

Battle of Pirson Banch N. M.—Fought

Battle of Pigeon Ranch, N. M. Fought March 28, 1862, between 3.000 Unionists, under Colonel Hough, and 1,100 Texan Confederates; a drawn battle.

Battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shibh-General Grant was encamped at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, with 45.00 Linonists, awaiting reinforcements under General Buell. April 6, 1862, they were attacked by 40,000 Confederates, under Generals Johnston and Beauregard, and driven back to the river, with the loss of a number of prisoners. Next day, General Buell, with more Unionists, having arrived, the battle was resumed, lasting throughout the day. The Confederates, however, were finally defeated and driven to their fortifications at Corinth, Miss. The Confederates lost General killed, 7,495 wounded, and 3,622 prisoners. The Confederate losses, as reported by Beauregard, were 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 539 missing.

conteuerate iosses, as reported by Beauregard, were 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 839 missing.

Capture of Island No. Ten — The Confederates having fortified Island No. Ten, in the Missispip river, 10 miles above New Madrid, and so come sippi river, 10 miles above New Madrid, and so come of Unionists, also secured another commanding position, just below the island. After several ineffectual attempts to dislocke him by the Confederate gunboats, on the 16th of March, 1862, Commodore Foote and his fictilla airrived to assist General Pope. The island was well fortified with earthworks and heavy cannon, and manned by 20,000 Confederates. The bombardment was so hot and heavy, however, as to seriously incommode the Confederates, and on April 8, 1862, the Unionists attacked them with such vigor that the works were carried. The result was the capture of 5,000 prisoners, 124 cannon, 5,000 stand of small arms, 2,000 hogsheads of sugar and a large quantity of clothing, tents, ammunition, etc.

ammunition, etc.

Bombardment of Fort Pulaski, Ga.—
Fort Pulaski, twelve miles from Savannah, occupied by the Confederates and defended by 128 cannon and mortars, was invested by 11 Union batteries, under command of General Gilmore. On the 10th of April, 1882, the bombardment of the fort began, and on the 11th the fort was unconditionally surrendered to the Unionists, who had lost 1 killed and 3 wounded. The Confederates had 5 wounded, and 380 prisoners were taken with the fort.

Capture of Huntaville, Ala. — On the 11th of April, 1882, General Mitchel, Unionist, occupied Huntaville, capturing 200 Confederate prisoners, 15 locomotives and a number of cars.

Skirmish at Monterey, Va., and Capture at Chattanooga. — April 12, 1862, Confederates attacked General Milroy's Union force at Monterey, but were repulsed. On the same day, the Union general, Mitchel, captured 2,000 Confederates at Chattanooga.

Confederates at Chattanooga.

Second Slege of Yorktown, Va.

Yorktown was strongly fortified by the Confederates, under General J. E. Johnston, who occupied it on April 7, 1889, with 53,000 men, exclusive of cavalry. The siege of this stronghold, which began April 5, 1889, was conducted by General McClelian, who had a force of 118,000 Unionists. It continued for a month. On the 4th of May, Johnston and his men evacuated the place, with whatever he could take, and started toward Richmond. Union cavalry, under Hancock, and Honker's division, engaged 30,000 of them near Williamsburg, and a severe fight ensued. The Confederates at length retired, but most of their

trains had by that time escaped beyond the lines. The Unionists lost 1.856 killed and wounded and 372 missing. The Confederate loss is believed to have been at least 2,600 killed and wounded.

nave been at least 2,600 killed and wounded.

Bombardment of Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, La.—Commodore Farragut and the Union fleet designed to capture New Orleans from the Confederates, and sailed early in February, 1862. On the 18th of April, 1862, he began the bombardment of the two Confederate forts, Saint Philip and Jackson, in the Mississippi, below New Orleans, with such success that the obstructions were removed, and the fleet passed the forts on its way to New Orleans, April 24.

Fights in North Caraclism—April 10. 1250.

Fights in North Carolina—April 19, 1862, the Unionists, under General Burnside, defeated a body of Confederates near Elizabeth City, N. C. The Union loss was 11 killed. On the same day, General Reno, with 2,000 Unionists, defeated some Confederate troops at Camden, N. C., in which the former lost 99 wounded and 14 killed.

Competure of New Orleans — Part of Commondore Farragut's fleet of Union vessels, inter in number, and a land force of Union-iss, under General Butler, appeared before New Orleans, then held by the Confederates, April 25, 1862. Forts Saint Philip and Jackson, the Confederate strongholds, capitulated April 25; General Lovell, with his Confederate troops, retreated into the interior of the State, and General Butler took possession of the city, May 1, 1882. The Confederate loss, besides the forts, included 11 gunboats, the ram Manassas, and the iron-clad Louisiana. The Confederate destroyed immense quantities of cotton, steamboats, ships, sugar, and other property in the city, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Unionists. The loss of the Unionists in passing the Confederate forts was 30 killed and 110 wounded.

wounded.

Fight at Lebanon, Tenn.—Fought May 5, 1862, between the Union troops under General Dumont and Morgan's Confederate cavalry. The latter had 66 killed and 183 taken prisoners; the Unionists lost 10 killed and 26 wounded and missing.

missing.

Battle of West Point, Va.—Fought May 7, 1802, between a formidable force of Confederates—a part of Lee's army—and Generals Franklin and Sedgwick's divisions of about 30,000 Unionists. The battle lasted six hours, when the Confederates were repulsed. The Union loss was 194 killed and wounded.

Battle at McDowell's, Va.—On the 8th of Nay, General Milroy's force of Unionists attacked a body of Confederates, but after a fight of five hours he was obliged to withdraw, having sustained a loss of 29 killed and about 200 wounded.

tained a loss of 29 killed and about 200 wounded.

Evacuation of Pensacola, Fla. – The
5,000 Confederates, under General Bragg, who had
occupied Pensacola since January 12, 1861, fearing
a visit from Commodore Porter's Union mortarfleet, evacuated the city May 9, 1862. When leaving, they fired the navy-yard destroying the
extensive workshops, warehouses, forts McRae
and Barrancas, the lighthouse and the magnificent
naval hospital. The Unionists at Fort Pickens, by
a heavy cannonade, succeeded in driving the
Confederates from the forts and buildings, thus
arresting the work of destruction.

Canture of Norfolk, Va.—Nav. 10, 1869.

arresung use work of destruction.

Capture of Norfolk, Wa.—May 10, 1882, the Confederate authorities of Norfolk surrendered the city to General Wool and his 5,000 Unionists, without a fight. The navy-yard was in ruins, the iron-clad Merrimack had been blown up, and many guns spiked. The Confederates left behind them some 200 cannon and considerable ammunition.

A Navai Fight—May 10, 1862, a fight occurred between 8 Confederate and 6 Union gunboats on the Missispipi river, near Fort Wright, in which the former were defeated, losing 2 of their vessels.

Surrender of Natchez, Miss. — May 12.
1862. Commodore Farragut's fleet captured Natches, which was then occupied by a small Confederate force, and was soon after abandoned by the Unionists.

by the Unionists.

Nawal Fight in Virginia — A squadron of 4 Union war vessels, under Commodore Rodgers, encountered a Confederate force at Fort Darling, on the James river, eight miles from Richmond, May 18, 1868, and after a sharp fight the fleet withdrew, having lost 13 killed and 16 wounded.

On the Chickahominy—May 17, 1882, Mc-Clellan's left wing, drove a body of Confederates across the Chickahominy, at Bottom bridge, 13 miles from Richmond.

Battle at Lewisburgh, Va. — May 23, 1862, a force of Confederates, under Colonel Heath, attacked a body of Unionists, and, after an hour's contest, were defeated. The Unionists lost 14 killed and wounded.

Battle of Front Royal, Va. — Fought May 23, 1862, between Colonel Kenley, commanding a Union regiment, three companies and part of a

battery, and a large force of Confederates, near Manassas gap, Va. After a desperate defense, Kenley retired across the Shenandosh, and railied again; but was finally compelled to retreat, with

A Union Defeat — May 25, 1862, General Banks, with about 4,000 Unionists, encountered more than 25,000 Confederates, under Jackson and Ewell, at Strasburg, Va. Against such odds, after the first attack, and having held Winchester tor two hours. Banks retreated to Williamsburgh to await reinforcements. awalt reinforcements.

Battle of Hanover Court House, Va.—Fought May 27, 1862, between Fitz John Porter's division of Unionists and 13,000 Confederates. The latter were dislodged with the loss of about 200 killed, 730 prisoners, 2 railroad trains, arms, and ammunition. The Union loss was 53 killed and 344 wounded and missing.

and 344 wounded and missing.

Movements at Corinth, Miss.—May 23, 29 and 30, 1862, Corinth was invested by the Unionists under Generals Halleck, Pope and W. T. Sherman. On the 29th the Confederates, under Beauvegard, evacuated their position, and on the 31st the Unionists, under General Halleck, occupied the town. General Pope, with 40,000 Unionists, pursued the fugitives (whose retreat had been obstructed by another Union force, and took many prisoners. Beauvegard, however, again rallied his forces at Okolono, Miss.

Bastle of Seven Pines, Va.—Fought May

rallies his forces at Okolono, Miss.

Battle of Seven Pines, Va.—Fought May
31, 1882, between a large force of Confederates,
under Longstreet, D. H. Hill. and Smith, and the
Union troops in Casey's division of McClellan's
army. Casey sustained his position for three
hours against superfor numbers, but finally fell
hack to the Seven Pines. They were dislodged
from that position by the Confederates, and
driven to a belt of woods, where the 1,800
Unionists, under Heintzelman, made so strong a
resistance as to cheek the assault. Both armies
then separated and encamped for the night.

resistance as to check the assault. Both armies then separated and encamped for the night.

Battle of Fair Oaks, Va.—While the battle of the Seven Pines was in progress, May 31, 1852, another battle was fought at Fair Oaks, hardly a mile away, between the Unioniste in Sumner's division of McClellan's army and about 28,000 Confederates, under Johnston and Snitht. The contest continued from four occock in the afternoon until twilight, when the Unionists charged upon the foc, driving them back in confusion at about the time that the struggle at the Seven Pines closed. Johnston was severely wounded in the last attack. Both armies bivouacked on the field, but a short distance from each other. Next morning hostilities were resumed at Fair Oaks, but not at the Seven Pines. Sumner being reinforced by Hooker, after an hour's hard fighting the Confederates were driven from the shelter of the woods, and retreated in confusion to Richmond.

Lossea at the Seven Pines and Fair

Losses at the Seven Pines and Fair Oaks—The losses of the Unionists in both battles were 890 killed, 3.627 wounded, 1,222 missing. The total loss of the Confederates is estimated at

6,733.

Fort Pillow Besteged—Fort Pillow, about 40 miles north of Memphis, Tenn., was erected by the Confederates. After a siege of 54 days by Union gunboats, under Commodore Foote, the fort, occupied by 6,000 Confederates, under General Villipigue, was abandoned, it having been dismantled and destroyed, June 5, 1862.

mantied and destroyed, June 5, 1892.

Battle Near Memphis, Tenn. — Fought June 6, 1892, between 8 Confederate war-vessels, under Commodore Montgomery, and a Union fleet of 5 gunboats and 9 rams, commanded by Colonel Ellet. Four of the Confederate vessels were sunk and 3 were run ashore. After the battle, the city of Memphis was surrendered to the Unionists, and was always afterwards retained by them.

Skirmish Near Harrisonburg, Va.-Fought June 6, 1862, between Unionists and Con federates, under General Ashby, who was killed.

Battle of Cross-Keys, Va.—Fought June, 1862, between a Union force under General remont, and 5.000 Confederates under General well, a contest that retarded Fremont's advance, the Union loss was 664; that of the Confederates is unknown.

Battle of James Island, S. C. — Fought car Charleston, June 16, 1862, between Unionists, nder General Stevens, and Confederates, the owner being defeated with a loss of 85 killed, 172 ounded, and 128 missing.

Battle at Saint Charles, Ark.—Fought une 17, 1862, between Unionists, under Colonel itch, and a Confederate battery, which was estroyed. An explosion in a Union gunboat

killed 125.

Battles Before Richmond—June 26, 1862.
McClellan's Union army of 103,000 was gathered on the Chickshominy, confronted by about 100,000 Confederates, under Robert E. Lee. Richmond, the Confederate capital, was in no condition to withstand a siege. Lee, therefore, decided to

attack McClellan and raise the siege. He, therefore, divided his army and posted it at several points. The contest opened at Mechanicsville, where the Confederates attacked McClellan's right wing. In this action 6,000 Unionists contended with 12,000 Confederates. The latter were repelled, and fell back, having lost 1,500 men, while the Union loss was barely 300, owing to their sheltered position. On the 37th the battle of Cold Harbor was fought with great severity, between about 56,000 Confederates and 33,000 Unionists. During this day's fight the Confederates lost 9,300 in killed and wounded, and the Unionists, 4,000 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners, and 25 car300.0 Buting one skirmish the Confederates of the day was apparently with Lee, although he had suffered double the losses that he had inflicted and his position was perilous. June 29, a series of engagements occurred at Savage's Station, McClellan having fallen back from his advantageous position. At Peach Orchard the Confederates attacked the Unionists, but were repulsed. Later in the day they renewed the attack at Savage's Station, McClellan having fallen back from his advantageous position. At Peach Orchard the Confederates attacked the Unionists, but were repulsed. Later in the day they renewed the attack at Savage's Station, which lasted until nine o'clock in the evening. The Union loss was about 600; that of the Confederates about 400. The Union wounded and sick (2,500 fell into the hands of the Confederates about 400. The Union display has fought the battle of Frazier's Farin, between the Union divisions of McCall, Hooker, and Kearney, and the Confederates under A. P. Hill and Longstreet. The attempt to break the Union line failed. The Unionists lost about 300 killed, and 1,500 wounded; the Confederates article of Malyern Hill was fought July 1, 1862. McClellan hand about 90.000 men. Lee only about 60.000 with which to attack McClellan's position. McClellan's artillery and muskery, well-placed, served to repet the Confederates' repeated charges

Skirmiah at Bayou Cache, Ark. – Fought July 7, 1862, between a portion of General Curtis' Union army and the Confederates under General Rust, the latter being defeated, with 110 killod. Curtis lost but 8 killed and 45 wounded.

Skirmish at Jasper, Ala. — Fought July 7, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the former being worsted.

Capture of Hamilton, N. C. — July 9, 1883, Hamilton was captured by the Unionists.

Battle of Murfreeaboro, Tenn.—Fought July 13, 1882, between a small force of Unionists, by whom it had been previously occupied, and a body of Confederates, under Forrest, a Michigan regiment being taken prisoners, and \$30,000 worth of commissary stores were captured.

of commissary stores were captured.

Capture of Kentucky Towns — July II.
1862, the Confederate, General Morgan, raided Lebanon, Ky., burned part of the town and despoiled the bank. July I7, he captured Cynthiana, Ky., and burned several railroad bridges.

A Raid in Indiana — July 18, 1862, a band of Confederates raided Newburgh, Ind., destroyed some hospital stores, captured 250 stand of arms, and retreated across the Ohio.

Skirmish at Memphis, Tenn. — Fought July 19, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the former losing 6 killed and 32 wounded.

the former losing 6 killed and 22 wounded.

Bombardment of Vickaburg, Miss.—
In June, 1862, the Union fleets of gunboats, respectively commanded by Commodore Farragut, from below, and Commanders Davis and Ellet, from above, met at Vickaburg, which was then strongly fortified and occupied by a Confederate force estimated at 10,000, and from time to time bombarded the city without any definite results. July 14, 1862, the commanders made a general attack upon the fortifications and heavily bombarded them for two hours. The upper batteries were silenced, and the city was set on fire in several places. Farragut's fleet passed the batteries and steamed down the river. The Confederates were not dislodged. On the 22d of July, the siege was abandoned.

Battle at Moore's Hill, Mo.—Fought

Battle at Moore's Hill, Mo. — Fought between Confederates and Unionists, July 28, 1862, the former being defeated. The Unionists lost 10 killed and 30 wounded.

Capture of Orange Court House, Va.
—August 1, 1882, Union cavalry, under General Crawford, after a short skirmish, drove out 2 regiments of Confederates, killing 11, and taking over 50 prisoners.

Skirmish Near Memphis, Tenn. — Fought August 3, 1862, between a Confederate

force, under General Jeff. Thompson, and Union troops, in which Thompson was defeated.

troops, in which Thompson was dereased.

A Naval Fight — Fought August 4, 1862, between 3 Union gunboats, under Commodore Porter, and the monster rum Arkansas, belonging to the Confederates. They met above Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi river, and on being attacked with incendiary shells the Arkansas was set on fire and destroyed.

set on fire and destroyed.

Brattle at Baton Rouge. La. — Fought
August 5. 1862, between Confederates, under
General Breckinridge, and a small force of
Unionists, under General Williams. Confederate
and Union guiboats were also engaged. Under a
sharp shelling by the Union boats the Confederate
acts were repulsed. The Unionists lost 56 killed.
including General Williams, and 175 wounded and
missing.

missing.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Vm.—Fought August 9, 1862, between the Confederate army, numbering about 21,000, under Generals Jackson, Ewell and Longstreet, and about 7,000 Unionists, under General Banks. The latter was forced to retire about 1½ miles from his first position. Banks being reinforced, the Confederates next day fell back two miles, and on the 11th retired across Robertson river. The Union loss was 430 killed, 660 wounded, and 290 prisoners, besides cannon and alarge quantity of ammunition. The Confederate loss was nearly as heavy in killed, wounded and missing, including Generals Winder and Trimble.

Fight at Fort Donelson, Tenn.—August 25, 1862. the Confederates made an unsuccessful attack on the Unionists at Fort Donelson.

attack on the Unionists at Fort Donelson.

Fights at Manassas and Haymarket,
Va.—August 26, 1862, the Confederates, under
General Ewell, attacked a portion of the Union
army, under Pope, at Manassas, and drove them
out. Next day Pope fell back toward Warrenton,
and was reinforced by Hooker's command. Overtaking the Confederates at Haymarket, a severe
fight ensued between Hooker and Ewell, in which
the Confederates were vanguished, Ewell losing
his camp with 500 killed and wounded.

Reduction of City Point, Va. — On the 7th of August, 1862, the Union gunboats destroyed the Confederate fortifications at City Point.

the Confederate Fortineations at City Fromt.

Skirmish Near Centerville, Vm. —
Fought August 28, 1882, between Gibbon's brigade
of McDowell's Union corps, and a force of Confederates under Stonewall Jackson. The fight
was severe, but ended with the coming on of
dischance.

darkness.

Battle of Galasville, Va. —Fought August 29, 1862, between Sigel and Reynolds' divisions of McDowell's Union corps, reinforced by Reno and Heintzelman's divisions, and the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, with reinforcements arriving. The battle raged furiously for several hours, in which the enemy was driven back, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Darkness put an end to the contest, and General Pope claimed a victory. His losses were estimated at between 6,000 and 8,000 men, and those of the Confederates much greater.

Confederates much greater.

The Second Battle of Bull Run-Fought August 30, 1863, between Stonewall Jackson's entire army of Confederates, reinforced by Longstreet and the advance of Lee's army (about 46.000 in all), and \$5,000 Unionists under Pope. The contest was severe, lasting all day; at dark, exhausted, the Unionists retired to Centerville, in good order, leaving the Confederates in possession of the field. The Unionists retired to Centerville, in killed and wounded, and, perhaps, \$,000 prisoners; the Confederates about \$,300 killed and wounded. Hattle at Elehmond, Ky.—Fought August 30, 1862, between the Confederates, under Kirby Smith, and the Unionists, under Generals Manson and Nelson. The latter were defeated with a loss of about 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

Baltraniah at Bollwar, Tenn.—Fought

Skirmish at Bollvar, Tenn. — Fought August 30, 1862, between Unionists and Confeder-ates, the latter being defeated.

Destruction of Bayou Sara, La.—
August 31, 1862, Bayou Sara, a prosperous shipping port of Louisiana, on the Mississippi river. 185
miles from New Orleans, was almost entirely destroyed by the Union fleet of Admiral Porter, in consequence of his being fired upon by Confederate guerrillas.

Buttle at Britton's Lane, Tenn.— Fought September 1, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the latter retiring and leaving their dead on the field. The Unionists lost 5 killed, 78 wounded and 92 missing.

Battle at Chantilly, Va.—Fought September 1, 1862, between the Unionists under Generals Hooker, Reno. and Kearney, and the Confederate army under Ewell and Hill. General Power endeavored to transfer his forces from Centerville to Germantown, and while doing so was attacked. The fight lasted for several hours, ending with the darkness. The Union generals,

Kearney and Stevens, were killed. Under an impetuous bayonet charge the Confederates were driven from the field; but the losses of the Unionists were heavy.

Buttle at Washington, N. C.—September 6, 1862, the Confederates attacked the Union garrison, but were repulsed. The Unionists lost 8 killed and 36 wounded.

Battle at Middletown, Md. - Fought September 12, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the former losing 80 killed and wounded.

Battle of South Mountain, Md. — Fought September 14, 1862, between the Union army under Generals Hooker, Reno. Frankin, Cox and others, and the Confederate forces under Longstreet and Hill. The engagement was general and severe, and resulted in the retreat of the Confederates. The Union general, Reno, was killed. The Union losses were 312 killed, 1,234 wounded, and 22 missing. The Confederate loss was quite as large, including 1,500 prisoners.

was quite as large, including 1,500 prisoners.

Surrender of Harper's Ferry—A force of 12,000 Unionists, under General Miles, who held Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was attacked September 13, 1862, by a strong Confederate army, under Stonewall Jackson, and after a two-days' contest, the place was surrendered on the 15th to the Confederates. General Miles was killed, and the Unionists sustained a loss of about 11,000 prisoners, 73 cannon, 13.000 small arms, and a considerable amount of stores. Union cavalry, 2,000 strong, cut their way through the rebei lines, and escaped.

Battle of Munfordaville, Ky.—Fought between about 5,000 Unionists, under Colonel Dunham, who held the place, and a strong force of Confederates under Price. After three days' fighting. September 14, 15 and 16, 1882, Dunham surrendered about 4,500 men and their artillery, and turned the town over to the Confederates. September 21, General McCook and a force of Unionists recaptured the place.

Unionists recaptured the place.

Battle of Antietam, Md. – Fought September 17, 1882, near Sharpsburg, Md., between 65,000 Confederates, under Lee and Jackson, and 85,000 Unionists, under McClellan, Hooker, Burnside. Summer, and Mansfeld The contest was severe, and lasted from early morning until evening. During the succeeding night the Confederates retreated, leaving in the hands of their foes 3,500 prisoners, 39 stand of colors, and 13 cannon. Their total loss was about 9,000 men. The Unionists lost 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,013 missing. The Union General Mansfeld lost his life while endesvoring to regain the ground lost by Hooker. It is classed as a drawn battle.

The Evacuation of Maryland and Harper's Ferry—On the 18th of September, 1862, the Confedence army of Lee and Jackson withdrew from Maryland to Virginia, after having invaded, the first-named State for a fortnight. Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was also evacuated by the Confederates on the same day.

Battle of Iuka, Miss. — General Price, with about 15.000 Confederates, occupied luka early in September. 1862. On the 19th of September, Generals Ro-secrans and Ord advanced with a force of Unionists to capture this point, and for two hours the contest was severe and bloody. During the following night the Confederates evacuated the town. Their losses included more than 300 buried on the field, and 500 severely wounded, 300 of whom died within a few days. The Union losses were 300 killed and 500 wounded.

Battle of Augusta, My. Fought September 27, 1862, between an attacking force of Confederates and the Union garrison of 120. The latter surrendered with a loss of 9 killed, 15 wounded, and the rest taken prisoners.

wounded, and the rest taken prisoners.

Battle of Corinth, Miss.—Fought October 3 and 4, 1862, between 25,000 Unionists, under General Rosecrans, who held the town and Its outposts, and more than 35,000 Confederates, under Generals Van Born, Price, and Lovell. On the first day, the Unionists outside were driven into the town. The battle was renewed with terrible severity next morning, the Unionists having been reinforced by McPherson, and the Confederates were obliged to retreat, leaving in the hands of their foes 2,288 prisoners, 18 stand of colors, 2 cannon, 3,000 stand of small arms, a large amount of ammunition, etc. The Confederates had 1,423 men and officers killed, and more than 5,000 wounded. The Unionists lost 318 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

Battle at Lavergne, Tenn. - Fought October 6, 1852, between a Confederate force and a brigade of Unionista under General Palmer; the former were repulsed, with a loss to the latter of 5 killed and 13 wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was about 30 killed and wounded, 175 prisoners, 2 cannon, provisions, camp equipage, etc

equipage, etc

Battle of Perryville, Ky. — Fought
October 8, 1862, between 15,000 Unionists, under
Colonel baniel bleCook, of Buell's army, and four
divisions of the Confederate army, under Generals
Bragg, Polk, and Hardee. The battle lasted from
three o'clock in the morning until after dark that
evening, and resulted in a victory for the Unionists. The loss of the latter, besides the killing of
Generals Jackson and Terrell, was 466 killed, 1,463
wounded and 160 missing. The Confederate loss
is estimated at about the same figures.

Raid on Chambersburg, Pa. — On the 10th of October, 1862, the Contederate general, Stuart, with 2,000 cavalry, made a dash on Chambersburg, seized a considerable amount of clothing designed for McClellan's Union army, destroyed property belonging to the government, burned the railroad depot, captured fresh horses, passed clear around McClellan's army, and escaped without loss.

Battle Near Gallatin, Tenn. — October 19, 1863, the Confederates, under General Forrest, were defeated by a force of Unionists.

Operations in Florida—During the latter part of October, 1862, an expedition of Unionists, under Colonel Beard, of New York, destroyed 9 large sait works on Florida rivers, and brought back 150 good colored recruits for the Northern army.

Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C. — Fought October 22, 1862, between about 6,000 Union soldiers, with three batteries and an engineer corps, under General Brannon, and a force of Confederates. In the struggle of nearly six hours to gain possession of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, the Unionists were repulsed, with the loss of 30 killed and 180 wounded.

Battle of Maywille, Ark. - Fought October 22, 1852, between 10,000 Unionists, under General Blunt, and 7,000 Confederates. After severe action of an hour's duration, the latter were totally routed, with the loss of all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a part of their garrison equipments.

Buttle of Labadle, La.—Fought October 27, 1862, between a party of Confederates and a Union force. The latter won the field, with a loss of 17 killed and 74 wounded.

Fight at Garrettaburg, Ky. — Fought November 11, 1882, between Unionists under General Ransom, and Confederates under General Woodward. The latter were defeated.

Battle of Klaston, N. C.—Fought November 17. 1862, between 6,000 Confederates, under General Evans, and a Union force under General Foster. After a fight of five hours the Confederates were defeated, with the loss of 11 cannon and about 400 prisoners. The Union loss was about 200 killed and wounded. This fight and several other encounters of more or less importance occurred during a ten days' expedition of General Foster from Newbern to Goldsboro, for the purpose of cutting off railroad communication between Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C. He appears to have been successful.

Battle of Came Hill. Ark. — Fought November 23,1882, between 2,000 Unionists (cavalry and artillery), under Generals Blunt and Heron, and 2 regiments of Confederate cavalry. After a sharp skirmish the latter retreated to Van Buren, leaving their killed and some of their wounded on the field. The Unionists followed them to Van Buren, and completely routed them there, capturing 100 prisoners, 4 steamers, a large quantity of corn, camp equipage, mules and horses. The Confederates retreated, leaving behind 600 wounded and sick soldiers.

Skirmish near Charleston, Va.—Fought December 2, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 70 killed and wounded and 145 prisoners.

Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.—Fought December 7, 1882, between about 7,000 Unionists (infantry and artillery), under General Heron, reinforced by about 5,000 more and 24 cannon, under General Blunt, and 28,000 men of Hindman's Confederate army, with 18 cannon, under Marmaduke, Parsons, Frost, and Rains.—The Confederates were defeated with a loss of more than 2,000 killed and wounded, and during the succeeding night retreated from the field.—The Union army lost 495 killed and 500 wounded, including upward of 40 field and line officers.

Fight at Hartsville, Tenn. - Fought December 7, 1882, between Morgan's Confederate cavalry and a brigade of Unionists of Dumont's command, under Colonel Moore. After an hour's fight, the brigade, consisting of the 10th Illinois, the 106th and 108th Ohio, part of the 2d Indiana cavalry and a battery, surrendered to the Confederates and were paroled. The Unionists also lost 55 killed.

lost 56 killed.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. — December 11, 1862, the Union army, under Burnside, began the bombardment of Fredericksburg, then occupied by the Confederates under Lee. During this bombardment Burnside transferred 100,000 of his men across the Ruppahannock, in front of Fredericksburg. December 13, the battle was fought, Burnside bringing about 32,000 men into action, under Sumner, Hooker and Franklin. Lee had of his 80,000 troops only about \$2,000 in the tight, under Jackson and Longstreet. The Unionists, after a severe contest, were repulsed. Their losses were 1, 132 killed, 9,101 wounded, 3, 234 missing. The Confederates lost only 568 killed, 4,061 wounded, and 653 missing.

Skirmish at Zurich, Va.—Fought on the 13th December, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the latter being deleated, with the capture of a portion of their force.

Capture of Baton Rouge, La.—On December 14, 1862, a part of General Banks' command, under General Grover took peaceable possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, the Confederates having evacuated the

Capture of Holly Springs, Miss.— December 19, 1862, the Confederate general, Van Dorn, with several thousand cavairy, invested Holly Springs, which was then occupied by the Unionists. Once in, after a feeble resistance by the Unionists, they destroyed and carried off public and private property valued at nearly \$6,000,000. They then evacuated the town.

A Raid into East Teamessee—A notable cavalry raid was made into East Tennessee, beginning December 21, 1862, by the Unionist General Carter, with about 1,000 men. They were gone from Winchester, Ky., 20 days, during which, without tents, they marched 470 miles (170 in the enemy's country); burned 2 important railroad bridges across the Holston and Wautaga rivers; damaged 10 miles of track; had 2 skirmishes with the Confederates; captured 400 prisoners, 700 stand of arms, and a train of cars with a locuniotive, besides a considerable quantity of stores, and returned with the loss of 2 men killed and 8 others wounded, captured or missing.

Skirmish at Dumfries, Va. - Fought December 23, between the Unionists, under General Sigel, and a party of Confederates. The latter were repuised.

Battle of Davis' Mills, Miss. — Fought between the Confederates, under Van Dorn, and a small force of Unionists, under Colonel Morgan, of the 25th Indiana regiment, December 21, 1862. After a severe conflict the Confederates retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Second Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.—
December 27, 1862. General Sherman attacked the
advanced works of the Confederate defenses,
about six miles from Vicksburg, on the Yazoo
river. At the same time the gunboats attacked
the Confederate batteries on Haines Bluff.
December 28, the Unionists drove the Confederates
from the first and second lines of defense, and
advanced to within 2½ miles of Vicksburg.
December 29, the Confederates attacked General
Sherman with their whole force, and drove him
back to the first line of defense. December 30,
after burying their dead and transferring their
wounded to transports, the Unionists abandoned
the siege, General Sherman returning to camp at
Milliken's Bend. The Union loss was about 800
killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Battles of Stone River. Tenn.—Fought

killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Battles of Stone River, Team.—Fought December 31, 1882, and January 1, 2, 3, 1883, between 43,400 Unionists under General Rosecrans, and 62,490 Confederates under Hardee, Polk, and Kirby Smith. The main attack of the Confederates was made December 31, on General Rosecrans/right, commanded by General Rosecrans/right, commanded by General McCook. This Union division was driven back four miles, and lost 26 cannon, but being reinforced from the left and center, the Confederates were in turn repulsed and the lost ground regained. Confederate attacks were made on the Federal lines January 1 and 2, but were repulsed. On the night of January 3 the Confederates retreated. The Union losses were 1.535 killed. 7.000 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss is estimated at 10,000 in all.

Battle of Parker's Cross Roses.

at 10,000 in all.

Battle of Parker's Cross Roads,
Tean.—Fought December 31, 1882, between 7,000
Confederate cavalry, under Forrest, with 10
cannon, and a body of Unionists under Generals
Dunham and Sullivan. After a sharp fight, the
Confederates retreated, losing their cannon, 500
horses, caissons, annuunition, small arms, wagons,
camp equipage, and more than 1,000 men killed,
wounded, or taken prisoners.

BATTLES OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battle of Gniveston. Tex. - Fought January 1, 1863, between a Confederate force of \$,000 men, under General Magruder, and the 300 Unionists who occupied the town. At the same time the Confederate batteries and 2 steamers attacked the Union blockading fleet in the harbor. After a contest of several hours, the small Union force on shore and the Union steamer Harriet Lane were captured by the Confederates. The Union vessel Westfield was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, and Commodore Renshaw perished with her. The Confederates captured, also, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, etc. The Unionists lost 25 killed.

Fight at Springfield. Mo. - Fought

Fight at Springfield, Mo. — Fought January 7, 1863, between a force of Confederates, and a force of Unionists under General Brown, who held the place and defeated the Confederates. The place contained a large quantity of stores owned by the Unionists, whose loss in the defense was 17 killed.

was 17 killed.

Battle of Arkaness Post, Ark.—
Fought January 10 and 11, 1883, by the Union
river fleet under Admiral Porter, and the Union
land forces under General Met'lemand, against
the Confederate force who held the post. On the
second day the fortifications were carried by the
Unionists. The Confederate loss was about 200
killed, 4,500 prisoners, about 4,500 stand of arms,
and 20 cannon. The Unionists lost about 100
killed and 500 wounded.

A Naval Battle—January 10, 1863, two Confederate iron-claids undertook to break up the Union blockade at Charleston, S. C. Two Union vessels were seriously injured, and the inner line of the fleet disturbed. Otherwise the attack was a failure.

Capture of Transports—January 12, 1863, three Union transports and a gunboat surrendered to the Confederates on the Cumberland river, Tenn.

Battle at Bayou Teche, La. - Fought January 15, 1855, between a party of Unionists and the Confederate force which held the place. The latter were captured, and the Confederate gunboat Cotton was destroyed.

Battle at Sabine City, Tex. - Fought January 20, 1863, between Confederates and 2 vessels of the blockading squadron. The latter were captured, and I was destroyed.

were captured, and I was destroyed.

Third Sliege of Vicksburg—January 22,
1853, General McClernand resumed the Union
slege of Vicksburg, Miss., and work was renewed
on the Union cut-off canal at that point. The
Union ram, Queen of the West, ran the blockade
at Vicksburg, February 2, but was afterwards
captured by the Confederates. February 13, but
iron-clad Indianola also ran the blockade, and
was captured by the Confederates. February 18,
1853, the Union guinobats began to shell Vicksburg, but without accomplishing anything.

Fight at Fort McAllister, Ga.—Fought

purg, but without accomplishing anything.
Fight at Fort McAlliater, Ga.—Fought between the Union iron-clad Montauk, sailed by Commander Worden, and 3 wooden gunboate and a force of Confederates in the fort. Two unsuccessful efforts were made, January 37 and February 1, 1883, to capture the fort. February 37, the Confederate steamer Nashville, while attempting to run the Union blockade, got aground and was destroyed by the fleet.

destroyed by the fleet.

Battle of Blackwater, Va. — Fought
January 30, 1863, between a force of Confederates,
under General Pryor, and the Union army, under
Generals Peck and Corroran. After 2 severe
engagements, the Confederates were repulsed,
with a Union loss of 24 killed and 80 wounded.

Skirmish at Rover, Tenn. - Fought January 31, 1863, between a party of Unionists and another of Confederates, the latter being defeated with a loss of 12 killed and 300 wounded.

Battle Near Middletown, Tenn. — Fought February 2, 1853, between Stokes' Union Tennessee cavairy and a Kentucky Union regiment and a Confederate camp. The camp was captured, the occupants dispersing.

captured, the occupants suspersing.

Fight at Bradywille, Tenn. — Fought
March I, 1863, between 2, 300 infantry and cavalry,
under General Stanley, and a force of about 800
Confederate cavalry. After a sharp skirmish the
latter were routed and driven more than three
miles, some of them being cut down as they ran.

Skirmish at Engleville, Tenn.—Fought March 2, 1863, between a brigade from the regular Union army and a force of Confederates, in which the latter were routed.

Skirmish Near Thompson's Station. Tenn. -- Fought March 5, 1863, between 7 regiments of Union soldiers, with a battery, under Colonel Coburn, and a force of Confederates, numbering 30,000 men, under Van Dorn. Overcome by superior numbers, after an unequal struggle, Coburn surrendered, part of his command escaping safely. The Unionists lost 100 killed, 300 wounded, and about 1,200 prisoners. The Confederates admitted a loss of 150 killed and 450 wounded.

Battle at Unionville, Tenn. — Fought March 7, 1863, by a force of Unionists under General Minty and a body of Confederate awalry, the latter being defeated, with the loss of their wagons, horses and tents and about 50 prisoners.

Battle of Fairfax, Va.—Fought March 9, 1863, between General Stoughton, with a Union force, and a band of rebel cavairy. The latter passed through the Union lines, and captured the General and some of fils men.

Fight at Newbern, N. C. — Fought March 13, 1853, between an attacking force of Confederates and the Unionists who held the place. The attempt resulted in a failure to recapture the place.

Battle at Port Hudson, La.—March 13, 1863, Commodore Farragut's Union fleet attempted to pass the Confederate batteries, but only a part of the vessels succeeded. One—the Mississippi—ran aground and was destroyed.

ran aground and was destroyed.

Battle Near Kelly's Ford. Va.—March 17, 1863, a force of 290 Union cavalry, under General Averill crossed the Rappahannock river, where only one horseman could pass the ford at once, and, notwithstanding a gailing fire from the Confederate rifle-pits and sharpshooters, charged upon the Confederate intrenchments, killing or capturing nearly the entire force of their enemies. They then encountered a body of Confederate cavalry, under Stuart, with whom they had a hand-to-hand encounter for five hours. The Confederates were routed with great slaughter, and the Unionists book 80 of them prisoners.

prisoners.

Battle at Milton, Tenn.—Fought March
20, 1833, between 4,000 Confederates under Wheeler
and Morgan, and 1,323 mounted Unionists, under
Coloniel Hall. The Confederates were totally
defeated, with a loss of 400.

Capture of Jacksonville, Fig. - March 20, 1883, the Confederates were driven from the city by a Union brigade of colored soldiers.

Battle of Steele's Bayou, Miss.— Fought March 22, 1865, between about 4,000 Confederates and General Sherman's division of the Union army, assisted by Union gunboats. The brief contest resulted in the retreat of the Confederates, with heavy loss, while the Unionists lost but one man, who was killed.

Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky.— March 23, 1863, a force of Confederates, under Clark, captured Mount Sterling.

Clark, captured Mount Sterling.

The Brentwood, Tenn., Affair — March S., 1863, Brentwood was occupied by about 500 Unionists. That day the place was captured and ackéd by about 5.00 Confederates under Wheeler, Forrest, Armstrong and Stearns. Green Clay Smith, with a body of Union cavalry pursued them as they departed with their spoils and prisoners, in the direction of Columbia. About nine miles from Brentwood he overtook them, charged upon them, killing many and driving them six miles further. The Confederates having been reinforced by Wheeler's cavalry, 2,500 strong, Clay slowly withdrew from the advancing foe, retreating two miles, when the Confederates gave up the pursuit. The Confederate loss was estimated at fully 400 men, many horses, ambulances, etc. Smith did not lose a man as prisoner, but brought away 47 of the enemy.

Battle of Somerset, Ky, — Fought March

of the enemy.

Battle of Somerset, Ky. — Fought March
29, 1863, between a force of Unionists, under Carter and Gilmore, and a body of Confederate cavairy, under Pegram. The battle resulted in the
total defeat of the Confederates, and their evacuation of Kentucky.

ation of Kentucky.

Battle near Woodbury, Tenn.—Fought
April 1, 1863, between a Union force under General
hazen, and 600 Confederates, under Colonel
Smith. The latter were defeaten, with a loss of
20 killed and wounded, 30 prisoners, 50 horses,
besides mules and wagons.

besides mules and wagons.

Battle near Nashville, Tenn. — Fought between tieneral Mitchell. with 300 Union cavalry, and an encampment of Confederates, April 6, 1863. Mitchell made a sabre charge, killing 15 Confederates, taking 5 prisoners and capturing all their arms, tents, horses and equipments.

Attack on Charleston, S. C.—April 7, 1863, Commodore Dupont, with nine Union iron-clad war-vessels, attacked Charleston. The fight continued for two hours, under a sharp fire from Forts Sumer and Moultrie, when the Union fleet retired, five of the vessels being disabled, and one—the Keokuk-subsequently sank at her anchorage. The Union loss was 16 wounded—I fatally.

Fight at Franklin, Tenn.—Fought April 10, 1863, between a large Confederate force under Van Dorn, and the Union troops occupying the

town, under General Granger. After a protracted fight the Confederates were driven off and pursued until nightfall.

sued until nightfall.

Three Battles in Louisiana—April 11, 1863, General Banks, with the Union troops under Emory and Weitzel, started from Berwick, at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river. In three sharp engagements with the Confederate forces in the Bayou Teche region, on April 15, 18 and 17, he took nearly 2,000 prisoners, caused the destruction of their 3 gunboats and several transport vessels, with a large amount of other Confederate property, dispersing their army in that section. The Union loss was 700.

Porter's Fleet Runs Past Vicksburg
—April 17, 1883, Commodore Porter succeeded in running six vessels of his Union feet safely past the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg.

Battle of Fayetteville, Ark. - Fought April 18, 1853, between 2.000 Union troops occupying the town and an attacking party of Confederates, numbering 3,000, with four cannon. The Confederates were repulsed, the Unionists losing 6 killed and 17 wounded.

Capture of a Union Steam-Eass—April 22, 1863, the Union ram, Queen of the West, was captured by the Confederates, in Grand Lake, La., with liet commander, Captain Fuller, and all her officers and crew, numbering 90. The same day General Banks occupied Washington and Opelousas, Miss.

Battle at Fairmont, W. Va. — Fought April 30, 183, between the Union forces, under Colonel Mulligan, and Confederate troops. The former were repulsed, and the Baltimore & Chioraliroad bridges, at Fairmont and Cheat river were blown up.

Battle at Monticello, Ky.—Fought May 1, 1863, between 5,000 Union troops, under General Carter, and the Confederate forces under Pegram The latter were driven from the field, with a loss of 66 men. On the same day the Confederate troops, under Marmaduke, were driven out of Missouri by the Union General Vandever.

Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—Fought May 1, 1863, between the united Union armies of Generals Grant and McClemand and the Contederate force under General Bowen. The latter, after a severe tight, were defeated with the loss of 1,550 men and 5 cannot

1,550 men and 5 cannon.

Grierson's Raid in Mississippi—Colonel Grierson, of the 6th Illinois regiment, with his own and the 7th Illinois cavalry, 900 strong, and 6 cannon, started from La Grange, Fenn. April 17. 1883, to march southerly through the center of Mississippi. May 2, 1863, they reached Baton Ronge. La., having traveled nearly 800 miles in 16 days, and having passed through 17 counties. As they went they destroyed Confederate railroads, bridges, cars, locomolives and stores of all kinds, fought successfully against several attempts to capture them, and brought into Baton Ronge more than 1,000 horses and a large number of cattle, besides 500 colored people who followed them.

cattle, besides 500 colored people who followed them.

Rattle of Chamcelleraville, Va. — The Army of the Potomac, under General Hooker, made its second attempt to capture the Confederate fortifications at Fredericksburg, va., between April 27 and May 3, 1863. The main body of the Union army crossed the Rappahannock river April 27, at Kelly's ford, about 20 miles northwest of Fredericksburg, taking a position 19 miles west of that stronghold, at Chancellorsville. The main battle, after two days' severe skirmishing, took place May 3, between the Confederate army, under Lee and Jackson, and Hooker's army. The Unionists, in this battle, were defeated. In the meantime the Union General Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock river and occupied Fredericksburg, but he, too, was defeated and compelled to rutire. Hooker's army recrossed the river on the night of May 5. Hooker's whole effective force was about 95,000; Lee's, in all, 60,000. The Union losses were about 17,600—12,000 killed and wounded—5,000 missing; the Confederates, 13,000—10,300 killed and wounded.

Stoneman in Virginia.—During the battles

Stoneman in Virginia.—During the battles of Chancelloraville, May 1-4, 1883, the Union General Stoneman, with a large body of cavairy, mided Virginia destroying large quantities of Confederate provisions at different points and a portion of the railroad between Gordonaville and Charlotteville, and considerably damaging one or two other railroads.

Capture of Alexandria, La.—May 5, 183, Admiral Porter and his Union gunboats captured this town.

Streight's Surrender—After effective ervice and hard fighting in the enemy's country. May 8, 1863. Union Colonel Streight, with 1.700 men, was captured by the Confederate cavalry under Forrest, near Cedar Bluff, Ala.

Fight on the Cumberland River—Fought May 9, 1863, between Union Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Jacobs, and a Confederate guerrilla force, near Horseshoe Bend, Tenn. The latter were defeated, with the loss of a number killed, 8 prisoners and the destruction of their camp.

Battle at Raymond, Miss. -Fought May 12, 1633, between a Union force, under General McPherson, of Grant's army, and two divisions of Confederates, under Gregg and Walker. After a ferre fight of two hours, the place was captured, the Confederates losing 103 killed, 720 wounded and prisoners. Union loss, 69 killed, 341 wounded, and 32 missing.

Battle Near Jackson, Miss. — Fought May 13, 1863, between Grant's Union army and Confederate troops under Joseph S. Johnson. The latter was defeated. Josing the town, 7 cannon, 600 prisoners, and large quantities of military stores. The State House was burned.

stores. The State House was burned.

Fight at Linden, Tenn. — Fought May 13.

183, between 35 men of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, under Colonel Breckenridge, and twice that number of Confederates. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 43 officers and privates, 50 horses and a quantity of other property.

Buttle at Suffolk, Va.—Fought May 15, 1863, between a Confederate detachment and a party of Unionists, in which the former were defeated.

Battle Near Holly Springs, Miss. — Fought May 15, 1863, between Faulkner's Con-federate cavalry and a Union force, the former being defeated.

Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss.— Fought May 16, 1863, between the Confederates, under General Pemberton, and the Union army, under General Grant, about 25,000 men being engaged on each side. The fight ended in the defeat of the Confederates, who lost 2,600 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners and 29 cannon.

Battle of Big Black River, Miss.— Fought May 17, 1863, between the Confederates under Pemberton and Grant's Union army, the former being again defeated, with a loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon.

Destruction at Austin, Miss.—May 24, 1863, Colonel Ellet's Union marine brigade burned the town, which had been occupied by the Confederates.

A Navy-Yard Destroyed—May 25, 1863, the Unionists destroyed the Confederate navy-yard at Yazoo-city, Miss.

yard at Yazoo city, Miss.

Loss of a Union Gumboat—May 28, 1863, in an encounter between the Union gumboat Cincinnati, on the Mississippi river, and the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, Miss., the former was sunk, going down with flying colors. The Union loss was 36 killed and wounded and 15

druwned.

A Raid in South Carolina—June 3, 1863, the second South Carolina Union regiment (colored), under Colonel Montgomery, numbering 300 men, passed up the Coosa river, landing in full view of two Confederate regiments, who retreated. Penetrating 35 miles into the country. Montgomery brought away 725 negroes, a lot of blooded horses, and other property belonging to the Confederates, valued at \$600,000.

Battle at Triume. Tens. — Fought June 11, 1863, between 5.000 Confederate cavairy and two batteries, under Forrest, and a force of Union cavairy, under Colonel R. B. Mitchell. The Confederates were defeated, with a loss of 21 killed and 70 others wounded and taken prisoners. Mitchell's loss was 6 killed.

Sinking of a Blockade-Bunner — Off Charleston, June 11, 1863, the Confederate and notorious blockade-runner, the Herald, was sunk by a broadside from the Union blockading fleet.

Battle of Winehester, Va. – Fought June 14, 1863, between about 7,000 Unionists, under Mirroy, and the advance of Lee's army on its way to Pennsylvania. Besides a small number killed and wounded, Milroy lost 4,000 prisoners, about 30 guns, many small arms, and 300 wagons.

A Naval Fight — Fought June 17, 1863, in Wilmington waters, off the coast of North Carolina, between the Confederate ram Atlanta and the Union war vessel Weehawken, commanded by Captain John Rodgers. The Atlanta was decoyed and captured.

Battle Near Aldle, Va.—Fought June 17, 1863, between Union troops, under Colonel Kilpatrick, and 5 regiments of Confederate cavalry, under Fitzhugh Lee, with artillery. After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the Confederates retreated, leaving 100 prisoners in the hands of the Unionists.

Second Battle of Big Black River, Miss. - Fought June 23, 1863, between a Con-federate force, under Johnston, and a division of the Union army, under Osterhaus. The latter was defeated.

Fights in Tennessee — June 24, 1853, the Union general, Rosecrans, began his advance from Murfreesboro, Tenn. On the same day, Willich's brigade, of McCook's division of the Union army, wrested Liberty Gap from the Confederates, austaining a loss of 75 killed and wounded. Next day, Willich, Wilder and Carter's brigades of Rosecrans' army defeated a division of Confederates, under Cladborne. The Unionists lost 40 killed and 100 wounded: the Confederates wino retreated in disorder, suffered a much greater loss. June 24, 1853, Wilder's mounted Union brigade captured Hoover's Gap from the Confederates. His loss was 83 killed and wounded. June 26, 1863, Wilder's Union brigade destroyed the Decherd bridge in the rear of the Confederate general, Bragg, between Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Other fights and skirmishes were features in this nine days' campaign by the Unionists under Rosecrans, whose total loss was 85 killed, 468 wounded and 13 missing. The Confederates lost 1,364 prisoners and 11 cannon, and were expelled from Middle Tennessee.

Morgan's Raids — June 27, 1863, John

Morgan's Eads — June 27, 1853. John Morgan, with 2,500 Confederate guerrillas and 4 cannon, and were expelled from Middle Tehnessee.

Morgan's Eads — June 27, 1853. John Morgan, with 2,500 Confederate guerrillas and 4 cannon, began a raid in Kentucky. On the 3d of July, a sharp fight occurred between them and a reconnoitering party of Unionists under Captain Carter. The captain was killed, his men retreated, and Morgan occupied Columbia. On the 4th of July, Morgan fought 200 Unionists, under Colonel Moore, at Tebb's Bend, on Green river, Ky. For four hours the battle raged, when Morgan was repulsed and retreated, leaving his dead on the field. At Lebanon, Norgan captured 300 Union militia, robbed and paroled them. Morgan then raided Southern Ohio and Indiana. At Corydon, Ind., in a fight, Morgan had 2 men killed and 7 wounded, while the opposing Unionists lost 15 killed and wounded. There and at other places large amounts of merchandise and horses were selzed by the raiders, money was extorted as a ransom for property, and their operations created general excitement. In the meantime, a pursuit by armed men to capture Morgan was vigorously prosecuted. At Buffington's island, in the Ohio river, July 19, Morgan encountered a force of Unionists under General Judah, Lieutenant O'Neil (of the 5th Indian cavalry), and two gunboats, and a bloody battle ensued, which resulted in the utter rout and dispersion of Morgan's band. They left behind them about 1,000 prisoners, all their artillery, and large quantities of stolen plunder. John Morgan and 500 of his men escaped, but were hotly pursued by General Shackleford, of the Union army, and the gurrounded by a superior force, unconditionally surrendered, his band having been slain, dispersed or captured.

Battle of Grey's Gap, Tens.—Fought June 30, 1883, between Union cavalry and infantry

Battle of Grey's Gap. Tenn.—Fought June 30. 1835, between Union cavalry and infantry under Stanley and Granger and a force of Confederate cavalry and infantry. The latter were driven from point to point, hotly pursued, and many of them were killed, drowned and wounded in their flight. The capture of Shelbyville, Tenn., by the Unionists, with a large number of prisoners and a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the results of this day's work.

Capture of Tuliahoma, Tenn.—July 1, 1853, the Unionists under Brannon. Negley and Sheridan occupied Tuliahoma, which the Confederates had evacuated on the previous night. This was one step in the campaign which drove the Confederates from Middle Tennessee.

the Confederates from Middle Tennessee.

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.—Fought July
1-3, 1863, between the invading Confederate army
under General R. E. Lee, and the Union army of
the Potomac under General Meade. The forces
engaged or near at hand, July 2, were about equal,
each numbering between 70,000 to 80,000 infantry
and artillery. The battle, one of the most terrible
of the war, resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, their compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania
and Maryland, their withdrawal from the valley of
the Shenandoah, and heavy losses, as follows,
5,000 killed, 23,000 wounded left on the field, 8,000
prisoners, 3 cannon and 41 battle flags: 24, 378 small
arms were collected on the battle field. The Union
loss was 2,834 killed, 13,713 wounded, and 6,643
missing.

missing.

Battle at Helena, Ark.—Fought July 4, 1883, between about 4,000 Unionists, under General Prentiss, and 7,600 Confederates under General Holmes, the latter being defeated with the loss of of 173 killed, 687 wounded, and 776 missing. The Union loss did not exceed 250 in killed and wounded.

Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss.—General Grant began his siege of Vicksburg, May 18, prose-cuting it with great vigor until July 4, 1863, when Pemberton, the Confederate General occupying the place, surrendered to the Union army 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon and 50,000 stand of arms. Thus the Mississippi river was opened to the Gulf of Marion

Battle of Port Hudson, La.—General Banks Union army invested Port Hudson in May, 1883, the place being strongly fortified and defended by a force of Confederates under General Gardner. Three important assaults were made upon this stronghold by land and water, May 27, June 11 and 11, in which some of the Confederate works were captured, but the Unionists were on both days repuised, with the loss of about 3,000 men. The slege was continued until July 7, when Gardner capitulated (owing to the surrender of Vicksburg), and on the 9th of July, 1883, General Banks entered the town, taking 6,408 prisoners, 2 steamers, 51 cannon, and a quantity of small arms.

Draft Blots at the North.—From July 13

of small arms.

Draft Riots at the North.—From July 13 to 16, 1863, New York, Boston and other Northern cities, were the seeme of riots in opposition to the drafting of soldiers for the Union army. In New York mobs held possession of the city for three days: the drafting offices were demolished and the buildings burned. A colored orphan asylum was pillaged and burned down. Collisions were frequent between the authorities and the mob, and many persons were killed. These riots cost the city more than \$1,500,000 for losses by them.

Battle at Jankson Miss—Fought July

Battle at Jackson, Miss.—Fought July 17, 1885, between the Union army under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston. The result was the occupation of the city by Sherman, the capture of a large quantity of stores, 40 locometives and the rolling stock of three railroads.

Capture of Natches, Miss.—July 17, 1863, General Ransom and a party of Unionists cap-tured this city from the Confederates, taking a large quantity of ammunition. 13 cannon, 2,000 cattle and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar.

cattle and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar.

Battle of Elk Creek, Ark.—Fought July
17. 1883, between 2,400 Unionists under General
Blunt, and 5,000 Confederates under General
Cooper. The latter were defeated, with the loss
of 184 men. The Unionists lost 40 men.

Union Cavairy in North Carolina— July 20. 1863, the cavairy expedition sent out by the Union General Foster, attacked the Wilming-ton & Weldon railroad at Rocky Mount, burned the long bridge over Tar river, tore up two miles of track, destrayed the depot, a large cotton factory, a supply train and 5.000 bales of cotton belonging to the Confederates.

belonging to the Confederates.

Battle at Wytheville, Va.—Fought July 20, 1883, between Union cavairy under Colonel Tolland, of the 3th Ohio mounted infantry, and a Confederate force; it resulted, after a severe conflict, in the defeat of the Confederates, the burning of the town, the seizure of 3 cannon, 700 stand of arms and 120 prisoners. The Confederates also lost 75 men killed and many wounded, including among the former Colonel Tolland.

Bombardment of Chattaneoga, Tenn.

—July 22, 1863, Colonel Wilder, of Rosecrans' army, shelled Chattaneoga, creating considerable agitation among its Confederate occupants, but without definite results.

Recapture in Louisiana—July 22, 1863, the Union gunboat Sachem recaptured Brashear city from the Confederates

Battle Nonr Manasans Gup, Va.— Fought July 23, 1863, between 800 Unionists, under General Spinols, and about twice as many Con-federate troops from Georgia and North Carolina. The latter were utterly routed.

Battle in the Southwest—Fought July 23, 1863, between Kit Carson's Union ist New Mexico regiment and a party of Navajos, near Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated.

Kentucky Invaded - The Confederates re-invaded Kentucky, July 33, 1863, July 31, 1863, Luly 31, 1863, Luly 31, 1863, Luly 31, 1862, Sanders, completely routed the Confederate forces under Scott and Pegram, and martial law was declared.

Battle at Culpeper, Va. — Fought August 2, 1855, between Union cavalry under Buford, and Confederate cavalry under Stuart. The battle was indecisive, but 100 prisoners were taken by the Unionists.

Retailed the Unionists.

Battle of Grenada, Miss.—Fought 17th of August, 1885, between a Union expedition sent out by General Huribut, under Lieutenant—Colonel Phillips, of the 9th Illinois mounted infantry, and a Confederate force of 2.000 men under General Slimmer, who occupied Grenada. The Confederates were so hardly pressed by the attacking party that they fied in confusion, leaving behind an immense quantity of ordnance and stores. These, with the depot, the machine-shop, the railroad track, 57 locomotives, and more than 400 cars, were destroyed by the Unionists.

The War in Arkansas—August 22, 1853, the Union force under General Blunt, numbering 4,500, attacked 11,000 Confederates under General Cooper, in the Indian Territory, and compelled the latter to retreat to Red river. On the same

day, Union cavalry under Colonel Woodson, successfully attacked numerous Confederate guerrilla bands in Arkansas, capturing the Confederate general, Jeff. Thompson, with his entire staff, on the 27th of July, 1863, the Confederate army under General Trice, then in Arkansas, was severely pressed by the Union forces under General Steete. The same day, Steele's advance, under General Davidson, drover 3.00 Confederates, under Marmadike, out of Brownsville and across the Arkansarver. September 1, 1863, ceneral Bunt defeated the Confederates when the Cooperates evaluated Little Rock, and General Steele occupied it September 19, 1863.

Confederates and Confederates and Colederate Steele occupied it September 19, 1863.

Confederate and Confederate of Confederate Confederates and Colederate Confederates.

Steele occupied it September 19, 1863.

Quantrell's Raid-A force of Confederate guerriliss, numbering 359, collected in Cascounty, Mo., under the leadership of Quantrell, in the dead of might, August 57, 1863, they unexpectedly attacked the town of Lawrence, in Kansas, set to in fire, burnel 182 buildings to the ground, destroying 42,990,990 of property, killed 165 persons, including helpless women and children, and wounded 591 ettizens, many of them mortally. Soon afterwards, the guerrillas having departed, the entizens organized a force, commanded by General James H. Lane, and pursued the maranders to Grand River, Mo. There, when attacked, the mortebres dispersed in various directions, but about 80 of them were -lain.

Occupation of Knoxville, Tenn.—The Confederate tieneral Buckner, evacuated Knoxville, leaving behind a considerable quantity of quartermaster's stores, with other valuable property, and General Burnside, with his Union force, occupied the place September 3, 1863, to the delight of the inhabitants.

delight of the inhabitants.

Battle at Sabine City, Texas — Fought September 8, 1883, between the Confederate force occupying the fortifications of the town and the 19th Union army corps under General Franklin, with 4 Union gumboats. The fight was quite severe, but resulted in the repulse of the Unionists and the loss of 2 of their gumboats.

Affairs at Chattanooga, Tenn. – After e battle of Stone river, at the beginning of 183, e. Confederate army under Bragg occupied

Chattanosiga. September 8, 1883, when Rosecrans and his Union army approached, the Confederate-abandoned the place, and, on the 9th. Crittenden's division of the Union army occupied its Bragge's army having been reinforced by Longstreet, managed to drive the Unionists out of Chattanosiga, while Rosecrans attempted to force the Confederates from their threatening position in that vienity. The result was the battle of Chekamauga.

Afters at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.—
This narrow pass, which separates Kentucky from Tennessee, and became an important point during the civil war, was occupied early in the contest by the Confederates, then by the Unionists, and again by the Confederates September 9 1983, General Burnside's Union army recaptured it, with 2,000 prisoners and 14 cannon, from General Fraret.

Frazer.

Buttle of Chickamanga, Team.—Fought September 19 and 20, 1863, between about 50,000 Confederates, under Bragg, who began the contest, and about 55,000 Union soldiers, besides cavalry, under Rosecrans. The cavalry and about 10,000 of Bragg's infantry were not, however, long in the action. At the close of the first day both armse occupied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. The battle occupied the whole of both days, and resulted in defeat and the retreat of the Unionists to Chattanooga. The Union loss was 1,644 killed, 9,262 wounded, and 4,945 prisoners. The Confederate loss is estimated at not far from 18,000 men.

A Cavaliev Defeat—Confederate cavalry.

A Cavairy Defeat—Confederate cavairy, under Wheeler, which had come north of the Tennessee river for the purpose of operating against Roscerans' Union army, encountered Union forces tectober 9, 1863, at Farmington, Tenn., and near Shelbyville, Ky., and was defeated, with considerable loss, at both points.

Battle of Missionary Ridge, Team.—General Thomas, who succeeded Rosecrans in command of the Union army, was practically besieged by the Confederates at Chattanoga. A battle was fought November 24–25 and 26, 1863, at this point, between about 80 000 Unionists, under Grant, who had partially raised the siege and re-

inforced the garrison, and about 50,000 Confederates under Bragy. The latter's army occupied strong positions above Chattanooga, on Lookout mountain at the south and Missionary ridge on the east. Hooker, with 19,000 Unionists, went to Lookout mountain to assail the Confederate left. Sherman, Sheridan, and other Union commanders, with their several divisions, stormed and carried the Confederate redoubts, as did Hooker those on Lookout mountain. The Confederates fed from a galling fire from their own cannon, and were vigorously pursued. The Union losses were 157 killed, 4,559 wounded, and 330 missing. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded did not probably, exceed 4,000: but they lost 6,152 pit-oners, 19 cannon, and 7,000 stand of small arms. This battle ended the war in Tennessee for a year.

arms. This battle ended the war in Tennessee for a year.

The Storming of Knoxville, Tenn.—
Inder instructions from superior officers, General Burnside prepared for a vigorous defense of Knoxville. The second division of the first army copis under General Julius White, and other troops, was to co-operate with Burnside November 14, 1883, a fight occurred in the vicinity between General White's command and Confederates on Huff's hill, in which the Confederates were dislodged with considerable loss on both sides. November 16, another severe fight occurred near Knoxville, between the 23rd and 9th Army corps, with artillery, and a Confederate force at Campbell's station, but the Unionists were obliged to retreat, which they did in goad order, although hotly pursued. On the 17th a close slegge of Knoxville began, which terwinated, November 28, in an attempt of the Confederates to carry the fortifications by storm, commanded by General Longstreet. The assault, however, was rejuited with so much vigor, that in connection with the defeat of Bragg at Missionary Ridge, the Confederate deemed it advisable to raise the siege. Longstreet, therefore, retreated, followed by Burnside's forces, while another army, under Foster, started from Cumberland Gap to cut off their retreat. The number of Unionists engaged in this siege was about 12,000; their loss was less than 30; the loss of the attacking party was about 500.

BATTLES OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battles Near Newbern, N. C.—February 1, 1861, a Confederate force, estimated at 15,000, attacked a small number of Union troops, under General Paimer, at Bachelor's creek, an outpost of the Unionists at Newbern. The latter, finding themselves outnumbered, lell back in good order, with only a slight loss, although the fight was every, and they were pursued by the Confederates. Next morning a Confederate force in boats boarded the Union guntonat Underwriter, which had run auround and, after a sparp struggle, captured her with about one-third of her creek. Engineer Alemann part of the creek of her guntonat three themselves are confederate harden as a carrying them off, oversame them and rescued the commander and crew, bringing them section the commander and crew, bringing them selected the commander and crew, bringing them selected the commander and crew, bringing themselves the Commander and crew the Commander and crew the Commander and Commander a

Battle at Stevensburg, Va.:-Fought all day, February 6, 1864, between the second and third corps of the Union army, under General Sedgwick, and a Confederate force. The Union-ists withdrew, having lost 200 men in killed and wounded

wounded.

**Mherman's Raid in Mississippi-February 3, 1864, General Sherman, with a Union force of 35,000 men, marched from Big Black river on a grand raid through the Confederate State of Mississippi, returning to Vicksburg, March 4, 1864, At Messenger's station there was a sharp skirmish with a Confederate force, resulting in a Union loss of 12 killed and 35 wounded, and a much larger one on the part of the Confederate, At Canton Sherman's troops captured artillery, animunition and prisoners. Jackson, Brandon, Morton, and Methdian were visited, with some opposition, but with loss to the Confederates. At Meridian the Unionists remained seven days, destroying Confederate stores, aminumition and public buildings, the grsenal, hotels, etc. Other places visited by the Unionists were Enterprise, Marion, Quitman, Hillsboro, Lake station, becatur, Bolton and Lauderdale springs. At these places railroad property, machine shops, lumber and flour mills were destroyed. Near becatur a skirmish occurred, in which the Confederates were repulsed with the loss of 5 killed and three prisoners. The expedition marched more than 400 miles in 24 days, liberated 10,000 slaves, and brought away an immense amount of booty. The estimated tosses of the Unionists during this raid were 50 men killed and wounded and about 100 prisoners. The Confederate losses in killed and wounded were considered much larger, and in deserters and prisoners were estimated at more than 600.

**Eacape of Union Prisoners - February 9, 1864 & large number of Union prisoners escaped. Sherman's Raid in Mississippi -Febru-ry 3, 1861, General Sherman, with a Union force

Escape of Union Prisoners - February 9, 1864, a large number of Union prisoners escaped

from the Confederate Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia.

Nirgania.

Battle of Plymouth, N. C.—Fought February I7, 1864, between about 10,000 Confederates, under General R. F. Hoke, and about 1,500 Linonists, under General Wessel, who occupied Fort Williams, one of the defenses of Plymouth. Six times the Confederates assaulted this strong-hold without capturing it, but on the fourth day, after fighting six times his own force, Wessel gave up the unequal contest and surrendered.

Battle of Olmstee, Fia.—Pought February 29, 1884, between a Union force of about 4,500 infantry and 400 cavalry, with 20 cannon, under General Seymour, and an estimated Confederate force, under General Finnegun, of 3,000. The flight lasted three and a half hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Unionists before a superior force to Barber's station. Union loss 2,000 man, beddes artillery, ammunition and wagon trains. Confederate loss about 1,000 men.

Confederate loss about 1,000 men.

A Ruld on Richmond, Va.,—February 28, 1884, a Union cavalry expedition, under General Kilpatrick, started from the army of the Potomac to liberate Union prisoners at Richmond. After several skirmishes, March 4, 1864, Kilpatrick withdraw from the raid, having destroyed a large amount of Confederate property in the vicinity. Colonel Uric Dahlgren had command of a branch expedition of Union cavalry in another direction, which also destroyed a large amount of property; but on the third of March his command fell into a Confederate ambush, and he lost his life, and a large number of his men were taken prisoners.

Capture of Fort de Russey, La.—March

Capture of Fort de Russey, La.—March 15, 1864, a large Union force under General Mower, of Smith's Red river expedition, stormed this formidable fortress of the Confederates. The veterans, however, after a short but sturdy fight, carried the fort, capturing 12 cannon, 2,000 barrels of powder, a large supply of army stores and ammunition, with 325 prisoners.

Nurrender of Union City, Tenn.—March 24, 1864, between the Confederate force under Forcest and 300 Unionists under Hawkins, who occupied the place. The latter repulsed the attacking party several times, but at length surrendered.

Battle at Paducah, Ky.—Fought March 5, 186, between 6,000 Confederates under Forrest, Buttord, Harris, and Thompson, and the 40th Illinois regiment under Colonel S. G. Hicks, numbering 65 Unionists, assisted by some Union guiboats. Hicks made a stand at Fort Anderson,

and repelled several attacks and refused to sur-render. Three more attacks were then made on the fort, but were repulsed with heavy losses each time. Thompson being killed. The Confederates retired next day, having suffered an estimated loss of 300 killed and from 1.000 to 1.200 wounded. The Union loss was 14 killed and 46 wounded.

Battles in Arkansas – March 25, 184, a small Union force, from Rosecrans' army, marched from Pine Bluff, Ark., to Mount Elba and Longview, on the Washita river, destroying at the latter place several pontoon bridges, 35 wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, stores, etc., and capturing 329 prisoners. March 30, 1884, this Union force encountered 1,280 Confederates at Monticello, routing them, capturing a large quantity of arms, wagons, and 300 horses and mules, and losing but 15 men during the expedition.

Battle of Natchtoches, La. - Fought March 31, 186, between a cavalry division, under Lee, of General Banks' Union army, and a Con-federate force under Taylor, estimated at 1.88. After a brisk but brief skirmish the Confederates were completely routed, with a loss of 6 or 8 killed and wounded and 25 prisoners. The Unionists lost

mone.

Battle of Crump's Hill, La. — Fought April 2, 1864, between 5 brigation of Union truops under Lee, and a body of Confederates. The former made a charge which caused the Confederates to retreat, and the Unionists pursued them seven miles, killing and wounding a number. The Confederates made a stand, however, and a severe fight of an hour's duration ensued. Then the Confederates again retreated. A number of prisoners fell into the hands of the Unionists.

prisoners fell into the hands of the Unionists.

Fight Near Pleasanst Hill, Lm.—Fought April 7, 1845, between the cavalry of Banks and Smith's Union armies and about 3,000 Confederate cavalry under Green. At first it was a running fight, but the Confederates being reinforced. Colonel Haral Robinson, of Lev's Union cavalry brigade, dashed upon them with so much vigor that Green's force was whipped and driven from the field. This engagement lasted two and a half homes, and the losses on each side were estimated at 40 killed and wounded. Robinson pursued the retreating enemy until the latter reached a superior reinforcement. He then retired.

Battle Near Sabine Cross Romds, Lm.—Fought April 8, 1864, between the advance of General Ranks Union army, under General Comment of General Ranks Union army, under General Ranks Union army, under demeral under Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Green, Price

and Mouton. The Unionists were repulsed on that day, but on the next, after a severe conflict, the Confederates were defeated, 2,000 of them throwing away their arms during their flight. The losses in killed and wounded were very heavy, being estimated at 2,000 on each side. The Confederate General Mouton was slain, and 700 Confederate prisoners were captured.

Confederate prisoners were captured.

Battle of Fort Pillow, Team. — The Unionists occupied the garrison with 19 officers, 276 white infantry and 382 colored infantry, as section of light artillery (colored), and 1 battallon of white cavalry, the whole being commanded by Major Booth. On April 12, 1884, the Confederates under Forrest attacked the fort, but by the aid of a gunboat they were kept at bay by the garrison. Major Booth was killed, and Major Bradford took command of the beleaguered fort. A demand to surrender from Forrest was refused by Bradford. New and commanding positions having been gained by the Confederates, their attack was resumed, and they soon carried the fort. No quarter was shown to its inmates, either black or white, male or female, and even children were slain by the invaders. Thus the Unionists were destroyed. destroyed.

destroyed.

Gunboat Hattles in North Carolina—
April 17 and 18, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., the
Confederate iron-telad ram Albemarle, with the
aid of a battery, destroyed 2 Union gunboate,
On May 5, 1864, an effort was made by Union gunboats to destroy the Albemarle, but the attempt
failed. Cutober 27, 1864. Lieutenant Cushing, of
the Union navy, succeeded with a torpedo in
blowing this formidable craft to pieces, narrowly
escaping his own destruction.

biowing this formidable craft to pieces, narrowly escaping his own destruction.

Battles of the Wilderness, Va.—May 4.
1864, General Grant, commanding the Union army of the Potomac, about 130,000 strong, crossed the Rapidan river into the "wilderness" of Virginia, to dislodge the Confederate General Lee and his 60,000 troops from their position between the Unionists and the Confederate capital. As Grant advanced, Lee prepared for a stubborn contest. From May 5 to May 31 there was fought a terrible series of battles, unprecedented in American annals for their sanguinary results. During those 27 bloody days various fortunes of war were experienced by both armies, and closed, leaving Lee on the south side of the North Anna river, and the Union force on the shores of the Pamunky river. The Union losses during these battles were 5.84 killed, 22,384 wounded, and 7,450 missing—a total of 41,339—which does not include the losses in Burnside's corps. No trustworthy statement of the Confederate losses was made, but they are estimated at about 20,000.

Butler's Operations on the James River, Va.—On May 5, 1864, General Butler and a Union force started from fortress Monroe, for a cruise up the James river in transports toward Richmond, destroying railroads, bridges, etc. Occasional skirmishes were had with Confederates, and on the 18th of May occurred

rederates, and on the 18th of May occurred

The Battle of Fort Darling, Va.
Fought between Butler's Union army and a force
of Confederates under Beauregard. Butler's
troops were forced to retire, with the loss of
about 5,000 men, mostly prisoners, and several
cannon. The fight was resumed on the 19th, and
after a short conflict the Confederates were
repulsed. Next day the Confederates were
to Unionists out of their intrenchments. Another
fight ensued, and the Unionists recovered their
rife-pits.

rifle-pits.

Second Battle of Fort Darling—Fought
May 21, 1864, between the Unionists under Gilmore, of Buttler's array, occupying the intrenchments, and a large force of Confederates of
Beauregard's army, who advanced upon the fort.
Gilmore's batteries opened upon them at short
range, and the several flerce charges of the
Confederates were repulsed, with heavy loss.
The Union gunboats also assisted in shelling the
Confederates during this battle.

Battle of the Kuip House, Va.—Fought May 22, 1864, between a force of Confederates, under Hood and Hooker, and Schofiell's divisions of Sherman's Union army. Hood made the attack, but was repulsed and driven of, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, and losing many prisoners.

many prisoners.

Battle of Wilson's Wharf, Va. —
Fought May 24, 1864, between a brigade of Confederate cavalry, under Fitzhigh Lee, and two
regiments of negro Union truops, under General
Wild, who occupied a strong position on the north
bank of the James river. Lee demanded the
surrender of the post, which was refused. A
severe conflict followed for several hours, but the
Confederate attempts to capture the position
proved fruitless, and they finally abandoned the
assault.

Battle of New Hope Church, Ga.— herman's Union army, in pursuit of Johnston's

Confederate forces in Georgia, after several unimportant skirmlishes, found themselves con-fronted with the Confederates about three miles from Dalias, Ga., May 25, 1884. After a general action the Confederates were driven three miles and into their inner intrenchments.

and into their inner intrenchments.

Battle of Powder Springs, Ga.—
Fought in May, 1884, between McPherson's
division of Sherman's Union army and a considerable force of Confederates of Johnston's
army. After a sharp engagement the latter were
driven toward Marietta, with a loss of 2,500
killed and wounded (left on the field), and about
300 prisoners. The Union losses did not, its
officially stated, exceed 300.

officially stated, exceed 300.

Sherman's Expedition from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga.—In the spring of 1844, deneral Sherman, with a force of 100,000 Unionists and 254 cannon, aided by Generals Thomas, McPherson and Schoffeld, commanding divisions, started to march from Chattanooga, through the Confederate' country, to Atlanta. Opposing this expedition was the Confederate General J. E. Johnston, aided by Hardee, Hood, and Polk, with Wheeler's cavalry, their entire force numbering about 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry and artillery. The Union expedition began its operations May 7, 1845, and closed them successfully at Atlanta, Ga., September 2, of the same year, occupying Daiton, May 8.

Sheridan's Raid in Vierginia—May 13.

Sheridan's Raid in Virginia — May 13, 1864, General Sheridan, with his Union cavalry force, reached the rear of Lee's army, near Hanover junction, breaking 2 railroads, capturing several locomotives, and destroying Lee's depot for supplies at Beaver Dam, containing more than 1,000,000 rations.

1,000,000 rations.

Battle of Resaca, Ga. — Fought May 15, 1864, between General Sherman's Union troops and Johnston's Confederate army. The battle lasted two days, and resulted in the evacuation of Resaca by the Confederates and their pursuit by the Unionists. The losses were estimated at 3,600 killed and wounded, including among the latter Generals Hooker, Willich, Kilpatrick, and Manson. The Confederates lost, it is estimated, 2,000 killed and wounded, including 3 general bundred prisoners, and 7 cannon.

Second Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.—

hundred prisoners, and 7 cannon.

Second Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.—
Fought June 3, 1884, between the Union army,
under Grant and Meade, and the Confederate
forces, under Lee and Longstreet. Grant had
about 130,000, and Lee about 50,000 men. The
fight was brief but desperate, lasting less than
half an hour, and resulted in the repulse of the
Union army at every point. Grant's loss in killed,
wounded and missing, including 3 brigadier-generais killed, was about 7,000 men. Lee's loss, including one general officer, was less than half that
number.

number.

Battle of Pine Mountain, Ga.—Fought June 14. 1864, between a bouy of Confederates, who, held the place, and a force of Union artillery under Sherman. During this fight the Confederate tieneral Leonidas Polk was killed, and on the next day the stronghold was found to have been abandoned, the Confederates having intrenched themselves along the lines of hills connecting Kenèsaw and Lost mountains; this line was abandoned, however, on the 17th. Being pressed by the Unionists under McPherson, the Confederates took to Kenesaw mountain and there were strongly intrenched.

Sheridan's Reald in Virginia. June 7.

strongly intrenched.

Sheridan's Raid in Virginia—June 7, 1884, General Sheridan and a Union cavairy force set out to destroy the Confederate railroads leading from Gordonsville. On the 11th, at Buck Childs', he encountered a force of Confederate cavairy, which was driven back and outflanked. The result was a complete rout of the Confederates, who left their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field, besides the capture of 20 officers, 500 men and 300 horses by the Unionists. About five niles from Gordonsville the Confederates had constructed riflepits, and on the 18th there was a cavairy engagement of considerable importance. The Confederates lost heavily, including several general officers. Sheridan lost about 55 killed and 490 wounded. The raid was successful. successful.

successful.

Morgan's Second Guerrilla Raid—The
Confederate guerrilla General Morgan again
invaded Kentucky, June 7, 1884. After plunderila
Lexington and taking Cynthiana, he was attacked
and had nearly all his force captured or dispersed
by the Union General Burbridge. By the 17th of
June, Morgan was discomfitted and his raid ended.
Morgan's operations were finally ended September
5, 1864, at Greenville, Tenn., where he was killed.

Averill's Enid in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.—June 16, 1864, General Averill, with a body of Unionists proceeded to destroy the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, in order to cut off Lee's communications with Richmond. He

succeeded in destroying 15 miles of the track, and burned five bridges, deputs, cars, large quantities of Confederate stores, and captured 300 prisoners and 150 horses. His loss was 6 men drowned, 5 wounded, and 14 missing, during his rugged expo-dition of 355 miles.

wounded, and it missing, during his rugged expodition of 335 miles.

First Battle at Petersburg, Va. —
Fought June 13 and 18, 1864, between the Conrederate army under Lee (about 70,000 strong),
which occupied the town, and Grant's army,
about 100,000. A series of engagements resulted
first in the repulse of the Unionists under W. F.
Smith, and subsequently other repulses, which
cost the Union army a loss of 1.188 killed, 8,84, an
attempt was made by the Unionists to selse the
wounded, and 2.217 missing. June 21, 1884, an
attempt was made by the Unionists to selse the
wheldon raliroad, which cost them 3,000 men.
Attenvariation and the continuation of the containing 8,000 pounds of powder was exploded
under a Confederate fort at Petersburg by the
Unionists. The effect was not so beneficial as
was expected by the Unionists, the earth being
blown into an inaccessible position, so that
entrance to the city was extremely difficult by
that route. The Confederates poured in shell
upon the attacking party, and after four hours'
ineffectual assault the Union forces withdrew,
aving lost 4,003 men killed, wounded and missing,
while the Confederate loss is set down at less
than 1,000. August 5, the Confederates exploded
a mine in front of a Union corps, without inflicting serious injury, and considerable fighting
ensued, without important results or serious
losses on either side.

Battle of Rood's Hill, Va.—Fought in
nne. 1884 between 6 regiments of Unionists

losses on either side.

Battle of Rood's Hill, Va. — Fought in June, 1864. between 6 regiments of Unionists under General Sigel and about 7.000 Confederate infantry, with cavairy and artiliery, of Breckenidge's army. Sigel was defeated with the loss of about 600 killed, wounded and missing, and 5 cannon.

cannon.

A Naval Victory — June 19, 1884. In the French port of Cherbourg, the famous Confederate ocean-cruiser Alabama, commanded by Raphael Semmes, was defeated and sunk by the United States war-ship Kearsarge, commanded by Commodore Winslow. Semmes escaped.

Commodore Winslow. Semmes escaped.

Battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—Finding the Confederates strongly intrenched upon Kenesaw mountain, June 27, 1864, General Sherman ordered his Union troops to attempt to dislodge them. This assault was participated in by McPherson, Thomas, Blair, Dodge. Logan and other division commanders of the Union army. The assault was well made, but the Confederate intrenchments could not be carried. A flank movement was at once made, with such effect that early on the morning of July 3, 1864, the Union skirmishers appeared on the mountain shove the Confederate intrenchments, which had been abandoned on the previous night. In the attack of June 27, the Unionists lost from 2,000 to 5,000 nen.

3,000 nen.

Battle of Monocacy Elver, Md.—On the 5th July, 1864, an action occurred between 15,000 Confederates, under Early, and Rickett's division of the sixth Union army corps, under tieneral Wallace. The latter were outflanked and forced to fall back, with the loss of about 1,200, including about 600 prisoners.

including about 600 prisoners.

Battle Near Washington, B. C.—Fought
July 11, 1864, about 5 miles from the city between
Union troops, under General Augur—a hirgade of
veteran infantry—and Confederate skirmishers.
The former were the attacking party. The Confederates were completely routed, leaving about
100 of their dead and wounded on the field. The
Union loss was about 200.

Union loss was about 200.

Battle of Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.—
Fought July 20, 1864, between Sherman's Union
army and the Confederate forces under Johnston.
Hooker's Union corps suffered in the swere
conflict, but the Confederates were driven to their
intrenchments, leaving more than 500 of their
number killed and over 1,000 wounded on the field,
7 stand of colors and many prisoners. Their entire
loss was estimated at 5,000. Sherman lost 1,500
killed, wounded and missing.

was command at 0,000. Sherman 10st 1,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Battle of the Howard House, Ga.—Fought July 22, 1849, between the Confederate army under Hood (who had superseded Johnston) and Sherman's Union army, the former attacking the latter. The conflict was general and stubborn until the Confederates gave way, repulsed Sherman's loss, including the death of General McPherson, was 3,722 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Confederates, it is estimated, lost 5,240 killed, or 8,000 in all.

Another Fight in Front of Atlanta, Ga.—Fought July 24, 1864, between the Confederate army, under Hood, and a portion of Sherman's Union army, under Howard and Logan, the former coming out of their Atlanta intrenchments to attack the latter. This bloody conflict resulted in the complete repulse of the attacking

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Battle Near Morristown, Tenn. Fight Nithmer 1913, 184 between tieneral
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Battle of Hollow-Tree Cap. Tenn.—
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Another Battle at Franklin, Tenn.—
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Battle of Griewoldville, Ga.—Foucht N verber 21 166 between a detachment of Ritterick's Finence vasirs from Sherman's arms were engaged of from infants, and about 1 and electrotron seator minimal with some if the belowers the latter were the attacking party. The fight was brief but sanguinary, and resulted in the rate at of the Confederates, who let mean than 1 and in the rate of the Confederates, whe let mean than 1 and in womeled and presence. The Union loss was deput to killed and wounded

Occupation of Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia — Sherman's Union army occupied Milledgeville, November 23, 1864. The Confederate legislature, in season there, hastily adjourned, and the citizens were paniestricken. The Unionists burned the magazines, areanis, depot-buildings, various factories, store-houser, containing large amounts of Confederate public property, and about 1,700 bales of cotton. Private property was everywhere respected. Rallroads were generally torn up and destroyed.

Canture of Fort McAillater, near

were generally torn up and destroyed.

Capture of Fort McAillster, near
Savannah, Ga.—The fort was manned by
about 200 men, Confederate infantry and artillery,
and lay in Sherman's way to the objective point
of his expedition, the city of Savannah. December 13. 1864, the fort was carried, in a single
assault, by nine regiments of Unionists. On the
same day Sherman was enabled to communicate
with the Union naval squadron at the mouth of
the Ogeochee river, under Admiral Dahlgren and
General Foster.

General Foster.

Capture of Savannah, Ga.—A demand from the Union General Sherman upon the Confederate General Hardee, who then occupied Savannah, for the surrender of the city, November 17, 1864, was refused. Sherman, therefore, prepared to carry the place by a military and naval assault. Hardee, recognizing the exigencies of the times, evacuated the city on the night of November 20, first destroying the Confederate war vessels in the harbor; and thus Sherman's expedition successfully terminated. Hardee's command moved toward Charleston, S. C.

Results of Sherman's Expedition from

mand moved toward Charleston, S. C.

Results of Sherman's Expedition from
Atlanta to Savannah — Sherman'x Union
army brought with them to Savannah 15,000
slaves, more than 1,000 prisoners, 150 cannon, 13
locomotives in good order, 190 railroad cars, a
very large supply of anmunition and other war
material, three steamers and 33,000 bales of cotton, besides achieving national benefits growing
out of the success of his expedition.

Head in Tanancas and Alabama. The

out of the success of his expedition.

Hood in Tennessee and Alabama—The Confederate General Hood, who had retire. I before Sherman's Union army to Gaylesville, in North-eastern Alabama, visited Jacksonville, and thence proceeded northwesterly toward the Tennessee river, watched by the Union forces under General Thomas. The Confederate troops began their northward march about November 20, 1864, approaching Pulaski, Tenn. At this point, General Schoffeld and General A. J. Smith concentrated their Union forces, on learning of Hood's approach. The latter moved directly upon Gaynes-

boro, thus flanking Schofield, who fell back to Columbia, and being pursued by Hood, retreated to Franklin.

Battle of Spring Hill, Tenn. — Hood, with his Confederate army, attacked Schofield's Union cavalry November 29, 1864. A fight ensued, in which Schofield iost less than 300 men, and then he retreated to Franklin, 18 miles from Nashville. Here he formed his lines in a strong position and prepared for a battle with Hood.

prepared for a battle with Hood.

Battle of Franklin, Tenn. — Fought
November 30, 1844, between Schofield's Union
force, consisting of two army divisions, commanded by Generals Stanley and Cox, and two
corps of Hood's Confederate army, under
Generals Lee and Cheatham. The fight was
extremely hot, the Confederates making repeated
charges upon the Union batteries; but the Confederates were finally repulsed, and Schofield was
reinforced by General Smith's corps. The Union
loss was 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1.104
missing. Hood's loss was 1,780 killed, 3,800
wounded, and 702 taken prisoners.

Skirmish at Overall's Creek, Tenn.— Fought December 4, 1864, at the blockhouse, occupied by a Union force and Bates division of Cheatham's Confederate corps, the latter attacking the former, and using artillery. The Union General Milroy coming up with infantry, cavalry and artillery, attacked the Confederates and drove them off.

drove them off.

Battle Near Murfreesboro, Tenn.—
Fought December 5, 6, and 7, 1864. General Rousseau and about 8,000 Unionists were occupying Fortress Rosecrans, and were approached by two divisions of Lee and Cheatham's Confederate corps, with 2,500 of Forrest's Confederate cavairy. The Confederates hesitating to attack the fort General Milroy, with seven regiments of Union infantry, was sent out to engage them. He found them a short distance off, posted behind rail breastworks. A fight ensued, in which the Confederates were routed, with the loss of 30 killed, 175 wounded, 307 prisoners, and two cannon. On the same day Buford's Confederate cavairy entered Murfreesboro and shelled it, but were speedily driven out by a regiment of Union infantry and a section of artillery.

A Union Wested in Wierstain.—By orders

A Union Raid in Virguia — By orders from General Grant, December 6, 1884, a Union force of 20,000 mm, with 22 cannon, proceeded down the line of the Wyldon raliroad, with instructions to destroy the road and penetrate the enemy's country, capturing such points and sup-

plies as should come in their way. The weather was bad, but the expedition, which was absent a week, was mainly successful. Some opposition was encountered, but the entire loss of the Union ists did not exceed 100 men. They destroyed 3 railroad bridges, 15 miles of track, burned sussex Court-house, and brought in a few prisoners.

Court-house, and brought in a few prisoners.

Battle of Nashville, Tenm.—Fought becember is and 16, 1864, between General Thomes, with four corps of Union infantry and Wilsch's cavairy, dismounted, aided by a division of Rear-Admiral Lee's Mississippi naval squadron, and Hood's concentrated army of Confederates. The first day's fight resulted in driving the Confederates from their intrenchments with a loss of about 600 killed and wounded, 1,000 prisoners and 16 great guns. The Union loss that day was about 500 killed and wounded. The attack was rene and 100 the Unionists next morning on Hood's new position, and resulted, soon after noon in the complete rout of the Confederates, suffering severe losses. All their dead and wounded were left on the field of battle. The Confederate lerses in the two days' contests footed up about 2,00 killed and wounded, 4,462 prisoners captured, including 287 officers, 53 cannon and thousands of small arms. The Confederates were pursued.

Regnessan's Raid in Virginia—December

Stoneman's Raid in Virginia—December 15, 1864, Generals Stoneman and Burbridge of the Union army in Tennessee, sallied out to Glade's Spring. W. Va., destroying a railroad track east of Abingdon, and mining the principal salt works in that region. This movement severed the Confederate communication between Richmond and East Tennessee, and deprived the Confederates of important public property.

important public property.

The Flash at Fort Flsher, N. C.—In December, 1884, an expedition was fitted out under the Union Generals Butler and Weitzel and the North Atlantic naval squadron, under Admiral Porter, to break up the Confederate blockade cunner's depot at Wimington, N. C. A preliminary explosion, December 23, 1884, having failed to reduce the fort to splinters, the fleet attacked it next day. Five hours' cannonading, resisted by the Confederate garrison, resulted in blowing up two magazines within the inclosure and setting it on fire in several places. December 25 the assault was renewed on sea and shore by the Union forces, but General Weitzel reporting, after a reconnoissance, that it would be inexpedient to carry the fort by assault, the attempt was abandoned, leaving the fort substantially uninjured, and the expedition retired.

BATTLES OF THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battle at Beverly, W. Va.—Fought January II, 1885, between a Union force occupying the town and Confederate troops under General Rosser. The former were defeated, the latter capturing the town and a large portion of the force defending it.

capturing the town and a large portion of the force defending it.

Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.—The Union assault upon Fort Fisher, the formidable Confederate stronghold at Wilmington, N. C. . mounting 73 great guns, was resumed January 13, 1865, by about 8,000 Union troops under General Terry, with Admiral Porter's fleet and 1,000 or more marines—a Confederate force of 2,300 men occupying the fort. The fleet began the bombardment of the fort on that day and in the aftermoon of the 18th the Union soldiers, with the salors and confederate defense surrendered. The fleet of the fort and been season of the total confederate defense surrendered. The fighting had been very severe. Of the garrison, 131 were killed or wounded, besides the force surrendered. The Union loss was about 1,000, besides which were 500 men killed or wounded on the next day by the accidental blowing up of a magazine.

ing up of a magazine.

Fight at Fort Anderson, N. C. — Fort Anderson, one of the defanses of the mouth of Cape Fear river, near Wilmington, defended by about 6,000 Confederates, under General Hoke, strongly intrenched, was attacked, January 18, 1865, by 8,000 Union soldiers of Cox's division, under General Schofield, and Admiral Porter with 14 gunboats and a monitor. A heavy fire from the fleet and the operations of the land force continued during the day, and before daylight on the 19th the Confederates evacuated the fort. The Confederate loss was 12 cannon, a quantity of ammunition, and about 50 prisoners. The Unionists lost 3 killed and 5 wounded in the fleet, and less than 50 killed and wounded in the skirmishes of the land forces.

Skirmishes or the land forces.

Skirmishes on Town Creek, N. C.—
Fought January 20. 1885, between a Confederate
force in rifle-pits and Union troops under Terry.
The latter lost 10 killed and 47 wounded, but
drove the Confederates inside their works. A

similar Union force soon afterwards charged upon some Confederates in the same vicinity. They were met with grape and canister. Another charge was then made by the Union soldiers, and the Confederates were routed, with the loss of 2 cannon and 573 prisoners, the rest escaping. The Union loss was about 30.

Union loss was about 30.

Evacuation of Wilmington, N. C.—
January 21. 1855, finding themselves beleaguered
with a heavy Union force, the Confederates prepared to evacuate Wilmington. That night they
burned their war material and stores, about 1.000
bales of cotton, 15.000 barrels of resin, extensive
cotton-sheds and presses, an unfinished iron-clad,
three steam-mills, three large turpentine factories, with wharves, railroad bridges and other
property, and moved out. At daylight on the
23d, the Union troops under Generals Terry and
Cox occupied the city, taking about 700 prisoners,
and capturing a large amount of Confederate
property.

Sherman's March to Wilmington,

and capturing a large amount of Confederate property.

Sherman's March to Wilmington, N.C., from Savannah, Ga. January 13, 1885. Chrom Savannah, Ga. January 13, 1885. Cheman's United Adame Corporate Result of the Charleston of the Charleston railroad for the possession of a Confederate pontoon and trestle bridge. The Unionists succeeded in saving the bridge from being burned and drove off the Confederates. The Union loss was about 50 killed and wounded. January 19, the march of the main Union army from Savannah, under Sherman, began. By a system of feints the Unionists misled the Confederates as to their intentions. At the Salkehatchie river, Mower and Smith's divisions chytured a bridge from the Confederate force which held it, losing 18 killed and 70 wounded in the struggle. February 16, the Confederates surrendered the city of Columbia, S. C., to Colonel Stone, of the 25th lowa infantry. The Confederate soldiers set fires in the city, and that night the city was burned, and within two or three days afterwards the arsenal, railroad depots, and tracks, machine shops, foundries, etc., were destroyed by the Unionists. March 9, Wade Kilpatrick's and

Spencer's Union forces, rescuing their jecthaidized camp equipage, artillery and horses, and driving off the Unionists. March 18-14 she Unionists spent in destroying all the buildings and much valuable military and public property. March 8, the Confederates under Hoke captured two Union regiments, commanded by Colonel Upham, securing over 1,000 prisoners. March 13, Hoke's Confederate force fought Cox's Union brigade, but the latter were the victors, driving off Hoke, who left his killed and wounded on the field, besides losing about 200 prisoners.

who left his killed and wounded on the field, besides losing about 250 prisoners.

Battles at Fort Steadman and Histcher's Run, Va. — Fought February 6 and 7.1885. between the 2d, 6th and 9th corps and Griffin's division of the 5th corps of Grant's army in Virginia and Lee's Confederate army, Steadman's fort, occupied by the 14th New York Union heavy artillery, was carried by the Confederates at the Unionists. The Confederates also captured two Union batteries between Fort Steadman And Fort Haskell, and with them lought the Union fort Haskell, and with them lought the Union troops. They failed, however, to carry the Union torot Haskell. A tremendous canonade followed, the Union batteries being massed against fort Steadman with so much vigor that some of the Confederates retreated, first into the fortress and then out of it, leaving all the guns that they had captured. A large portion of the escaping Confederates, 1.78s in all, were captured. The Confederate loss at this point was estimated at 2.500. The Union forces on the left then moved out against the Confederate intrenehed lines of pickets, which were swept right and left, resulting in the capture of about 300 prisoners. Another attack by the Unionists, reconnoitering across Hatcher's Run, resulted in driving in another Confederate picket line, with the capture of 70 more prisoners. Subsequently the Confederates ralled their forces and attacked the shand 2d corps of Grintis were the victors. The Confederate total losses in both battles were set down at 5,000 men—1.83 prisoners. The Unionists 1 set 171 killed, 1,236 wounded, and 983 missing.

Evacuation of Charleston, S. C.—February I8, 1865, the city of Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates, and occupied by the Union General Gilmore. A large amount of valuable property was destroyed, including 6,000 bales of cotton. Ammunition stored in the railroad depot exploded, and many lives were lost. General Gilmore displayed the American flag over the ruins of Fort Sumter.

Sheridan's March Through the Shen-andoah Valley, Va.—General Sheridan, with a strong Union force, left Winchester, Va., Febru-ary 24, 1865. This expedition was principally disary 21, 1000. tinguished by

Sheridan's Capture of Early's Army.

Sheridan's Capture of Early's Army.

March 2, 1865, near Waynesboro, Va., Sheridan's Union force encountered the Confederates under Early. The latter fired one volley, when General Custer's division advanced upon them. The Confederate ine suddenly broke, and Custer's force surrounded them, capturing 37 Confederate officers, 1,165 enlisted men, 13 flags, 5 cannon, more than 100 honces and mules and about 100 wagons and ambulances. Custer's brigades immediately pursued the fleeing Confederates, destroying the depot at directions of station, with their artillery and other captured war material. Next day the prisoners were sent to Winchester. An attempt to rescue them by the Confederate General Rosser only succeeded in his being beaten off, with the loss of 27 more prisoners. March 26, 1864. Sheridan arrived at City Point, Va., having made a most successful raid. His total losses were 2 officers and about 50 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Battle of Averyaboro, N. C.—Fought March 16, 1865, between four divisions of Sherman's Union army, under General Slocum, and about 20,000 Confederates under Hardee. After a severe action the latter retreated, leaving 108 of his dead on the field. The Union loss was 77 killed, 477 wounded and no prisoners.

Battles near Bentonville, N. C. -Fought March 18-21, 1865, between General Sherman's Union army and Johnston's Confederate army.

The latter were defeated, with heavy losses, including 267 killed and 1.625 prisoners. The Union loes in killed, wounded and missing, was 1.645. Sherman now had possession of Goldsboro, N. C., and concentrated his army there.

N. C., and concentrated his army there.

Skirmish on the Quaker Road, Va.—
Fought March 39, 1865, between one division of
Meade's Union 5th corps, with 5 batteries, and a
detachment of Lee's Confederate army. After a
short and sharp conflict, the Confederates withdraw to their original position, they having made
the attack. The Union loss was 459 killed,
wounded and missing. That night, under a heavy
Confederate cannonade, the Union 9th corps lost
51 men.

Skirmish on the Boydton Road, Va.— Fought March 30, 1863, between Merritt's corps of Reade's Union army and Confederate infantry and cavairy. Another smart skirmish occurred between detachments of the same armies on the same day, and the total Union losses were some-thing less than 200 men.

thing less than 200 men.

A Federal Repulse—Proceeding along the Boydton (Va.) road toward Five Forks, March 31, 1855, Meadés Union advance and Sheridan's Union cavalry encountered a strong force of Confederates, who stubbornly restated the Federal advance and brought on a conflict, which resulted in the repulse of the Unionists, with a loss of from 2.500 to 3.000 men. Between 300 and 400 Confederate prisoners were captured. Subsequently, under the fire of the Union batteries, the Confederates withdrew.

withdrew.

Battle of Five Forks, Va.—Fought April 1, 1863, between a part of Lee's Confederate army and three divisions of Union infantry and four of Union cavalry, commanded by Sheridan, while Meade's army threatened the Confederate line from Dinwiddie to Petersburg. After a preliminary contest, Sheridan broke through the Confederate lines, inclosing the Five Forks fortification and its Confederate garrison and capturing it. The battle for two hours was one of the most terrific of the war, and resulted in the utter defeat of the Confederates. They lost nearly 3,000 killed and wounded and 5,000

prisoners. The Union loss was about 1.000 men, including General Winthrop, who was killed.

Evacuation of Petersburg, Va.—Saturay night and Sunday morning. April 1 and 2. EVECUATION OF PELOTOBURY, Va.—Saturday night and Sunday morning. April 1 and 2. 1855. Grant's Union array, under Meade and Sheridan, invested Petersburg with such vigor that on the afternoon of the second day Lee evacuated the place, his communications with Richmond being severed. The losses were very heavy on both sides.

heavy on both sides.

Evacuation of Richmond, Vm.—Petersburg having been lost, President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, retired from its capital, on Sunday, April 3, 1865, and on the following morning General Weitzel with his force entered Richmond, capturing about 500 cannon. 5, 600 stand of arms, and 6,000 prisonera. Thirty lucomotives and 300 cars were abandoned by the Confederates. The Confederate fleet was destroyed, and as the rear-guard of Lee's army moved out of the city they fired it, burning considerable property and stores.

siderable property and stores.

Surrender of General Lee-Lee's army was followed by Grant's Union forces after the evacuation of Richmond, and on the 9th of April, 1865. Lee surrendered to General Grant, at Appomatox Court House, Virginia, and his officers and men were paroled as prisoners of war. They numbered over 2(.00). Lee's losses in killed and wounded, from March 25 to April 3, 1885, were something more than 10,000. There were released 550 wagons, 10,000 small arms, and 39 great guas.

Capture of Southern Cities — April 2, 1865. Mobile was captured by the Union army under General Canby, who captured 1,600 Coefcderate prisoners, 150 cannon, and 3,600 bales of cotton. On the same day the Unionists captured Salisbury, N. C., and Columbus, Ga. On the following day they captured Raleigh, K. C., taking Governor Vance prisoner.

The End of the War—General Johnston, of the Confederate army, surrendered to the Unionists, April 26, 1865, at Durham's station, near Greensboro, N. C. This closed the war of the Rebellion.

Distinguished Officers in the Union Service During the Civil War.

Robert Anderson. Mai.-Gen.; b. near Louisville, Ky.; died in France in 1871.

Edward D. Baker. Colonel; U. S. Sen. from Or.; b. in London, Eng., in 1811; killed at Ball's Bluff, Va., in 1861.

Don Carlos Buell. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Marietta, O., in 1818.

Ambrose E. Burnside. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Liberty, Ind., 1824; Gov R.I., and M. C.; d. in 1880. Benjamin F. Butler. Maj.-Gen; b. at Deerfield, N. H., in 1818, has been M.C. from Mass.

Edward R. S. Canby. Brig. Gen.; b. in Ky. in 1819; shot by Modoc Indian chief, in Cal. in 1873. John C. Fremont. Maj. Gen.; b. at Savannah. Gu., in 1813; Repub. can. for Pres. in 1836; has been U. S. Sen. from Cal., and later Gov. of Ariz.

Ulysses S. Grant.* Gen. in-Chief of the U.S. A. during the latter part of the war, was b. at Pt. Pleasant, O., in 1822. Eight years Pres. of the U.S. Henry W. Halleck. Gen.-in-Chief of the U. S. Army for a time; b. at Waterville, N. Y., in 1815; d. at Louisville, Ky., in 1872.

Winfield S. Hancock. Maj.-Gen.; b. Montg.Co., Pa., in 1824; Dem. can. for Pres., 188 Joseph Hooker. Brevet Maj.-Gen.; b. at Hadley, Mass., in 1815; d. in 1879.

Oliver O. Howard. Brevet Maj.-Gen; b. at Leeds, Mc.

Philip Kearney. Maj. Gen.; b. in N Y. City, in 1815, wounded at Second Bull Run where he d., in 1862.

John A. Logan. Maj.-Gen.: b. in Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1826, U. S. Sen. from Ill.

Nathaniel Lyon. Brig.-Gen.: b. at Ashford, Conn., in 1819: slain at Wilson's Creek, Mo., in 1861. Geo. B. McClellan. Gen.-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, for a time: b. at Phila., Pa., in 1896; was Dem. can. for Pres. in 1864; elected Gov. of N.J. in 1878.

Ervin McDowell. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Frank-linton, O., in 1818.

James B. McPherson. Maj.-Gen. of vols. B. at Clyde, O., in 1828; k. at Atlanta, in 1864.

Geo. G. Meade. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815; d. at Phila. in 1872.

T. F. Mengher. Brig.-Gen.; b. at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823: accidentally drowned by falling from a steamer near Ft. Benton, Montana, in 1867. John A. McClernand. Maj. Gen., b. in Breckenridge Co., Ky.; has been M. C.

Ormsby M. Mitchel. Maj. Gen.; b. in Union Co., Ky., in 1810; d. of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C., in 1862.

Richard J. Ogleshy. Maj. Gen.; h. In Oldham Co., Ky., in 1824: has been Gov. of Ill., and U. S. Sen. from that State.

Alfred Pleasanton. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Washington, D. C., in 1824; author of treatise on healing effect of sunlight passing through blue

John Pope. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Kaskaskia, III., in 1823.

Fitz John Porter. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Ports-louth. N. H., in 1823. Thomas E. G. Ransom. Brig.-Gen.; b. in 1834; d. in Chicago in 1864.

Wm. S. Rosecrans. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Kingston, O., in 1809.

Franz Sigel. Maj. Gen.; b. at Zinsheim, Baden, Germany.

John M. Schofield. Maj.-Gen.: b. in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1831; U. S. Secretary of War in 1868.

John Sedgwick, Maj.-Gen.; b. at Cornwall, Conn., in 1813; k. at Spottsylvania, Va., in 1864.

Philip H. Sheridan. Maj. Gen.; b. at Somerset, O., in 1831; present Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Wm. T. Sherman. Maj.-Gen. in the war: resent Gen. U. S. A., b. at Lancaster, O., in 1820. Alfred H. Terry. Brig.-Gen.; b. at Hartford, Conn., in 1827.

Geo. H. Thomas. kaj.-Gen.; b. in South-ham Co., Va., in 1816; d. at San Fran., Cal., in 1879.

Leading Officers in the Confederate Service.

Peter G. T. Beauregard.* Gen.; b. at New Orleans, La., in 1818.

Braxton Bragg.* Maj.-Gen., born in N.C. bout 1815; d. at Galveston, Tex., in 1875.

Jefferson Davis. Col.; b. in Christian Co., Kv., in 1898; was President of the Southern Con-federacy; formerly U.S. Senator from Miss., and was Sec. of War under Pres. Pierce.

J. A. Enrly. Maj. Gen. ; b. in Va. about 1815. Richard S. Ewell. Lieut.-Gen., born in D. C., in 1820; d. at Springhill, Tenn., in 1872.

Wade Hampton, Jr. Lleut. Gen.; b. at Columbia, S. C., in 1818; has been Gov. of S. C. and member of the U. S. Senate.
Wm. J. Hardee. Brig. Gen.; b. at Savannah, Ga., in 1818; d. at Wytheville, Va., in 1873.

Ambrose P. Hill. Maj.-Gen.: b. in Cul-per Co., Va., about 1825; k. at Petersburg, Va.,

Dan'l H. Hill. Gen.; b. in S. C. about 1822. John B. Hood.* Lieut.-Gen.; b. in Bath o., Ky., about 1830.

Benj. Huger.* Maj.-Gen.; b. at Charleston, S. C., in 1806.

Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall). Lieut.-Gen.; b. at Clarksburg, Va., in 1824, d. from wounds received at battle of Chancellorsville.

Albert S. Johnston.* Gen.; b. in Mason Co., Ky., in 1803; k. at Shiloh, in 1862. Joseph E. Johnston.* Maj. Gen.; b. in Pr. Edward Co., Va., in 1807.

George W. C. Lee. Gen.; b. in Va. about 1833.

Robert E. Lee.* Gen.-in-Chief of the Confederate army: b. at Stafford, Va., in 1807; d. at Lexington, Va., in 1870.

Fitz Hugh Lee. Gen.; b. in Va. about 1835.

James Longstreet.* Lieut.-Gen.; b. in S. about 1820.

Benj. McCulloch. Maj.-Gen.; b. in Ruth-ford Co., Tenn., in 1814; k. at Pea Ridge, Ark., erford Co., 7 Mar. 7, 1862.

Leonidas Polk.* Maj.-Gen.; b. at Raleigh, . C., in 1806; k. at Pine Mountain, near Marietta,

Sterling Price, Maj.-Gen.; b. in Pr. Edward Co., Va., 1809; M. C. from Mo., and was Gov. of that State; d. at St. Louis in 1867.

Kirby E. Smith. Maj.-Gen.; b. at St. Augustine, Fla., about 1825.

Jas. E. B. Stuart. Maj. Gen.: b. in Patick Co., Va., in 1832; k. in battle near Richmond rick Co in 1864.

Emrl Van Dorn. Maj.-Gen., b. in Miss. in 1821; d. in 1863.

† Many other distinguished names should be here mentioned, but lack of space prevents. EXPLANATORY .- Graduated at West Point; b., born; d., died; k., killed.



HE RECORD of North American discovery and settlement may be thus briefly told: Greenland, by Icelanders, in A. D. 980; Bahama islands, by Christopher Columbus, in 1492; Isthmus of Darien, by Columbus, in 1494; Florida, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497; Newfoundland and Canada, by John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497; North and

South Carolina, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1498; Hudson bay, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1512; the Mississippi river, by De Soto, about 1541; Davis' strait, by John Davis, in 1585; the Hudson river, by Henry Hudson, in 1608; and Baffin bay, by William Baffin, in 1616. In 1500, Amerigo Vespucci explored Brazil, S. A., and gave his name to both of the American continents.

The Spaniards early settled the West India Islands and New Mexico. The French occupied Canada in 1534, with the valley of the Mississippi, and other regions south and west. The English made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, and a few years later several districts (including the present city of New York) were populated by Hollanders and Swedes. In 1620, the Puritan Pilgrims landed on the bleak coast of Massachusetts. By 1770, England, after a series of conflicts, had captured the country, occupied by the French. Dutch, and Swedish settlers, and was in possession of nearly the whole of North America, except Mexico, which was held by Spain. Soon afterwards, Russia acquired territory on the northwestern coast. Such was the ownership of the continent when the war of the Revolution began, in 1775.

At that time there were thirteen American colonies. These afterwards became the thirteen original States.

The colonists, who were subjects of Great Britain, became restive under various restrictions placed upon them by the mother country. Among these were a species of search warrant, which permitted government officials to enter stores and private houses to search for goods upon which prescribed taxes had not been paid. Another was a stamp tax, which required every document used in the trade or legal business of the colonies to bear a stamp costing not less than an English shilling each, and a larger sum in proportion to the value of the document used.

This tax was afterwards repealed, but in 1767 another act of parliament provided for taxing paper, glass, tea and other goods imported into the colonies.

This enactment being resisted upon the part of the people, the English government sent troops to Boston to enforce the law, when a collision ensued between the troops and the citizens, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded.

Owing to the bitter opposition these taxes were soon repealed, excepting that of threepence on each pound of tea imported. But even this tax the colonists refused to pay, and when the first shipload of tea arrived in Boston harbor, the citizens went upon the vessel and threw the tea overboard.

In order to subdue and punish her American subjects, the English government thereupon devised other oppressive measures and annoyances, which, in the spring of 1775, resulted in the conflicts between the British soldiers and citizens at Concord and Lexington, and commenced the seven years war, known as the War of the Revolution for American Independence. The war had been in progress for about a year, when the Continental Congress in session at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, July 2, 1776, adopted a resolution, introduced by Richard Henry Lee, declaring:

That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

Two days later the Declaration of Independence, prepared by Thomas Jefferson, was brought into Congress, and, amid intense excitement on the part of the citizens, was adopted. The announcement that it had been signed was made by the ringing of a bell in the cupola of the building. Such was the birth of American freedom.



The Declaration of Independence.





DECLARATION by the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. Passed, Thursday, July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bahds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, estitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalicnable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new

guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suppended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected: whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise: the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock-trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting of our trade with all parts of the

For imposing taxes on us, without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it, at once, an example and a fit instrument for introducing the same alisolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our nost valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our government; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armles of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages. and totally unworthy the head of a civilized

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages. whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our We have warned them, from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disayow these usurpations. which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be. FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES: and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred



The Ratification of the Constitution by the Thirteen Original States.

FTER the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen British colonies were known as the "Thirteen United States of America." Beyond the efforts of Congress to sustain the conflict between the States and the "mother country," and to encourage Washington in his design to free the soil from British domination, the political changes were unimportant, until England dispatched a messenger to New York with offers of peace,

about the beginning of the year 1782. November 30, 1782, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris, France, and, on September 3, 1783, the treaty was concluded, the independence of each of the

several States was acknowledged, and boundary lines established. The government of the States was then principally vested in Congress and their own legislation; but, May 14, 1787, a national convention met at Philadelphia. After four months' deliberation, the present Constitution of the United States was adopted, and submitted to the people of each State for ratification or rejection. Their action was tardy in the extreme, for although Delaware, the first State to accept it, voted for it December 7, 1787, Rhode Island, the last, did not ratify it until May 27, 1790; but every State voted in its favor. Congress ratified it March 4, 1789, at which time it became the law of the land.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

E. THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare,

and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a

Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Sect. II—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an

inhabitant of that State in which he shall be

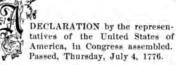
chosen.

8. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.



The Declaration of Independence.





When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bahds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God, entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men. deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same ob ject, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock-trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us, without our consent: For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it, at once, an example and a fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our government; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us, in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armles of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally unworthy the head of a civilized

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savage whose known rule of warfare is an undis tinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disayow these usurpations. which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be. FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES: and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Dirine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred



The Ratification of the Constitution by the Thirteen Original States.

FTER the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen British colonies were known as the "Thirteen United States of America." Beyond the efforts of Congress to sustain the conflict between the States and the "mother country," and to encourage Washington in his design to free the soil from British domination, the political changes were unimportant, until England dispatched a messenger to New York with offers of peace,

about the beginning of the year 1782. November 30, 1782, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris, France, and, on September 8, 1788, the treaty was concluded, the independence of each of the

several States was acknowledged, and boundary lines established. The government of the States was then principally vested in Congress and their own legislation; but, May 14, 1787, a national convention met at Philadelphia. After four months' deliberation, the present Constitution of the United States was adopted, and submitted to the people of each State for ratification or rejection. Their action was tardy in the extreme, for although Delaware, the first State to accept it, voted for it December 7, 1787, Rhode Island. the last, did not ratify it until May 27, 1790; but every State voted in its favor. Congress ratified it March 4, 1789, at which time it became the law of the land.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

E. THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare,

and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a

Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Sect. H=1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for elector of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an

inhabitant of that State in which he shall be

chosen.

8. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusette eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

The Senate.

The Senate.

The Senate.

Sect. III. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

I. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first classes shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

3. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro lempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President or other the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpowe, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States.

5. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Election of Congressmen.

Sect. IV. Times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. V.—1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compet the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

General Bules.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

sexpel a member.

8. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sect. VI-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same: and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be constinued in any other place.

speech or depate in either riouse, they shall not be questioned in any other place. 2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to

any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. VII-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

How Law is Made.

How Law is Made.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by years and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House, of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

The Powers of Congress.

The Powers of Congress.

Sect. VIII. The Congress shall have power—
1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
2. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of

and among the several scace, which is a tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Summa Count:

authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracles and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular seasof governments of the United lands and the acceptance of Congress, become and to exercise like authority ever all pace quechased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be. for the erection of forts, magazine, are anals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forego-

ing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officers thereof.

Emigration and Taxes.

Sect. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thou sand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceed ing ten dollars for each person.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

quire it.

8. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall

8. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.
4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by laws; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles Forbidden.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever,

emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. X.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post sacto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

3. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or

2. No State shall, without the consent or use Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

S. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Election of President.

Election of President.

ARTICLE II.—Sect. I.—I. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

3. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

8. (Annulled, see amendments, Article VII.)

sentative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (Annuled, see amendments, Article XII.)

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been four-teen years a resident within the United States.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or o this death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, and such officer shall then act as President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall have act as President, and such officer shall have resident shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolifient from the United States, or any otheremoved.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do Solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will pairing under the President of the United States; and will, to the Best of MY ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Powers of the President.

Sect. II.—1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

3. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate, ball appoint embassiadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be set that the proper, in the President alment in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have the courts of law, or in the heads of departments at the proper, in the President shall have to the Congress may by law, which shall be recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

3. The President shall have proper to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration, such measures as he shall think proper; ne shall receive embassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the law be faithfully executed and shall commission all officers of the United States.

4 Menistration of Justice.

Administration of Justice.

Administration of Justice.

ARTICLE III.—Seet. I. The Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Courta, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Seet. II.—I. The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority: to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a State and clizens of another State; between clizens of different States; and state or the clizens are the state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State on the clizens thereof and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

S. In all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

S. In trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State; the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

State shall consist only in levying war against

directed.

Sect. III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them ald and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

court.

3. The Congress shall have power to declare
the punishment of treason, but no attainder of
treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

Rights of the Several States.

Rights of the Several States.

ARTICLE IV.—Sect. I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. II.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he field be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sect. III.—I. New States may be admitted by the Congress of this Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States, on congress shall have power to disconstitution shall be so constructed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so constructed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, and guarantee to every State in this Union, as Republican form of

Constitution anali de so constitute as a project any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sect. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

How Amendments May be Made.

ARTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths for the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article: and that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

first article: and that no state, without he commensual be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.—1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made, under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

AETICLE VII. The ratification of the conventions of his States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof: or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II. A well regulated militiabeling necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and selsures, shall not be violated; and no warrants

shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be select.

ARTICLE V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same oftense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Trial by Jury.

ARTICLE VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be preserved, and en of the country of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
ARTICLE IX. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the reconle.

people.

ARTICLE X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. foreign State.

The Electoral Vote.

The Electoral Vote.

ARTICLE XII.—1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice Presideat, one of whom tleast shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct hallots the person voted for as President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Benate. The President of the Benate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no persons have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall be to the order of the whole number of votes as Vice-President and low one of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President of home on which the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a in the list, then the case of the death or other constituti

to a choice.

8. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

A RTICLE XIII.—1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for

operations.

crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Who are Citizens.

Who are Citizens.

ARTICLE XIV.—Sect. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sect. II. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-

President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sect. III. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or confort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may, by

a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Debts Shall be Paid.

What Debts Shall be Paid.

Sect. IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law. Including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in supressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sect. V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

of this article.

ARTICLE XV.—Sect. I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sect. II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The First Congresses.

HE first Continental Congress, formed while the thirteen colonies were yet under British dominion, exerted no political influence, and had no part in the government of the United States, for it dissolved before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 1774, and adjourned October 26, the same year.

The second Congress assembled at the Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and on July 4, 1776, adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The third Congress was held at Baltimore, Md., beginning December 20, 1776.

The fourth Congress opened at Philadelphia, March 4, 1777.

The fifth Congress began its session at Lancaster, Pa., September 27, 1777.

The sixth Congress met at York, Pa., September 30, 1777.

The seventh Congress gathered at Philadelphia, July 2, 1778.

The eighth Congress was held at Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783. The ninth Congress opened at Annapolis, Md., November 26, 1783, and here, December 23, 1783, Washington resigned his office of commander-in-chief of the army.

The tenth Congress began at Trenton, N. J., November 1, 1784.

The eleventh Congress assembled at the City Hall, in New York, January 11, 1785, where the new government was organized, and Washington, the first president, was inaugurated in 1789. The Federal capital remained at New York until 1790.

Congress met again at Philadelphia, December 6, 1790, and the seat of government remained here nutil 1800, at which time the Federal capital was permanently established at Washington, D. C., Congress first assembling in that city November 17, 1800.

The First Presidential Election.

ACH of the thirteen original States having duly accepted the Federal Constitution, it was ratified by Congress, and went into operation in 1789. At this time public opinion pointed unmistakably to General Washington as the first President of the new republic. The first Wednesday of January, 1789, was set apart for the choice of presidential electors in each of the States by the voters thereof; the first Wednesday of February, 1789, was fixed upon for the selection of a President by the chosen electors, and the first Wednesday of March. 1789, as the date when the new administration of governmental affairs should commence

The first Congress of the Federal Union met without a quorum in the House of Representatives, and did not organize until March 30, 1789, nor did the Senate convene until April 6, following, at which time presidential ballots were counted. All the States, except New York (which neglected, through indifference, to hold an election), had chosen presidential electors, and Washington was their unanimous choice for President, receiving sixty-nine votes, while John Adams, having received thirty-four votes, was declared Vice-President.

April 30, 1789, the new executive officers were publicly inaugurated at the City Hall, in New York; and thus the Republic began its long career of prosperity, with a government as complete as that of either Great Britain or France.

Duties of Principal Federal Officers.

N ORDER to become acquainted with the general government of the country, the reader should first carefully study the Constitution of the United States, which is herewith given, with headings, displayed in a manner such as to make it easily understood.

To become familiar with the State, county, town and municipal government, and the duties of persons in the several State, county, town and city offices, the student should acquaint himself or berself with the Constitution of

the State in which he or she may be a resident, and follow with a reading of the statutes of that particular State.

The object of this chapter is to give the reader an understanding of the duties of some of the leading federal officers, together with a view of the manner in which Congressional law is made and the country governed.

The article on the duties of Congressmen very fully reveals the method of procedure in the passage of bills that make up the laws of the land, some of which may be only for personal benefit, while others are necessary and are framed for the general good.

Through laws thus passed by Congress, have the general federal offices been created. The succeeding pages quite fully outline the frame work of the general government.





elected at the same time and by the same process as the President of the United States. No man who is incligible for the office of President can be elected Vice-President. He goes into office with the President can be considered to the president can be elected vice-President.

dent, and their terms of office expire on the same day.

In case the President resigns or dies, or becomes unable to exercise the functions of his office, or is removed from it, the duties of his position shall be performed by the Vice-President during the remainder of the term for which both were elected. In case both die or resign or become unable to perform the duties required of them, or are removed from office, Congress has the power

The Vice-President is, by virtue of his office, the President of the United States Senate, and in case of his death, removal, resignation, or inability, the Senate may elect a presiding officer of the Senate, who shall also be President of the United States should any cause create a vacancy in that office. The Vice-President may be removed from his office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

As presiding officer of the Senate, he cannot vote except when there is an equal division of the Senate on any question, and his vote is decisive.

It is his duty, also, as presiding officer of the Senate, to open, in the presence of the assembled Senate and House of Representatives, all the certificates of the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States, and superintend the counting of the votes accompanying the certificates.



Duties of the Several Members of the President's Cabinet.

HE EXECUTIVE departments of the United States government are seven in number: the Department of State, the Department of War, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Interior, the Post-office Department. The Department of Justice is governed by the Attorney-General, the Post-office Department by the Postmaster-General, and the others by secretaries, respectively. Each head of a department is entitled to a salary of \$8,000 a year, payable monthly.

The head of each department is authorized to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for its government, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use and preservation of the records, papers and property pertaining to it.

From the first day of October until the first day of April, in each year, all the bureaus and offices in the State, War, Treasury, Navy

and Post-office Departments, and in the General Land Office (at Washington) are required to be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each day; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, at least ten hours in each day, except Sundays and days designated by law as public holidays.

The clerks in the departments are arranged in four classes, distinguished as the first, second, third and fourth classes. No clerk can be appointed in either of these classes, in any department, until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, consisting of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks to be selected by the head of the department. Women may, at the discretion of the head of any department, be appointed to any of the clerkships therein authorized by law, upon the same qualifications, requisites and conditions, and with the same compensations as are prescribed for men. Each head

of a department may, from time to time, alter the distribution among the various bureaus and offices of his department of the clerks prescribed by law, as he may find it proper and necessary so to do.

Clerks and employes in the departments, whose compensation is not otherwise prescribed, receive the following salaries per year:
 First Class Clerks.
 \$1.200
 Fourth Class Clks.
 \$1,800
 Asst. Moseengers.
 \$720

 Second do 1,400
 Women Clerks.
 900
 Laborers
 720

 Third do 1,600
 Messengers
 840
 Watchmen
 720

Temporary clerks, performing duties similar to those in either class, are entitled to a salary of the same rate as permanent clerks.

Each head of a department is authorized to employ as many clerks of all classes, and such other employes, at such rates of compensation, respectively, as Congress may, from year to year, appropriate money for paying them. No money can be paid to any clerk employed in either department at an annual salary, as compensation for extra services, unless expressly authorized by law. Further restrictions are also placed upon the employment of extra and temporary clerks and

subordinate assistants in the departments, and the law prescribes the rates of their compensation, in case their employment becomes necessary.

The chief clerks in the several departments and bureaus and other offices connected therewith have supervision, under their immediate superior, over the duties of the other clerks therein, and see that they are faithfully performed. And it is also the business of the chief clerks to take care, from time to time, that the duties of the other clerks are distributed among them with equality and uniformity, according to the nature of the case. The chief clerks also report monthly

to their superior officers any existing defects that they may know of in the arrangement or dispatch of the public business; and each head of a department, chief of a bureau, or other superior officer must examine the facts as stated, and take proper measures to amend such existing defects.

The disbursing clerks authorized by law in any department are appointed by the heads of the departments from clerks of the fourth class. Each of these clerks is required to give a bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, according to law, in such amount as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with sureties approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and renew, strengthen and increase the amount of such bond, from time to time, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Each disbursing clerk, except the one employed in the Treasury Department, may, when so directed by the head of his department, superintend the building which it occupies.

Each disbursing clerk, in addition to his salary as a clerk of the fourth class, is entitled to receive \$200 more a year, or \$2,000 in all.

In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any department, the first or sole assistant thereof, unless the President directs otherwise, performs the duties of such head until a successor is appointed or the sickness or absence ceases.

In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of any bureau, or any officer thereof whose appointment is not vested in the head of the department, the assistant or deputy of such chief or officer, or his chief clerk, may perform the duties of his superior. unless the President orders otherwise.

The President, in case of the vacancies created as above mentioned. may authorize and direct the head of any other department, or any

> other officer in either department (whose appointment is vested in the President) to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent ceases. But no vacancy of this kind. occasioned by death or resignation, may be temporarily filled for a longer time than ten days. And any officer performing the duties of another office, during such vacancy, is not entitled to any compensation beyond his own proper salary.

Officers or clerks

of any department. when lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud the government, or any official misconduct or irregularity, are authorized to administer oaths to witnesses; and any head of a department or bureau may, when any investigation in his department requires it, subpæns witnesses before the proper officer, to testify in the case, and resort to compulsion by the court to enforce the attendance of such witnesses. Heads of departments or bureaus are furnished the necessary legal assistance by the Attorney-Gen-

Each department is allowed to expend \$100 a year for newspapers, to be filed in that department. The head of each department makes an annual report to Congress, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for his department has been expended, the names of every person to whom any of it has been

eral; and evidence is to be furnished by the departments in suits



President Lincoln and His Cabinet.

MHE above pictorial illustration is from F. B. Willes in Washington, in 1884, representing the memorable meeting of Lincoln and his cabinet assembled to listen to the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Some of the sketches will be readily recognized in the picture William H. Seward, Secretary of State, who site in front of the table, is evidently considering certain features of the document. Edwin M. Stanton, head of the War Department, sitting at the extreme left, listens intently, so, also does Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the

Treasury, who stands with arms folded. Lincoln, as he sits with paper in hand, is all attention: so is Gideon Welles, head of the Navy, who, in long, white beard, sits opposite Seward. Caleb Smith, Secretary of the Interior, stands next to Welles, Montgomery Blair. Postmaster-General, stands bedde Smith, and Edward Bates, Attorney-General sits at the extreme right.

Altogether the faces and the scene represented will go down into the future as one of the memorable events connected with the efforts made for the preservation of the American Union in the dark and troublous days of the rebellion. Treasury, who stands with arms folded. Lincoln,

pending in the court of claims.

paid, the nature of the service rendered, the kind of property furnished, and its price, etc.; he also reports to Congress, annually, the names of the clerks and other persons who have been employed in his department and its offices, the time and manner of their employment, the sums paid to each, whether they have been useful, need to be removed, etc.

The Secretaries of State, the Treasury, the Interior, War and Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Agriculture, are required to keep a complete inventory of all the property belonging to the United States in the buildings, rooms, offices and grounds occupied by them, respectively, and under their charge, as well as an account of the sale or other disposition of

any of such property, except supplies of stationery and fuel in the public offices, and books, pamphlets and papers in the library of Congress.

The head of each department is required, as soon as practicable after the last day of September, in the year whenever a new Congress assembles, to cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, a full and complete list of all officers, agents, clerks and employes in his department, or in any of the offices or bureaus connected with it. Such list must include, also, all the statistics peculiar to his department required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the Biennial Register.



A Summary of His Duties.



principally to carrying on correspondence, issuing commissions or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States assigns to the

department; and he conducts the business of the department in such manner as the President shall direct. He has custody of the seal of the United States, and of the seal of the Department of State, and of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures and other property in or belonging to the department.

When the President has approved and signed any bill, order, resolution or vote passed by Congress, or which becomes a law in any other prescribed manner, the Secretary of State shall receive it from the President or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and give it due publication in print in the manner ordered by law. Also, when any new amendment to the national Constitution has been legally adopted, the Secretary of State shall give it due publication as prescribed in the statutes.

Annual Reports.

He shall report annually to Congress the following particulars: An abstract of all the returns made to him pursuant to law by customs collectors at the various ports of the country, of seamen registered by them, and impressments of seamen and detention of vessels by foreign authorities.

A statement of all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, in any manner made, as shall have been communicated to his department. Important information communicated by diplomatic and consular officers if he deems it valuable for publication to the people.

A full list of all consular officers.

A report of any rates or tariff of fees to be received by diplomatic or consular officers, prescribed by the President during the preceding year.

A statement of such fees as have been collected and accounted for by such officers during the preceding year.

A statement of lists of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign places, returned to him every three months by collectors of customs. Names of any consular officers of foreign citizenship who may have been employed under salaries, and the circumstances of their appointment.

A statement of expenditures from the contingent fund required to be made by him, which must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all foreign ministers and their offices, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President.

Every act of Congress that becomes a law of the land by regular process, together with every foreign treaty, postal convention, or congressional joint resolution adopted, must be sent to the public printer for legal publication by the Secretary of State, who is also to publish in one or more newspapers (not exceeding three) such commercial information that he may receive from diplomatic and consular officers as he may consider important to the public interests.

Passports.

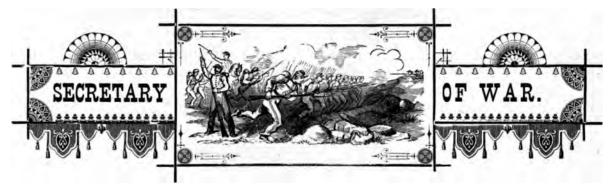
It is from this department, also, that passports are furnished, free of charge, to all persons who desire to travel in foreign countries where passports are necessary. Copies of records in this department are copied by clerks for all persons at a cost to the applicant of ten cents for each 100 words in the desired statement.

Annual Salaries of Assistant Officers.

The subordinate officers of this department, with their salaries, are as follows:

3 Asst. Secretaries	\$3,500	11	Clerks		\$1,800	2 Clerks	\$1,000
1 Chief Clerk	2,500	4	do	*******	1,600	10 do	900
1 Translator	2,100	2	do		1,400	1 Engineer	1,200
4 Bureau Chiefs	2,100	10	do	*******	1,200	1 Assistant	1,000
Messengers Water	hmen.	Fire	men. I	aborers	etc. re	nging from \$660 to	2510

Each chief clerk has the supervision of the clerks in his bureau or division of the department, and regulates the amount and character of the duties of each, reporting particulars concerning such clerks, their short-comings, etc., to his superior officer monthly. In case of the death, removal, resignation, sickness, or incapacity of the head of any bureau, the next officer below him performs his duties until a successor is appointed.



An Outline Sketch of His Official Work, the Number of His Assistants and their Salaries.

HE EXECUTIVE of War is appointed by the President to assist in carrying on the government of the country, and performs such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President relative to military commissions, the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, or to other matters respecting military affairs.

He must prepare and communicate to

He must prepare and communicate to Congress estimates of necessary expenditures and needed appropriations for his department, including estimates for such sums as will be required to print and bind documents relating to his department, and for the compensation of his subordinate officers and cierks, and estimates for the construction

of public works. All estimates for the public service in this and all other Cabinet departments are transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of War has the custody and charge of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures, and other property belonging to his department; controls the collection at the seat of government of all flags, standards, and military colors captured by the army from the enemies of the country; defines and prescribes the kinds and amounts of supplies to be purchased by the subsistence and quartermasters' departments of the army; regulates the transportation of supplies from the places of purchase to the several military posts or stations at which they are required, and the safe-keeping and storage of such supplies, provisions, etc., and the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments and stores; provides for the taking of weather observations at military stations in the interior of the continent, and other points in the States and Territories; for giving notice on the Northern lakes and sea-coast, by magnetic telegraph, of the approach and force of storms, and for the establishment and reports of signal offices in various parts of the country concerning the weather, for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests, with telegraph lines to connect weather-reporting stations, etc. : furnishes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have in any manner lost their certificates of discharge from the army with duplicate certificates; details employes of the department to administer proper oaths in the setflement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores, cannon, etc.

The Secretary of War must report to Congress annually a statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (beginning always July 1) for his department, showing how much was appropriated under each specific bureau or branch of the department, and the balance that remained on hand unexpended, together with his estimates of the amounts of appropriations, specifically stated, that will probably be needed for the ensuing year, aside from what may remain of the balances in his hand; also a statement of all his official contracts for supplies or services during the preceding year, military expenses, etc.

Another important duty of the Secretary is to submit to Congress reports of river and harbor examinations and surveys made by order of Congress, with statements showing the extent to which the commerce of the country will be promoted by the contemplated improvement of these rivers and harbors, with a view to the wisest appropriation and expenditure of the public money in this direction.

Once a year, he reports to Congress an abstract of the returns of the Adjutants-General relative to the militia of the several States.

The annual reports of the Secretary to Congress are made at the beginning of each regular session, and embrace the transactions of his department during the preceding year.

The War Department is divided into branches, governed by the following army officers: The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Paymaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and the Court of Military Justice.

Annual Salaries of Assistant Officers.

1 Chief Clerk	\$2,750	1 Printer	\$1,600	6 Compositors \$	1,000
1 Disbursing Clk.	2,000	95 Clerks	1,400	32 Clerks	000
7 Bureau Chiefs.	2,000	1 Engineer	1,400	1 Mersenger	840
52 Clerks	1,800	390 Clerks	1,200	64 Messengers, etc.	720
1 Draughtsman	1,800	2 Engineers	1,200	50 Laborers	660
52 Clerks	1,600	1 Pressman	1,200	8 Charwomen	180
	1 400	101 Clarks	1 000		

There are also 125 private physicians, at Washington and various military posts, who receive \$100 a month, with quarters and fuel; 185 hospital stewards, at \$20 to \$55 a month, with rations, quarters, fuel, and clothing; about fifty paymaster's clerks, at \$1,200 a year; ninety national cometery keepers, at from \$720 to \$900 a year, with residences; \$50 weather observers in the Signal service, at from \$25 to \$100 a month, with allowances; about 500 employes at armories and arsenals, and \$50 clerks, superintendents, janitors of the several buildings of the department, at rates ranging from \$40



Equipment, Salaries and Duties of Army Officers.



HE PRESIDENT of the United States is the commander-inchief of the army.

The army of the United States, on a peace footing, consists of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-five regiments of infantry, an

Adjutant-General's department, an Inspector-General's department, a Quartermaster's department, a Subsistence department, a corps of engineers, a battalion of engineer soldiers, an Ordnance department, the enlisted men of the Ordnance department, a Medical department, with its corps of hospital stewards, a Pay department, a Bureau of Military Justice, a force of Indian scouts, not exceeding 1,000; officers on the army retired list, and the Professors and corps of Cadets, and a military band at the West Point Military scenders.

What Constitutes a Regiment.

A regiment of artillery consists of twelve batteries of artillery (or cannoniers), and each battery has not exceeding 122 private soldiers attached to it. One battery in each regiment is equipped as light or flying artillery, so called from the rapidity with which it can be moved; seats being contrived for the men who work it, with sufficient horses to enable them to proceed at a gailop.

A regiment of cavalry consists of twelve troops of mounted soldiers, each troop containing not more than seventy-eight enlisted privates. Two regiments of the cavalry are made up of enlisted colored privates. Any of the cavalry force may be dismounted and armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President.

A regiment of infantry consists of ten companies, each company containing from fifty to 100 privates, as the exigencies of the service may require. The enlisted men of two regiments of infantry are colored men.

There can not be in the army, at one time, more than 30,000 enlisted men.

Duty of Quartermasters.

The Quartermaster's department has charge of purchasing and distributing to the army (and marines in land service) all military stores and supplies requisite for their use, which other corps are not directed by law to provide; to furnish means of transportation for the army, its military stores and supplies, and to pay for, and to provide for and pay all incidental expenses of the military service, which other corps are not directed to provide for and pay.

The Subsistence department is in charge of picked subordinate officers, whose duty it is to

receive, at each military post or place of deposit and preserve, the subsistence supplies of the army, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and to purchase and issue to the army such supplies as enter into the composition of the army ration.

Duty of Military Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers regulates and determines, with the approval of the Secretary of War, the number, quality, form, and dimensions of the necessary vehicles, pontoons, tools, implements, arms and other supplies for the use of the battalion of engineer soldiers. This battalion consists of five companies of enlisted privates of the first and second class, each company containing not more than sixty-four privates of each class. This battalion is recruited and organized, with the same limitations, provisions, allowances, and benefits, in every respect like other troops on a peace footing.

The enlisted men are instructed in, and perform the dutice of, sappers, miners, and pontooniers; aid in giving practical instruction in those branches at the West Point military academy, and may be detailed to oversee and aid laborers upon fortifications and other works in charge of the engineer corps of the government, and, as fort-keepers, to protect and repair finished fortifications; but engineers cannot assume nor be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by a special order of the President, who may also transfer engineers from one corps to another, regard being paid to

Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance department has in charge the enlistment, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of master-armorers, master-carriage and master-blacksmiths, who are mustered in as sergeants: subordinate armorers, carriage-makers and blacksmiths are mustered as corporals; artificers, as privates of the first-class, and laborers, as privates of the second-class. The Chief of Ordnance, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, organizes and details to other military organizations or garrisons such numbers of ordnance enlisted men, furnished with proper tools, carriages and apparatus as may be necessary, and makes regulations for their government; he also furnishes estimates, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War, makes contracts and purchases, for procuring the necessary supplies of ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the United States army; directs the inspection and proving of the same, and the construction of all cannon and carriages and ammunition wagons, traveling forges, artificers' wagons, and of every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and the preparation of all kinds of prescribed ammunition and ordnance stores; establishes depots of ordnance and ordnance stores, in such parts of the United States, and in such numbers as may be deemed neces sary; executes, or causes to be executed, all orders of the Secretary of War, and (in time of war) the orders of any general or field officer commanding an army or detachment, for the required supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for active service; and, half-yearly, or oftener, he makes a report to the Secretary War of all the officers and enlisted men in his department, and of all ordnance and ordnance stores under his control.

The Army Medical Department.

The Medical department furnishes surgical or medical aid to members of the army; has supervision of the purchase and distribution of the hospital and medical supplies; unites with the line officers of the army, under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of War, in superintending the cooking done by the enlisted men; attends, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, to the proper preparation of the rations for the enlisted men; provides such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk, butter and eggs, as may be necessary for the proper diet of the sick in hospitals, and trusses for ruptured soldiers or pensioners.

The Pay department is charged with the punctual payment of the troops, and is presided over by the Paymaster-General, and as many assistant paymasters as are required to perform that duty.

The Bureau of Military Justice has control of the proceedings of courts-martial, courts of military inquiry, military commissions, etc.

Salaries of Leading Army Officers.

The General of the army ranks next in command to the President in the control of the national troops. He has a salary of \$15,500 a year, and selects from the army such a number of aids, not exceeding six, as he may deem necessary, who, while serving on his staff, bear the rank of colonels of cavalry.

The Lieutenant-General of the army ranks next below the General; has a salary of \$11,000 a year, and is allowed to select from the army two aids and a military secretary, who rank as lieutenantcolonels of cavalry while serving on his staff.

Three Major-Generals have command under the Lieutenant-General. Each is entitled to \$7,500 a year, forage for five horses, and three aids, whom he may select from captains or lieutenants in the army, whose pay over and above the pay of their rank is \$200 a year.

Six Brigadier-Generals, each drawing \$5,500 a year, and each having two aids, who may be selected by him from lieutenants in the army. Each draws forage for four horses.

Officers of a Regiment of Artillery.

Each regiment of artillery is commanded by one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major for every four batteries, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster and Commissary, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one chief musician (who is an instructor of music), and two principal musicians; the Adjutant and Quartermaster and Commissary are extra Lieutenants. selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each battery of artillery is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant. one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two musicians, two artificers and one wagoner; but one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants and four Corporals may be added to each battery, at the discretion of

Officers of a Regiment of Cavalry.

Each regiment of cavalry has for its officers one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Majors, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Veterinary Surgeon (with the rank of regimental Sergeant-Major), one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one Saddler-Sergeant, one chief musician (who is an instructor of music), and one chief trumpeter. Two Assistant-Surgeons may be allowed to each regiment, and four regiments have an additional Veterinary Surgeon. The Adjutant and the Quartermaster of each regiment are extra Lieutenants, selected from the first or econd lieutenants of the regiment. Each troop of cavalry is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, five Sergeants, four Corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler and one wagoner.

Officers of a Regiment of Infantry.

The officers of each infantry regiment consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Sergeant, Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians. The Adjutant and the Quartermaster are extra lieutenants, selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each company of infantry is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two artificers, two musicians, and one wagoner.

Salaries of Regimental Officers.

Colonels receive as compensation \$3,500 a year, and forage for two horses: Lieutenant-Colonels. 63,000 a year, and forage for two horses; Majors, 62,500 a year, and forage for two horses; Captains, mounted, \$2,000 a year, and forage for two horses; Captains, not mounted, \$1,800 a year; Adjutants, \$1,800 a year, and forage for two horses; Regimental Quartermasters, \$1,800 a year, and forage for two horses: First Lieutenants, mounted. \$1,600 a year, and forage for two horses; First Lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,500 a year; Second Lieutenants, mounted, \$1,500 a year, and forage for two horses: Second Lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,400 a year; Chaplains, \$1,500 a year, and forage for two horses; Acting Assistant Commissaries, \$100 a year in addition to the pay of their rank, Ordnance Store-keeper and Paymaster at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, \$2,500, and forage for two horses; all other Store-keepers, \$2,000 a year, and forage for two horses. Each commissioned officer below the rank of a Brigadier-General, including Chaplains and others whose rank or pay assimilates, are allowed 10 per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service.

The Pay of Enlisted Men.

The following enlisted men are paid these sums monthly during their first terms of enlistment. with some modifications prescribed by law: Sergeant - Majors of cavairy, artillery and infantry, \$23 each; Quartermaster-Sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$23 each; chief trumpeters of cavalry, \$22; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, \$22; chief musicians of regiments, \$60, and the allowances of a Quartermaster-Sergeant; Saddler-Sergeants of cavalry, \$22; First Sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$29; Sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$17; Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, \$15; Corporals of artillery and infantry, \$15; saddlers of cavalry, \$15; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, \$15; trumpeters of cavalry, \$13; musicians of artillery and infantry, \$13; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$13; Sergeant-Majors of engineers. \$36; Quartermaster-Sergeants of engineers, \$36; Sergeants of engineers and ordnance, \$34; Corporals of engineers and ordnance, \$20; musicians of engineers, \$13; privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, \$17; privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, \$13. To these rates of pay \$1 a month is added for the third year of enlistment, \$1 for the fourth year, and one more for the fifth year, making \$3 a month increase for the last year of enlistment; but this increase is "retained pay," and is not given to the soldier until his term is ended, and it is forfeited if he misbehaves himself before he receives his discharge. Occasional extra services by soldiers and non-commissioned officers also entitle them to additional pay.

Hospital Stewards.

Hospital stewards are either enlisted for that osition, or appointed from the enlisted men in the army, and are permanently attached to the medical corps, under the regulations of the Secretary of War. There is one hospital steward for each military post: and they are graded as of the first, second and third classes. The first class receive \$30 a month, the second \$22, and the third \$20. Hospital matrons in post or regimental hospitals receive \$10 a month, and female nurses in general hospitals, 40 cents a day; but one military ration, or its equivalent, is allowed to each. Women are employed as matrons and nurses in post or regimental hospitals in such numbers as may be necessary, and as nurses in general or permanent hospitals at such times and in such numbers as the Surgeon-General or the medical officer in charge of any such hospital deems proper.

Pay Department in the Army.

The pay department of the army consists of one Paymaster General, with the rank of colonel, two Assistant Paymasters-General, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, two Deputy Paymasters-General, with the rank of lleutenant of cavalry, and sixty Paymasters, with the rank of major of cavalry. Officers of the pay department are not entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the line or in other staff corps. When volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States, and the officers in the pay department are not deemed by the President sufficient for the punctual payment of the troops, he may appoint and add to such corps as many paymasters, called

additional paymasters, ranking as majors (not exceeding one for every two regiments of volunteers or militia) as he may deem necessary; but these additional paymasters may only be retained in service so long as they are required to perform the special duty for which they are appointed. Paymasters and additional paymasters are allowed a capable non-commissioned officer or private as a clerk. If suitable persons for this office cannot be found in the army, they are authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to employ citizens as clerks, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

The Paymaster-General performs his duties under the direction of the President. The army is paid in such a manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless circumstances render further arrears unavoidable. The Deputy Paymasters-General, in addition to paying troops, superintend the payment of armies in the field. The paymasters and additional paymasters pay the regular troops and all other troops in the service of the United States, when required to do so by order of the President.

The Signal Office.

There is a chief signal officer in the army, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, who has charge, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of all signal duty and of all books, papers and apparatus connected therewith. The Secretary of War may detail six officers from the corps of engineers, and any number of non-commissioned officers and privates, not exceeding 100, from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty; but no officer or enlisted man may be so detailed until he has been examined and approved by a military board convened by the Secretary of War. Enlisted men, detailed for signal duty, when deemed necessary, are mounted on horses provided by the government.

Judge Advocates.

The Bureau of Military Justice consists of one Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and one Assistant Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of colonel of cavairy. It is the duty of the Judge Advocate-General to receive, revise and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and perform such other duties as have been prescribed for that office, from time to time, by the laws of the country.

There are eight Judge Advocates of the army, holding the rank of major of cavalry. They perform their duties under the direction of the Judge Advocate-General, and preside over courtsmartial, courts of inquiry, etc.; have power to issue a like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State, Territory or district where such military courts are held may lawfully issue, and have power to appoint a reporter, who records the proceedings of such court and the testimony taken before it, and sets down the same, in the first instance, in short-hand writing. The reporter, before entering upon this duty is sworn, or makes affirmation, faithfully to perform the same.

Brevet Officers.

In the army, promotions of officers to higher grades in the service are regulated by law. In time of war, the President may confer commissions by brevet (giving a higher rank and title, without increase of pay) upon commissioned officers of the army for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy. Such commissions bear date from the particular action or service for which the brevet rank was conferred. Such officers may be assigned to duty or command according to their brevet rank by a

special assignment of the President; but brevet rank does not entitle an officer to precedence or command, except when so assigned, nor is he estited to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank, nor to be addressed in order or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank.

Military Cadeta.

When any endet students of the United States Military Academy at West Point has gone through its classes and received a regular degree from the academical staff, he is considered a candidate for a commission in any portion of the army for whose duties he may be deemed competent. But should there be no vacancy then existing in such corps, he may be brevetted as a supernumerary officer, with the rank of second lieutenant, until a vacancy occurs.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Under regulations established by the Secretary of War, non-commissioned officers may be examined by a board of four officers as to their qualifications for the duties of commissioned officers in the line of the army, and are eligible for appointment as second lieutenants in any corps for which they are qualified.

Meritorious Privates.

Whenever a private soldier distinguishes himself in the army, the President may, on the recommendation of the commanding officers of the regiment to which such private soldier belongs, grant him a certificate of merit.

Educational.

Schools are established at all posts, garrisons, and permanent camps, at which troops are stationed, in which the enlisted men are instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States. It is the duty of the post or garrison commander to set apart a suitable room or building for school and religious purposes, and the Secretary of War details such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this measure.

Retiring Boards ... Veteran Officers.

From time to time the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, assembles an Army Retiring Board, consisting of not more than nine, nor less than five, officers, two-fifths of whom are selected from the Medical corps, and besides these the board is composed, as far as may be, of seniors in rank to the officer whose disability is the subject of inquiry. The members of the board are sworn to discharge their duties honestly and impartially. The board inquires into and determines the facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of any officer who appears to be incapable of performing the duties of his office, and shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose. The proceedings and decision of the board are transmitted to the Secretary of War, and are by him laid before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

When an officer has served forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, he may, upon making application to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list, at the discretion of the President. When any officer has served forty-five years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty-two years old, he may, at the discretion of the President, be retired

When any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall either be retired from active service, or wholly retired from the service by the President, in the manner provided by law. Officers are retired from active service upon the actual rank held by them at the date of their retirement; are withdrawn from command and the line of promotion; are entitled to wear the uniform of their rank; continue to be borne on the army register; are subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by court-martial for any breach thereof. The whole number of officers on the retired list cannot at any time exceed 300.

Retired officers may be assigned to duty at the Soldlers' Home (Dayton, Ohio) when selected by the commissioners of the home, approved by the S-cretary of War; and a retired officer cannot be assigned to any other duty, but may, on his own application, be detailed to serve as professor in any coilege. No retired officer, in these positions, however, will be allowed any additional compensation—only his regular pay as a retired officer.

Rights of Enlisted Men.

No enlisted man can, during his term of service, be arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution for any debt unless it was contracted before his enlistment and amounted to \$30 when first contracted.

Cooks.

Cooks for the army are detailed, in turn, from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than thirty men, and two cooks for each company numbering more than thirty men, and they serve on each detail ten days.

Officers as Teachers.

The President may, upon the application of any established college or university wishin the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 159 male students, detail an officer of the army to act as president, superintendent or professor thereof, but the number of such officers may not exceed thirty at any time; are to be apportioned throughout the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to population, and are governed by general rules prescribed, from time to time, by the President.

Officers' Reports.

Every officer commanding a regiment, corps, garrison or detachment, is required, once in two months, or oftener, to make a report to the chief of ordnance, stating all damages to arms, implements or equipments belonging to his command, noting those occasioned by negligence or abuse, and naming the officer or soldier by whose negligence or abuse such damages were occasioned.

Every officer who receives clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to troops, must render to the Quartermaster-General, quarter-yearly, returns of such supplies, according to prescribed forms, with the requisite vouchers.

Army Officers as Civil Officers.

No army officer in active service can hold any civil office, either by election or appointment, and if he accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office he ceases to be an officer of the army and his commission is vacated. Should he accept a diplomatic or consular appointment under the government, he is considered as having resigned his place in the army, and it is filled as a vacancy.

Musicians and Their Pay.

The leader of the band at the military academy receives \$75 a month, and the chief musicians of regiments \$60 and the allowances of a quartermaster sergeant.

Army Clothing.

The uniform of the army, and the quantity and kind of clothing issued annually to the troops, are prescribed by the President.

West Point Military Academy.

The officers of the West Point Academy coof a superinter dant of cadets a ent. a com senior instructor of artillery tactics, a senior instructor of cavalry faction, a senior instructor of infantry tactics, a professor and an assi professor of civil and military engine professor and an assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor and an assistant professor of mathematics; one chaplain who is also professor of history, geography and ethics, aided by an assistant profes mor; a profe and an assistant professor of chemistry, miner alogy and geology, a professor and an ass oor of drawing, a professor and an assistant professor of the French language, a professor and stant professor of the Spanish language. one adjutant, one master of the sword, and one teacher of music.

The superintendent, the commandant of cadets and the professors are appointed by the President, and the assistant professors, acting assistant professors and the adjutant are officers of the army, detailed to such duties by the Secretary of War, or cadets (students) assigned by the superintendent, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The superintendent and commandant of cadets may be selected, and all other officers on duty at the Military academy may be detailed from cavalry, infantry or artillery; but the academic staff (as such) is not entitled to any command in the army, outside of the academy. The superintendent and the commandant of cadets, while serving as such, have, respectively, the local rank of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

The superintendent, and, in his absence, the next in rank, has the immediate government and military command of the academy, and is commandant of the military post at West Point.

The commandant of cadets has the immediate command of the battalion of cadets, and is the instructor in the tactics of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Supervision of the Military Academy.

The supervision and charge of the academy is vested in the War Department, under such officers, or officer, as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty.

Leaves of absence are granted by the superintendent, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, to the professors, assistant professors and other officers of the academy for the entire period of the suspension of the ordinary academic studies, without deductions from their respective pay or allowances.

The professors are placed on the same footing, as to retirement-from active service, as officers of the army.

Salaries of Military Teachers.

Pay of the Academic staff: Superintendent, same as a colonel: Commandant of cadets, same as a lieutenant-colonel; Adjutant, same as an adjutant of the cavalry service; Professors, who have served more than ten years at the academy. the pay and allowances of a colonel, and all other professors those of a lieutenant-colonel; the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering have the pay of a major, besides ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy, and professors are placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army; each assistant professor and each senior instructor of cavalry, artillery and infantry tactics, and the instructor of, practical military engineering. receives the pay of a captain; the master of the

sword receives at the rate of \$1,500 a year, with fuel and quarters; the librarian and assistant librarian of the academy each receive \$130 additional pay; the non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the academy, the soldier who acts as clerk in the adjutant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments and the lithographic office, receive each \$50 additional pay.

Bequirements of Military Cadets.

The corps of cadets consists of one from each congressional district in the United States, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and ten from the United States at large, and are appointed by the President.

Appointees to cadetships are required to be between seventeen and twenty-two years old; but if they had served faithfully in the Southern rebellion as Union volunteers, the law allowed them to be two years older, and no person who served in the rebellion against the Union could receive a cadet's appointment. Cadets are appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission to the academy; they draw no pay or allowances until they are admitted; they are examined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War before their admission, and they are required to be well-versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography (particularly of our country), and of the history of the United States. Previous to admission, also, each cadet is required to take an oath of fidelity to his country and his duties, and to sign articles binding himself to serve the Government eight years, unless sooner discharged.

How Cadets are Drilled.

The cadets are arranged into companies, under the direction of the superintendent, each of which is commanded by an officer of the army for the purpose of military instruction. Each company is allowed four musicians. The corps is taught and trained in all the duties of a private soldier, non-commissioned officer and officer, gos into encampent at least once a year for three months, and is instructed and drilled in all the duties incident to a regular camp. Cadets are also subject to do duty in such places and on such service as the President may direct.

No cadet who is reported as deficient in either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the academy, can except upon the recommendation of the academic board, be returned or re-appointed, or appointed to any position in the army before his class have left the academy and received their commissions.

The superintendent of the academy has power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets, and to execute the sentences of such courts (except sentences of suspension or dismission), subject to the limitations and conditions existing as to other general courts-martial.

The Board of Visitors.

A Board of Visitors is appointed once a year to attend the annual examination of cadets at the Military academy. Seven persons are appointed by the President of the United States, and two United States Senators and three Representatives in Congress are designated by the presiding officers in the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding the examination.

It is the duty of this Board of Visitors to inquire into the sctual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, financial affairs, and other concerns of the academy. The visitors appointed by the President report the results of their examination to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress at the beginning of the next session; the Congressional visitors report directly to Congress, within twenty days after is meeting, their abtion as visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the academy.

These visitors receive no compensation for their services, except the payment of their expenses for board and lodging while visiting West Point, and an allowance of not more than eight cents per mile for traveling expenses, going and returning by the shortest mail routes.

Articles of War.

The statutes of the United States contain a code of laws for the government of the army, known as the "Articles of War," and to these every officer and soldier is required to yield implicit obedience or suffer the penalties therein provided. These articles number 128. They include all ranks and conditions of the army, the formation, jurisdiction and conduct of general courts-martial, field-officers' courts, regimental courts, and garrison courts. Officers can only be tried by general courts-martial. (See "Judge Advocates-General.") The other courts are composed of officers chosen by commandants in the field, in the regiment, and in the garrison for the trial of minor offenses committed by soldiers and noncommissioned officers.

Military Prison.

A military prison has been established at Rock Island, Ill., by the government, for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which are confined and employed at labor, and governed according to law, all such offenders as have been convicted before any court-martial or military commission of the United States and sentenced to imprisonment therein.

The Secretary of War appoints a board of five members, consisting of three officers of the army members, consisting of three officers of the army three years (unless sooner removed), and are each paid \$5 a day while on duty, besides their necessary traveling expenses. With the Secretary of War, twice a year, and oftener if deemed expedient, they visit the prison for the purposes of examination, inspection and correction, and to inquire into all abuses and neglect of duty on the part of the officers or other persons in charge of the prison, and make such changes in the general discipline of the institution as they deem essential.

The officers of the prison consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be pecessary, a chaplain, a surgeon and a clerk, all of whom are detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the army, and he also details a sufficient number of enlisted men to act as turnkeys, guards and assistants in the prison.

The commandant controls the prison, has charge of the prisoners and their employments, and custody of all the property of the government connected with the prison, receives and pays out all money used for the prison, causes accounts to be kept of all the property, expenses, income, business and concerns of the prison, and transmits full and regular reports thereof to the Secretary of War. Under the direction of the Secretary War, he employs (for the benefit of the United States) the convicts at such labor and in such trades as may be deemed best for their health and reformation, has power to sell and dispose of the articles manufactured by the convicts, regularly accounting for the proceeds thereof, takes note and makes record of the good conduct of the convicts, and shortens the daily time of hard labor for those who earn such consideration by their obedience, honesty, industry or general good conduct.

One of the inspectors of the army, at least once in three months, visits the prison for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and to ascertain whether the laws, rules and regulations relating to it are compiled with, whether the officers are competent and faithful, and whether the convicts are properly governed and employed and humanely and kindly treated. Of the results of his inspection he makes full and regular reports to the Secretary of War.

National Service.

Should the United States be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the government of the United States, the President may call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper. If the militis of more than one State is called into the active service of the United States by the President, he apportions them among such States according to representative population. In a time of rebellion the militia is subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Then called into actual service, however, the militia is reorganized in a manner similar to regular troops. Each regiment of infantry then has one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant), one quartermaster (a lieutenant), one surgeon, two assistant surgeons. one sergeant-major, one regimental quartermaster-sergeant, one regimental commissarysergeant, one hospital steward and two principal musicians; the regiment composed companies, each company consisting of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieuone first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates. The militia is then also further organized into divisions of three or more brigades each, and each division has a major-general, three aids-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant-general (with the rank of major). Each brigade is made up of four or more regiments, and has one brigadier-general, two aids-decamp, one assistant adjutant-general (with the rank of captain), one surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and sixteen musicians as a band.

When thus called into actual service, the President may specify the period for which such service will be required of the militia, not exceeding nine months. During the time of service they will be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing, and camp equipage provided by law for the regular army of the United States. They are also allowed mileage for the distance between their places of residence and the place of rendezvous from which they start for the field of military operations, with forage for the animals of mounted regiments, loss of horses, etc.

Courts-martial for the trial of militia are composed of militia officers only.

National Armories.

At each United States arrenal (or place where military arms and munitions of war are stored) is established a national armory, where muskets and carbines for the military service are manufactured. These armories are each in charge of one superintendent, who must be an officer of the ordnance corps of the army.



His Duties as Manager of the United States Moneys.



MONG THE requirements it is stipulated that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in carrying on any business of trade or commerce, or own any interest in a sea-vessel; that he shall not purchase or own any public lands or public property, or be concerned in buying or selling government securities, whether of the United States or any State thereof, or profit by any negotiation or transaction relating to the business of his department, other than his legal allowances, under penalty

of fine and removal from his office, and he shall further be incapable of holding any other office under the United States Government. Every clerk in the department is also under similar restrictions and subject to similar penalties in a lighter degree.

The general duties of the Secretary require him, from time to time, to consider and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the national revenue and the support of the public credit; to superintend collection of the revenue; to prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts and making proper returns; granting, under certain restrictions, all warrants for moneys to be issued from the Treasury in accordance with the laws of Congress; report to, or inform, either house of Congress, in person or in writing, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which pertain to his office, and to perform such general duties relative to the national finances as he shall be directed, with considerable discretionary power: such as the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, under his superintendence. Whenever it is possible, he shall cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the fiscal veer.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, officers and others who may receive Treasury notes, United States notes, or other securities of

the United States, and to those employed to prepare and issue such notes and securities, as he shall deem best to promote the convenience and security of the public, and protect the government or individuals against loss or fraud.

He prescribes forms of entries, oaths, bonds and other papers, with rules and regulations, in accordance with law, to be used in carrying out the various provisions of the internal revenue law, or the law relating to raising revenue from imported goods by duties or warehouse charges.

He prescribes such directions, rules, and forms to revenue collectors as are necessary for the proper observation of the law.

He prescribes the forms of the annual statements to Congress, which show the actual condition of commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries, or along the coasts between the collection districts of the government, in each year.

He, under the direction of the President, from time to time, establishes regulations to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, with proper cutries of their true values and amounts.

When the revenue received at any port of the United States by collections does not amount to \$10,000 a year, the Secretary may discontinue it as a port of delivery.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or bullion, by the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurers of the United States, in sums of not less than \$20, and issue certificates of deposit therefor of not less than \$20 each; and these certificates shall be received in payment of public dues, as duties on imported goods, etc., the same as gold or bullion.

The Secretary may designate any recognized officer of the government as a disbursing agent, for the payment of all moneys appropriated for the construction of government buildings in the district to which such officer belongs.

When any person or corporation unjustly withholds from the government any moneys belonging to it, the Secretary may employ individuals (not exceeding three) to recover such moneys upon terms and conditions prescribed by himself; and the persons so employed

receive no compensation except out of the moneys so recovered, and if they accept money or emolument for themselves from the persons from whom they attempt to recover said moneys, they become liable to fine and imprisonment by the government.

Plans for Raising Money.

In his annual report to Congress the Secretary shall present: Estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures for the current fiscal year, with plans for improving and increasing the revenues from time to time; a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him, or under his direction, during the preceding year; a statement of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the payment of miscellaneous claims against the government not otherwise provided for; a statement of the rules and regulations made by him, with his reasons for making them, to secure a just and faithful appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and their amounts and values; a full and complete statement of the sums collected from scamen, and expended for sick and disabled seamen, as a hospital tax for that purpose.

The secretary shall make other reports to Congress, at prescribed times: A statement of the amount of money expended at each

custom-house during the preceding fiscal year, with the detailed number, occupation and salaries of all persons employed at each custom-house during the same period.

A statement showing the results of the information collected during the preceding year by the Bureau of

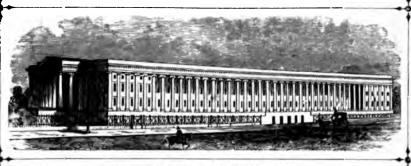
the whole receipts, during the previous quarter-year, showing the amounts received from customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, and also the payments made during said quarter to civil officers and employes, the army or the navy, for Indian affairs, fortifications or pensions; of publishing in some newspaper at Washington, on the first day of each month, the last preceding weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount to his credit in the different banks, in the mints or other depositories, the amounts for which drafts have been given and those unpaid, the amount remaining subject to his draft, and any recent changes in the depositories of the Treasury.

Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics is superintended by a division clerk, who is appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The purpose of the bureau is the collection, arrangement and classification of such statistical information as may be procured, tending to show, each year, the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency and banks of the several States and Territories. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics prepares annually a report, containing in detail statements substantially showing: Sta-

tistics concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries, to the close of the fiscal year; comprehending all goods, wares and merchandise exported from the United States to foreign countries, and all goods, wares and merchandise imported into



Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

Statistics concerning the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks in the States and Territories.

The reports made to him by the auditors relating to the accounts of the war and navy departments respectively, showing the application of the money appropriated by Congress for those departments for the preceding year.

An abstract, in tabular form, of the separate accounts of moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the States, Territories and collection districts, required to be kept at the Treasury.

A copy of each of the accounts kept by the superintendent of the Treasury buildings of all contingent expenses of the several bureaus of the department, and of all amounts paid for furniture, repairs of furniture, or of the sale of old furniture.

Also the number, names, and salaries of persons employed in surveying the lake and sea-coasts, their respective duties, and the amounts expended by the superintendent of this branch of the government service.

Statistics of Commerce.

The secretary is also charged with the duty, under prescribed regulations, of printing and presenting to Congress the annual report of the statistics of commerce and navigation, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics; of printing annually a condensed statement of the whole amount of the exports and imports to and from foreign countries during the preceding facal year: of publishing in some newspaper at Washington, every three months, a statement of

the United States from foreign countries, and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States. These statistics exhibit the kinds, qualities and values of the articles exported or imported, minutely stated; also what articles are of foreign or native production. The statistics of navigation show the amount of tonuage of all vessels arriving from foreign countries in the United States, and all vessels departing from the United States to foreign ports; the amount of tonnage of vessels belonging to the United States, and the amount of tonnage of vessels owned in foreign countries, arriving in and departing from the United States, with other particulars.

Bureau of the Mint.

The Bureau of the Mint is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its chief officer is the Director of the Mint, who is appointed by the President; serves five years, unless he dies, resigns or is removed for cause, and has a salary of \$4,500, besides his necessary traveling expenses. The Bureau of the Mint has under its control all the government mints for the manufacture of gold, silver and other coins, and all the assay offices for the stamping of bullion in order to establish its fineness and coin value. In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint sets forth what and how valuable have been the operations of the mints during the preceding fiscal year, and the estimates for their operation during the next succeeding year.

The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the number of classified clerks necessary to carry on the duties of this bureau.







How to Secure a Home on Government Land. *



HE Government of the United States owns and controls the public lands, not previously disposed of, where the Indian title has been extinguished by purchase or otherwise.

The public lands are open to pre-emption by citizens of the United States, except in the following cases: Lands

reserved by any treaty, law or Presidential proclamation, for any purpose; lands lying within the limits of any incorporated city or town; lands actually settled or used for business purposes, and not for farming, and lands on which salt-spring or mines are situated.

Who May Pre-empt Land.

Every head of a family, or widow, or single person, more than twenty-one years old, being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his written intention to become such, or who may, himself or herself, actually settle on land subject to pre-emption, inhabiting, building a residence thereon, and improving the land, may enter at the proper land-office any quantity of such land, not exceeding 160 acres, upon which he or she may reside, by paying to the government the sum of \$1.25 per acre.

Who May Not Pre-empt Land.

No person who owns 320 acres of land in any State or Territory, or who abandons his or her own land to settle on public lands in the same State or Territory, has a right to pre-emption.

No person is entitled to more than one preemption, and cannot secure a second tract of public land by this means.

Where the Land-Offices are Located.

Most of the public lands subject to pre-emption lie west of the Mississippi river. Land-offices, where all necessary information relative to the settlement and entry of these lands may be obtained, are located in the several States and Territories, as follows:

Missouri-Boonville, Ironton, and Springfield. ALABAMA-Mobile, Huntsville, and Montgomery. LOUISIANA - New Orleans, Natchitoches, and Monroe.

MICHIGAN - Detroit, East Saginaw, Ionia, Marquette, Traverse City or Cheboygan.

ORIO-Chillicothe. Indiana-Indianapolis Illinois-Springfield. ABKANSAS - Dardanelle, Little Rock, Camden, and Harrison.

FLORIDA — Tallahassee, Gainesville or East Florida.

Iowa - Fort Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Fort Dodge, and Sioux City.

Wisconsin-Menasha, Falls St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield, and Eau Claire.

California—San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Shasta, and Susanville.

Nevada-Carson City, Austin, Belmont, Aurora, and Elko.

Washington-Olympia, Vancouver or Columbia River, and Walla-Walla.

Minnesota-Taylor's Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, Alexandria, Jackson, New Ulm, Litchfield, Redwood Falls, and Oak Lake.

OREGON-Oregon City, Roseburgh, Le Grand, and Lake View.

Kansas-Topeka, Salina, Independence, Concordia, Wichita, and Cowper.

NEBRASKA - West Point, Beatrice, Lincoln, Dakota City, Grand Island, North Platte, and Lowell.

Dakota-Vermillion, Springfield, Pembina, and Yankton.

COLORADO—Pueblo, Denver City, Fair Play, and Central City.

New Mexico-Santa Fe. Idaho-Boise City.

MONTANA-Helena. UTAH-Salt Lake City.

WYOMING-Cheyenne,

ARIZONA-Prescott. Mississippi-Jackson.

The Pre-emptor's Oath.

Previous to making a pre-emption, every citizen must make oath before the land register or receiver in the district where the desired tract is located, that he has never availed himself, on a former occasion, of his privilege to pre-empt public land; that he does not own 320 acres of land in any State or Territory; that he has not settled upon and improved such land to sell it on speculation, but for his own exclusive use; that he has not, in any way, contracted or agreed with any other person that the title of the said land, in whole or part, shall be for the benefit of any one except himself.

The certifiate of this oath is filed in the land office of each district, and a copy of it is also sent to the General-Land Office for preservation.

Penalty for False Swearing.

Any person taking this oath and awearing falsely forfeits the money he has paid for the specified land and all his right and title to the land itself, and if he has previously bargained to transfer his pre-emptive title to any other person, that conveyance is null and void.

Preliminary Steps.

Before any person can enter land as above described, he must give satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the land-office that he has properly settled upon and improved the land that he desires to pre-empt.

Within thirty days after first settling upon said land, the pre-emptor must file with the register of the proper land-office a written declaration of his intention to enter such tract of land under the pre-emption laws. Failing to make this statement within the prescribed time, or in furnishing the necessary proof of settlement and improvement of such land, or make the required payment, within one year after settling upon it, any other person may enter the same tract.

When two or more persons settle on the same tract of land, the right of pre-emption is in the one who made the first settlement.

The head of any family, or single person, twenty-one years old, being a citizen of the United States, is entitled to enter one quarter-section (160 acres), or less, but no more, of public lands not otherwise disposed of, after having filed a preemption claim, (if such land is subject to preemption), at \$1.25 per acre, or eighty acres or less, in one tract, at \$2.25 per acre.

Those possessing land may enter adjoining public land, if the tracts do not exceed 160 acres.

Upon applying to the register of the proper land office, he must swear that he is the head of a family, or twenty-one years old, or has served in the army or navy of the United States, as the case may be, and that he is securing the desired tract for his own use, for actual settlement and cultivation; taking this oath, and paying to the register of the land-office the sum of five dollars, where the land does not exceed eighty acres, and ten dollars for a larger amount.

When Ownership is Actually Acquired.

The certificate of the register of the land-office, however, does not issue to the applicant for five years, at the end of which time, or two years later, he, or his widow, or his heirs, must prove by competent witnesses that he, she, or they

Though belonging to the Department of the Interior this subject is treated here, as the revenues from land sales belong to the Treasury Department

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resided upon or cultivated the tract for five successive years after the the above affidavit was made, and that they still retain the land, and then take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He, she, or they will then be entitled to receive a patent for the land. Any false swearing concerning these particulars is punished, as in other cases of perjury.

The register of the land-office keeps a record of all the proceedings touching each tract of land claimed as a homestead.

No such homestead can be levied upon and sold for any debt contracted before the government patent is issued.

When the Payment Must be Made.

The payment for the homestead, besides the five or ten dollars prepaid when the land is entered, must be all paid before the expiration of the five years previous to the issue of the patent. Further information on this and other points can be obtained by applying to the land-office.

Tree Culture on Homesteads.

Any person having a homestead, who, at the end of the third year of his residence thereon, shall have had for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of such homestead, upon due proof of the fact by two credible witnesses, receives his patent for such homestead.

Land Officers.

The President appoints a Register of the Land-Office and a Receiver of public moneys for each of the land districts of the United States, and each is required to reside at the place where the land-office to which he is appointed is directed to be kept. Each receives a salary of \$500 a year, with liberal fees and commissions for locating land-warrants, issuing land-certificates, etc; but the salary, fees and commissions cannot in any case exceed an aggregate of \$3,000. All balances received and remaining in the hands of registers and receivers above this amount, must be paid into the United States Treasury, as other public moneys.

The receivers make to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the moneys received in their several offices, and pay them over pursmant to his instructions.

Applicants for Land.

Should any person apply to any register to enter any land whatever, and the Register knowingly and falsely informs the person so applying that the same has been already entered, and refuses to permit the person so applying to enter such land, the Register is liable therefor to the applicant for five dollars for each acre of land which the latter offered to enter, to be recovered in an action for debt in any proper court.

Custom-House Officers.

The laws of the United States provide for the collection of duties on imported goods and merchandise in 110 collection districts of the Union, with one Collector of Customs, appointed by the President, for each district.

Collectors of Customs.

Collectors of customs at the various ports of entry of the United States are appointed by the President, for the term of four years.

The oath of office, taken and subscribed by each collector before some magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the collector's own district, affirms his past and present fidelity to the Government of the United States, and that he will use his best endeavors to detect and prevent

frauds against the laws of the United States imposing duties upon imports.

Duty of the Collector.

At each of the ports to which there are appointed (by the President) a collector, naval officer and customs surveyor, it is the duty of the collector to receive all reports, manifests and documents to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship vessel, according to the customs laws of the United States; to record all manifests; to receive the entries of all ships or vessels, and of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported in them; to estimate, with the naval officer, when there is one, or alone, when there is none, the amount of the dues payable thereon, indorsing such amount upon the respective entries; to receive all moneys paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof; to grant all permits fo the unlading and delivery of goods; to employ, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, proper persons as weighers, gaugers, measurers, and inspectors at the several ports within his district, to provide, with the like approval, at the public expense, storehouses for the safe keeping of goods, and such scales, weights and measures as may be necessary.

It is his business to furnish statistics of commerce and navigation for the use of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, relating to the kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty, subject to specific and ad valorem duties; the value of articles exported from his district to foreign countries; an accurate account of the characters and tonnage of all vessels sailing from his district to foreign countries; a similar record of all vessels arriving within his district from foreign countries, and an account of the kinds, quantities and value of merchandise entered and cleared coastwise at ports within his collection district.

It is his duty to cause the seizure of any vessel fitted out for piratical or aggressive purposes in violation of the law of nations.

Duties of Naval Officers.

The Naval Officer of any port is appointed by the President, and holds his office four years, unless sooner removed. His duties are as follows: To examine quarter-yearly, or oftener, if directed so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, the books. accounts, returns and money on hand of the collector, and make a full, accurate and faithful report of their condition to the Secretary of the asury; to receive copies of all manifests and entries: to estimate, together with the collector, the duties on all merchandise subject to duty, and no duties can be received without such estimates: to keep a separate record of such estimates, to countersign all permits, clearances, certificates, debentures and other documents to be granted by the collector; to examine the collector's abstract of duties (taxation) and other accounts of receipts, bonds and expenditures, and certify to their correctness if found right.

Every naval officer is entitled to a maximum compensation of \$5,000 a year out of any and all fees and emoluments received by him. Deputy naval officers may be appointed by the respective naval officers, when necessary, and in several of the largest commercial cities of the United States they each receive a salary of \$2,500 a year. The naval officers are responsible for the acts of their respective deputies.

Duty of Surveyors of Customs.

The Surveyor of Customs at any port is appointed by the President, and holds his office four years, unless sooner removed.

At ports where a collector, naval officer and surveyor are appointed, it is the duty of the latter, subject to the direction of the collector, to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, measurers, gaugers at his port, to report weekly to the collector the name or names of all the above-named subordinates who are absent from or neglect their business; to visit or inspect the vessels which arrive in his port from foreign ports each day, and to report the same, with all essary particulars concerning them, to the collector every morning; to put on board of each of such vessels, immediately after their arrival in port, one or more inspectors of cargoes; to ertain the proof, quantities and kinds of distilled spirits imported, rating such spirits according to their respective degrees of proof as defined by the laws imposing duties on this class of merchandise; to examine whether the goods imported in any vessel, and the deliveries thereof, agreeably to the inspector's returns, correspond with the permits for landing the same, and to report any disagreement or er the same to the collector, and to the naval officer. if there is one; to superintend the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of any drawback, bounty or allowance, and examine and report whether the kind, quantity and quality of the goods so laden on any vess for shipment to a foreign port correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor; to examine, and from time to time, especially twice a year, try the weights, measures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards provided by each collector for that purpose, to report errors and disagreements in the same to the collector, and to obey and execute such directions as he may receive for correcting the same agreeably to the standards.

Authority to Employ Assistance.

Every collector of customs has authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ within his district as many proper persons as deputy-collectors as he deems necessary, and they are declared to be officers of the customs. During the absence or sickness of collectors, such deputy may exercise the powers of a collector, the collector being responsible for the acts of his deputies.

The Secretary of the Treasury has power, except in cases otherwise provided, to limit and fix the number and compensation of the clerks employed by collector, surveyor or naval officer, and may fix and limit the salaries of their respective deputies.

Rules Must be Posted Up.

Every collector, naval officer and surveyor is required to keep posted up in his office a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and to give receipts for fees received by him whenever they may be requested, under a penalty of \$100 for non-compliance, recoverable to the use of the informer. And every officer of the customs who demands or receives any other or greater fee or compensation than the law allows for any duty of his office, is liable to the aggrieved party in the sum of \$200 for each offense.

Restrictions upon Collectors.

No person employed in the collection of duties on imports or tonnage may own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as agent, attorney or consignee for the owner of any vessel, or of any cargo or lading on any vessel, or import, or be concerned in the importation of any merchandise for sale, under a penalty of \$500.

Collectors, naval officers and surveyors must attend in person at the ports to which they are respectively appointed, keeping fair and true accounts and records of all their transactions as officers of the customs, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, who prescribes the form and manner of keeping such accounts and records, or to the inspection of such persons as he may appoint for that purpose; the neglect of this duty involves a penalty of \$1,000.

Appraisers of Merchandise.

Four appraisers of merchandise are appointed by the President, who are employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury as may be deemed useful by him for the security of the revenue, and who at such ports afford such aid and assistance in the appraisement of merchandise as may be deemed necessary by the secretary to protect and insure uniformity in the collection of customs duties.

Whenever an appraisement of imported merchandise is to be made at any port for which no appraiser is provided by law, the collector of that district may appoint two respectable resident merchants, who shall be the appraisers of such merchandise. Any such merchant who refuses to assist at such appraisement, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 and the costs of prosecution.

Assistant Treasurers.

Assistant Treasurers are appointed by the President, to serve for four years, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The Assistant Treasurers have the charge and care of the rooms, vaults and sales assigned to them respectively, and there perform the duties required of them relating to the receipt, sale-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys.

All collectors and receivers of public money of every description in the cities where there are sub treasuries are required to deposit with the sub-treasurers all the public moneys collected by them or in their hands, there to be safely kept until otherwise disposed of according to law.

If any assistant treasurer fails safely to keep all public moneys deposited by any person, he is deemed guilty of embezziement and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Officers of Internal Bevenue.

The United States are divided into 131 internal revenue collection districts.

The President appoints for each of these districts one Collector of Internal Revenue, who must be a resident of the district for which he is appointed.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors.

Each collector is authorized to appoint, in writing, as many deputy-collectors as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services: to revoke any such appointment, giving notice thereof to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to require and accept bonds or other security from such deputies.

Duty of Internal Revenue Collectors.

It is the duty of the collector and his deputies (each of whom has equal authority with the collector) to collect all internal revenue taxes levied or assessed against individuals or corporations within the portion of the district assigned to him; but each collector is in every respect responsible both to the United States and to individuals, as the case may be, for all moneys collected, and for every act done or neglected to be done by any one of his deputies while acting in that position.

Superintendent of Exports.

In any port of the United States where there is more than one Collector of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate one of them to have charge of all matters relating to the exportation of articles subject to tax under the internal revenue laws, and there may be appointed under such collector an officer to superintend all matters of exportation and drawback. This officer is known as Superintendent of Exports.

Inspectors of Tobacco and Cigars.

In every collection district where it is necessary the Secretary of the Treasury appoints one or more inspectors of tomacco and cigars. This officer is entitled by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such fees as the latter may prescribe to be paid by the owner or manufacturer of the inspected articles.

Internal Revenue Gaugers.

In every collection district where it may be necessary, the Secretary of the Treasury appoints one or more internal revenue gaugers, whose duty it is to determine the amount of articles which he is called to examine.

Requirements and Penalties.

Collectors of internal revenue are required to report violations of the revenue laws to the district attorney of his district for prosecution.

Every collector, deputy collector and inspector is authorized to administer oaths and take evidence in reference to matters in his department of the public service.

Any officer of internal revenue may be specially authorized by the commissioner to make seisures of property which may become forfeited or iconardized by a violation of the revenue laws.

Any revenue officer who discioses to any other person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer whose establishment comes under his inspection, is liable to be fined heavily and imprisoned. Neither can any internal revenue officer be or become interested in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, cigars or spirits, under penalty of being dismissed from office, besides a heavy fine, and the law also provides severe penalties for extortion, receiving unlawful fees, etc., by revenue officers.

Superintendents of the Manufacture of Money.

The United States Government has mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson, (Nev.), and Denver, and assay offices at New York, Boise City (Idaho), and Charlotte, N. C. The officers of a mint are a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, a coiner, and, at Philadelphia, an engraver. Besides these are various assistants and clerks, and numerous workmen.

Restrictions upon Employes.

Every officer, assistant and clerk of a mint must take the oath of fidelity, which oath is deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the superintendent may require any employe of the mint to take such an oath.

The assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of every mint, before entering upon the duties of his office, is required to execute a bond to the United States, with one or more securities.

In the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk acts in his place, and in that of the Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury designates some one to act for him.

Duties of the Superintendent of the Mint.

The Superintendent of each mint has the control of it, the superintendence of the officers and other persons employed in it, and the supervision of its business, subject to the direction of the Director of the Mint, to whom he makes reports at such times and in such form as the director prescribes. These reports exhibit in detail, and classified, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver

and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required.

He receives and safely keeps, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion designed for the use or expenses of the mint. He receives all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; is the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except when it is in the hands of other officers, and delivers all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they are lawfully payable.

From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he computes the value of each deposit and the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he gives a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he also gives, at the same time, a cortificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the assayer verifying the correctness of such certificate by countersigning it.

Duties of the Assayer.

The Assayer assays all metals and bullion whenever assays are required in the operations of the mint. From every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent delivers to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, and the assayer reports to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, with such information as will enable the superintendent to compute the amount of charges to be made against the depositor.

Duty of the Melter and Refiner.

The Melter and Refiner executes all the operations necessary to form ingots of standard silver or gold and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose, or to form bars conformably with the law from gold and bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He keeps a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion, and is responsible for all bullion placed in his care until he returns it to the superintendent, receiving proper vouchers therefor.

Duty of the Coiner.

The Coiner executes all the operations necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots and alloys for minor coinage legally delivered to him for that purpose, and is responsible for it until it is returned to the superintendent. As coins are prepared from time to time, the coiner delivers them to the superintendent, who receipts for them and keeps a careful record of their kind, number and actual weight. The coiner, also, from time to time, delivers to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining, after the process of coining, the superintendent receipting for the same as keeping a careful record of their weight and character.

At the end of every calendar year the coiner, in the presence of the superintendent and assayer, defaces and destroys the obverse (or date) working-dies, so that no more coins of that date can be

Duty of the Eugraver.

The Engraver prepares all the working-dies (or moulds) required for use in the coinage of the mint, and when new coins or devices are required, under the supervision of the Director of the Mint, he engraves the models, moulds and matrices, or original dies for the same; but the director his power to engage, temporarily, the services of other artists for such work.

The Light-House Board.

The President appoints two officers of the navy, of high rank; two officers of the corps of engineers of the army, and two citizens in civil life, of high scientific attainments, whose services are at the disposal of the President, together with an officer of the navy and an officer of engineers of the army as secretaries; and these gentlemen constitute the lighthouse board.

This board is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his super intendence discharges all administrative duties relating to the construction, illumination, inspection and government of light-houses, lightvessels, beacons, sea-marks, and whatever belongs to them, embracing the foundations of works already in existence, procuring illuminating and other apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds for building and for rebuilding, when necessary, and keeping in good repair the light-houses, light-vessels, beacons and buoys of the United States; has charge and custody of all the archives, books, documents. drawings, models, returns, apparatus and other things pertaining to the light-house service. Upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the board furnishes all the estimates of expense which the several branches of the lighthouse system may require, and such other information as it may be necessary to lay before Congress at each session.

The board is authorized, whenever an appropriation may be made by Congress for a new light-house on land not belonging to the United States, to purchase the necessary site for such light-house with money appropriated for that purpose.

Who Build Light-Houses.

The President causes, from time to time, such officers to be detailed from the engineer corps of the army as are necessary to superintend the construction and renovation of light-houses. The plans, drawings, specifications and estimates of cost of all illuminating and other apparatus, and of construction and repair of towers, buildings, etc., connected with the light-house service, are prepared by the engineer-secretary of the board.

Who May be Light-House Inspectors.

The Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific and lake coasts of the United States are divided into fifteen light-house districts, each of which is under the supervision of either a commodore, captain or commander of the pavy, who is called the inspector. The engineer in charge of each district is either a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major or captain of the Engineer Corps of the United States.

The laws provide that there be detailed from the engineer corps of the army such officers as may be necessary to superintend the construction and renovation of light-houses; also, that an officer of the army or the navy be assigned to each district as a light-house inspector, subject to the orders of the light-house board, who receives no pay or emolument beyond his own lawful compensation in the regular line of his profession, with mileage while traveling under orders connected with his duties.

Working Force in Light-House Offices.

Each inspector and engineer has an office in every district to which they are assigned, and are allowed (according to their various locations and duties) the assistance of certain employes, paid by the Government, as follows: In the inspector's offices—one or two clerks, one messenger, one keeper of the buoy depot, one superintendent of construction, one or more assistant superintendents of construction, a store-keeper, a foreman of depot, a copylst, and a watchman of the buoy depot.

Engineers in Light-House Department.

In the engineer's department are employed, but not in every office: One assistant engineer, a superintendent of construction, and one or more assistant superintendents of construction, a foreman of the lamp-shop, one lampist, a foreman of laborers, a draughtsman, and a messenger.

In both the inspectors' and engineers' departments are employed steam-tugs, or vessels, for the conveyance of supplies, implements, etc., generally officered as follows: One master, one mate, one engineer, assistant engineer, and a pilot occasionally.

The Light-House Keeper.

At light-houses are employed: One keeper, at from \$375 to \$1,000 a year, according to location, with assistant keepers, with salaries ranging from \$160 to \$450 a year; keepers of light-ships receive \$800 or \$1,000 a year.

The Life-Saving Service.

By law the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish stations, at certain points on the Atlantic coast and the shores of the Northern lakes, for affording aid to the shipwrecked vessels and rescuing their crews and passengers.

Articles Used for Saving Life.

This life-saving service is divided into seven ocean districts and three lake districts. The various stations are supplied with the requisite apparatus as may, in the judgment of the Secre tary of the Treasury, be best adapted to the purposes of each station, such as life-boats, ropes, mortars for sending ropes on board wrecked vessels, contrivances for getting passengers safely on shore, etc. Each district is in charge of a superintendent, who possesses the powers and performs the duties of an inspector of the customs for each of the coasts on which stations are established. These districts number seven on the Atlantic coast, and three on the great lakes: and each superintendent receives Secretary of the Treasury the proper instructions relative to the duties required of them.

Each station is in charge of a keeper, who is instructed in his duties by the Secretary of the Treasury. At some stations experienced surfmen are engaged to assist in aiding wrecked vessels.

Quarantines.

The law provides for the restraint, stoppage and government of all vessels arriving at seaports and inland ports from places where infectious diseases prevail, or vessels on which cases of such infectious diseases exist.

This law, the health-laws of the several States, and the regulations of the Becretary of the Treasury, are required to be duly observed by the officers of the customs-revenue of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue-cutters belonging to the Government, and by the military officers commanding in any fort or station upon the coast, and all such officers of the United States must faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantines and health-laws, according to their respective powers and within their respective precincts, as directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bevenue Marine Service.

The President, for the better *ecurity of the collection of import or tonnage duties on commercial vessels and cargoes, causes the maintenance of as many revenue-cutters as may be necessary for the protection of the Government revenues, the expense of which is paid out of the sum annually appropriated by Congress for this service.

Duties of Officers in this Service.

The officers of the revenue-cutters are respectively deemed officers of the customs, and are subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other customs officers, as, from time to time, may be designated for that purpose. They are required to board all vessels arriving within the United States or within twelve miles of the United States coasts, if bound for United States ports, and search and examine every part of such vessels, and demand and receive and certify the manifests required to be on board of certain vessels; to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of such vessels, and remain on board such vessels until they arrive at the port or place of their destination.

How Bevenue-Cutters are Known.

The revenue-cutters on the Northern and Northwestern lakes are specially charged with the duty of aiding vessels in distress on the lakes.

Revenue-cutters are distinguished by a peculiar flag or ensign; and the officers are empowered to stop any ve-sel liable to seizure or examination by firing upon her after hoisting the revenue flag, if the merchant-vessel's officers refuse to let the revenue officers board her.

The Coast Survey.

Surveys of the sea-coasts and lake-coasts of the United States may be authorised by the President for the purpose of aiding navigation by the production of correct charts of courses, distances, depth of water, etc., along such coasts. The public vessels in actual service and officers of the navy and army are employed, as far as practicable, in this survey.

What is Done With the Surveys.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to dispose of the maps and charts of the survey of the coast, from time to time, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, besides those distributed gratuitously among foreign governments, the departments of our own Government, and literary and scientific associations.

Steamboat Inspectors.

The laws of the United States provide for the inspection of the hulls and steamboilers of merchant, passenger, and excursion vessels propelled by steam in United States waters, owned in the United States, except on canals.

From time to time the Pre-ident appoints a Supervising Inspector-General, who is selected with reference to his fitness and ability to reduce to a system and carry into effect all the provisions of the law relating to steamboat inspection.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is his business to superintend the administration of the steamboat inspection law and regulations; preside at the meetings of the board of supervising inspectors; receive all reports of inspectors; receive and examine all accounts of inspectors, and report fully, at stated periods, to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon all matters pertaining to his official duties.

Inspection Districts.

The United States are divided into ten inspection districts, each of which is in charge of a supervising inspector, appointed by the President, each of whom is chosen for his knowledge, skill and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who must be a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam vessels and all parts of the machinery used in steaming.

Annual Meetings.

The supervising inspectors and Supervising Inspector-General assemble as a board at Washington once a year (in January), and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, for joint consultation, and assign to each supervising inspector the limits of territory in which he is to perform his duties. The board also establishes all essential regulations necessary to carry out in the most effective manner the provisions of the laws. These regulations, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have the force of law.

Each supervising inspector watches over all parts of the territory assigned to him; visits and confers with, and examines into the doings of the local boards of inspectors within his district, and instructs them in the proper performance of their duties; and, whenever he deems it expedient, he visits any licensed vessels at his discretion, and examines their condition with reference to the inspection laws and regulations having been observed and complied with, both by the owners or masters, or the board of inspectors.

Restrictions Upon Inspectors.

No person who is directly or indirectly interested in any patent required to be used on any steamer by the steamboat inspection laws, or who is a member of any association of owners, masters, engineers or pilots of steamboats, or who is directly or indirectly interested in any steam-vessel, or who does not possess the required skill or experience, may not hold the office of either supervising or local inspector, and if any such person attempts to perform the functions of an inspector, he is punishable by a fine of \$500 and dismissal from

Must Not Employ Unlicensed Officers.

The boards of local inspectors license and classify the masters, chief mates, engineers and pilots of all steam-vessels, and it is a punishable offense for any steamboat owner to employ an unlicensed officer of these grades.

Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that any of the above-named steamboat officers fails to perform his duty according to law, he is required to report him to the board of local inspectors in the district where the vessel was inspected or belongs, and if necessary or expedi-

ent, to have the offending party prosecuted; and if the local board is in fault for licensing him the facts must be investigated, and the delinquent inspectors are liable to removal from office.

It is the duty of the inspecting supervisors to see that the local boards faithfully perform their duties of inspection; to inspect boats and grant licenses in districts where there are no local boards, or where it is difficult to apply to them; to furnish to local inspectors all needful information concerning licensed persons, individuals from whom licenses have been withheld, or whose licenses have been revoked or suspended; boats whose owners have refused or neglected to have them properly repaired, and persons who have been refused certificates.

United States Fish Commissioner.

The laws provide that the President shall appoint from among the civil officers or employed of the government a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who must be a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the sea-coast, and who receives no salary additional to that which he drew before his appointment. It is his business to prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any, and what, diminution in the number of the food fishes of the coast and lakes of the United States has taken place, and, if so, to what causes this diminution is due, and, also, whether any, and what, protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises, and report the same to Congress. He may take, or cause to be taken, at all times, in the waters of the sea-coast of the United States, where the tide ebbs and flows, and also in the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimens thereof as may, in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties, any law, custom, or usage of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pension Agents.

The President is authorized to appoint all pension-agents, who hold their respective offices for four years, unless sooner removed or suspended. Each pension-agent, whether man or woman, is required to execute an official bond, with sufficient security, for such an amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve. The President may establish pension-agencies, not exceeding three in any State or

Territory, whenever in his judgment the public interest and the convenience of pensioners require.

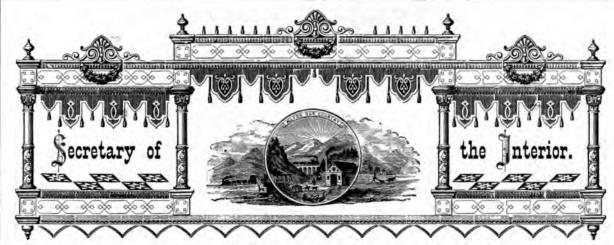
Agents for paying pensions receive a commission of two per centum on all disbursements made by them to pensioners. They are also allowed, where an agent disburses \$50,000 annually to pensioners, not exceeding \$500 for cierkhire, office-rent, and office expenses; where an agent disburses \$100,000 annually, not exceeding \$750 a year for such office expenses; and for every \$50,000 additional disbursed by an agent, he or she is allowed not more than \$350 a year additional income; but no agent can receive from fees and commissions more than \$4,000 a year. Each agent is, however, entitled to thirty cents in full for each voucher prepared and paid by him or her, including necessary postage, which sum is paid to the United States. Pension-a and their clerks are authorized to take and certify the affidavits of all pensioners and their witz who come before them for that purpose, but they receive no fee for this service. In paying a ension the pension-agent is authorized to deduct from the amount of it the attorney's fee for aiding the pensioner, as agreed upon or as prescribed by the Commissioner of Pe where no sum was agreed upon. For this service the pension-agent may retain thirty cents.

Pension Surgeons.

The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to organize, at his discretion, boards of examining surgeons, not to exceed three members, to examine the physical condition of pension applicants for pensions in the interest of the government. In ordinary examinations each surrece receives a fee of one dollar, and for special case three dollars each. The Secretary of the Interior also appoints a surgeon as medical referce, who, under the control and direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, has charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeons, and performs other duties touching medical and surgical questions in the Pension-Office as the interests of the service may demand. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

The Secretary of the Interior may also appoint qualified surgeons, not exceeding four in number, to perform the duties of examining surgeons when so required, and they are borne on the rolls of his office as cierks of the fourth class, with salaries of \$1,800 a year each.





A Sketch of the Work in the Department of the Interior.

HE DEPARTMENT of the Interior, at Washington, is governed by the Secretary of the Interior. There is also an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, appointed by the President, whose duties are prescribed by the Secretary, or by law.

There are in the Department of the Interior the following bureaus, controlled by their respective commissioners: The General Land Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pension Office, Patent Office, and Office of Education.

Duties of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior has supervision of the census, when directed by law; the public lands, including mines; the Indians; pensions and bounty lands; patents for inventions; the custody and distribution of government publications; the educa-

tional interests; the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

He exercises all the powers and performs all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that were by law or custom performed, previous to March 1, 1873, by the Secretary of State. He has, also, supervisory and appellate powers in relation to all acts of United States marshals, and others, in taking and returning the census of the country. He has also supervision of all the expenditures of his department. He also reports annually to Congress the nature, character, and amounts of all claims presented to him during the preceding year, under laws or treaty stipulations for compensation for depredations committed by Indians, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence on which he based his action; also, the quantity and kind of the copies of public journals, books and documents received from the government for distribution, and the manner of their distribution in detail.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

General Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land-Office performs, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties pertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, such as relate, also, to private claims of land, and the issue of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the government. He makes plats of lands surveyed under the authority of the United States, and gives such information respecting the public lands and concerning the business of his office as may be directed.

All patents issued from the Land-office bear the authority of the United States, are signed by the President, countersigned by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and are recorded in that office.

Duty of the Recorder.

It is the duty of the Recorder of the General Land-Office, under instructions from the commissioner, to certify and affix the seal of the office to all patents for public lands, and to attend to their correct engrossing, recording and transmission; to prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of persons entitled to patents and those who receive them, and to prepare copies and exemplifications of matters on file or records in the General Land-Office as the commissioner may direct.

Duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has the management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations. To him are transmitted, for examination, all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs, and by him they are passed to the proper accounting officer of the department of the Treasury for settlement.

The President may prescribe such regulations as he deems proper for carrying into effect the various legal provisions relating to the control of Indian affairs; and the Secretary of the Interior also prepares and publishes regulations, at his discretion, establishing the method of presenting claims, arising under treaty stipulations or Congressional laws, for compensation for depredictions committed by Indians, and the character of the evidence brought to support such claims.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, also, to make and maintain such rules as are

necessary to prohibit the sale of arms or ammunition within any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report annually to Congress a tabular statement showing distinctly the separate objects of expenditure under his supervision, during the fiscal year next preceding each report. In his annual report he embodies the statements of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing or supplies of any kind to Indians, with the number of Indians present and actually receiving such supplies.

Commissioner of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions performs such duties in the execution of the various pension and bounty-land laws of the United States as the President directs.

The commissioner is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint a person to sign the name of the commissioner to certificates or warrants for bounty lands to soldiers, sailors, etc.

The commissioner is authorized to detail, from time to time, any of the clerks in his office to investigate any suspected attempts to defraud the United States in or affecting the administration of any law relative to pensions, and to aid in the prosecution of any person implicated, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service; and such person is empowered to administer oaths in the course of such investigation.

Officers of Indian Affairs.

The Board of Indian Commissioners consists of not more than ten persons, appointed by the President; men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, who receive no compensation for performing their duties under such appointment. The board has power to appoint one of its members as its secretary, who is entitled to such reasonable salary as may be agreed upon by the board, to be paid from any moneys appropriated by the government for the expenses of the commission. The board supervises all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States, and inspects all goods purchased for Indians, in connection with the Indian service, and has access to all books and papers relating thereto in any government office; but the examination of vouchers and accounts by the executive committee of the board is not necessary to secure their payment.

Duty of Indian Inspectors.

The President is authorized to appoint several Indian inspectors, not exceeding five in number, each of whom holds his office for four years, unless sooner removed.

As often as twice a year one or more of the inspectors is required to visit each Indian superintendency and agency and fully investigate all matters pertaining to the business of each, including an examination of its accounts, the number of expending money, the number of Indians provided for, contracts of all kinds connected with the business, the condition of the Indians, their advancement in civilization, the extent of the reservations, and what use is made of the lands set apart for that purpose, and, generally, all matters belonging to the Indian service.

Each inspector has power to examine on oath all officers and other persons in and about the superintendencies and agencies, and to suspend from office any superintendent, agent, or employe, and appoint another person temporarily to fill the vacancy created by the suspension, reporting his action to the President. The inspectors are, also, each empowered to enforce the laws and prevent the violation of the laws in the several agencies and superintendencies. It is so arranged that the same inspector may not investigate the affairs of any superintendency or agency twice in succession.

Indian Superintendents.

The President is authorized, from time to time, to appoint four or more superintendents of Indian affairs, and each holds his office four years.

Each superintendent, within his district, exercises a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the government in Indian affairs, under such regulations as are established by the President, and may suspend such officers and persons from their offices or employments for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of the Interior; and, also, to perform within his district such duties as may be properly assigned to him. The Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion, authorize the temporary employment of clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs whenever the public interests seem to require it.

Whenever a superintendency is discontinued by the President, or abolished by law, the agents in that district report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian Agents.

From time to time the President is authorised to appoint numerous Indian agents, locating them among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river, and from Texas to Oregon. The President has power to discontinue any agent at his discretion, or to require one agent to perform duty at two agencies for one salary. Each agent holds his office four years, and before-entering upon his duties is required to give a bond with such security as the President or Secretary of the Interior may require. Within his agency he manages and superintends the intercourse with the Indians according to law, and executes and performs such regulations and duties as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Where Indian Agents Must Live.

Every agent is required to reside and keep his agency within or near the tribe of Indians to which he is assigned, and at such place as the President may designate, and may not leave the limits of his agency without permission.

The President may require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of an Indian agent, and such officer receives no other compensation than his army pay and actual traveling expenses.

Legal Powers of Agents.

Indian agents are authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The President also appoints a competent number of sub-Indian agents, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct.

Location of Each Agency.

The limits of each superintendency, agency and sub-agency are established by the Secretary of the Interior, either by tribes or geographical boundaries. All special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indian Interpreters.

An interpreter is allowed to each agency. Where there are several tribes in the same agency speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed by the Secretary of the Interior for each of such tribes. Interpreters may be nominated by the proper agents to the Department of the Interior for approval, and may be suspended by the agent, for cause, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the Department of the Interior for final action.

Indian Interpreters Preferred.

Whenever persons of Indian descent can be found who are properly qualified for the performance of the necessary duties, preference is given to them in all cases of appointments of interpreters and other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior must, under the direction of the President, cause the discontinuance of the services of such agents, sub-agents, interpreters, etc., as may from time to time become unnecessary in consequence of the emigration of the Indians, or other causes.

No person employed in Indian affairs may have

any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for and on account of the United States, under a penalty of \$5,000 and removal from office.

Teachers Among the Indians.

In every case where the President may indre improvement in the habits and con dition of Indians practicable, and ascertains that the means of instruction can be introduced among them with their own consent, he may employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation, and to teach their children in reading, writing and arithmetic, under such regulations as the President may prescribe. And when any of the Indian tribes are. in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

Indian Traders.

Any loyal citizen of the United States, of good moral character, may be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving a bond to the United States of not less than \$5,000, with good security, approved by the proper authorities, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same.

United States Surveyors.

The President appoints one Surveyor-General in the States and Territories named below, each embracing one surveying district: Louisland, Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Jowa, Dakota Territory, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Arisona. Each Surveyor-General has but one office in his district, located, from time to time, as the President shall direct, and must reside in the district to which he is appointed. The term of office of Surveyors-General is four years.

The Becords of Surveys.

The Secretary of the Interior takes the necessary measures for the completion of the surveys in the general surveying districts for which Surveyors-General have been appointed, at the earliest practicable period; and when the surveys are finished, the field-notes, maps, records and other papers pertaining to land-titles within the same are turned over to the Secretary of State of the respective States, and the office of Surveyor-General in every such district ceases and is discontinued.

Every Surveyor-General is authorized to employ a sufficient number of skillful surveyors as his deputies, who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duties. He frames regulations for their direction, and has power to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office.

What Shall be Surveyed.

Each Surveyor-General is required to cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked all base and meridian lines through such points, and perpetuated by such monuments and such other correction parallels and meridians as are prescribed by law and instructions from the General Land-Office, in respect to the public lands within his surveying district to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished. He causes to be surveyed all private land-claims within his district after they have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands. He

transmits to the register of the respective landoffices within his district general and particular plats of all lands surveyed by him for each land district, forwarding copies of such plats to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

As far as is compatible with his other duties, he is required occasionally to inspect the surveying operations in his district, sufficiently to satisfy himself that the field-work is being faithfully executed according to contract. In case he cannot give his personal attention to such inspection, he is authorized to appoint a confidential deputy to make the required examination.

There is allowed for the several offices of the Surveyors-General, for clerk-hire, office-rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may appropriate from year to year.

Whenever he thinks that the public interest requires it, the President is authorized to transfer the duties of Land Register and Receiver in any district to the Surveyor-General of the district in which such land district is located.

The Patent-Office.

The Patent-Office is a bureau of the Interior Department, wherein are kept and preserved all the records, books, models, drawings, specifications and other papers and things pertaining to patents for inventions.

In the Patent-Office are the following officers, appointed by the President: A Commissioner of Patents, an Assistant Commissioner of patents, and three Examiners-in-chief.

All the other officers, clerks and employes, named below, are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents, their salaries varying from \$900 to \$2,500 per year: A chief clerk, an examiner in charge of interferences, one examiner in charge of trade-marks, twenty-four principal examiners, twenty-four first assistant examiners, twenty-four first assistant examiners, two of whom may be females), twenty-four third assistant examiners, a librarian, one machinist, three skilled draughtsmen, thirty-five copyists of drawings, one messenger and purchasing clerk, one skilled laborer, eight attendants in the model room, and eight others in the same room.

The Patent-Office has a seal, with which letterspatent and papers issued from it are authenticated.

The Commissioner of Patents and the chief clerk are severally required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, and a true accounting of public moneys coming into their hands.

Must Not be Pecuniarily Interested.

No officer or employe of the Patent-Office is allowed to acquire or take, during his or her term of service, any right or interest, directly or indirectly, except by inheritance or bequest, in any patent issued by the office.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents superintends or performs all duties respecting the granting and issuing of patents directed by the laws, and has charge of all books, records, papers, models, machines and other things belonging to the Patent-Office.

He, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, establishes regulations, consistent with law, for the conduct of proceedings in his office. He also causes to be classified and arranged in suitable cases, in rooms and galleries of the Patent-Office, set apart for that purpose, the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art and designs which are deposited in the Patent-Office; and these rooms and galleries are kept open during suitable hours for inspection by visitors.

He may restore to the respective applicants such models accompanying rejected applications for patents as he deems it unnecessary to preserve, or he may sell or otherwise dispose of them after the application has been finally rejected for a year, paying the purchase-money into the Treasury, as other patent-moneys are directed to be paid.

Description of Patents.

He may cause to be printed copies of the patentclaims of current issue, and copies of such laws, decisions, regulations and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public.

He is authorised to have printed, from time to time, for free distribution a limited number of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent, together with suitable indexes, one copy being placed for free public inspection in each State-house of every State and Territory, copies for the like purpose in the clerks' offices of the Federal district courts, and one in the library of Congress—all being certified under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Patent-Office, and not to be taken from their places of deposit for any other purpose than as evidence in suits at law.

He is also authorized to have printed such additional copies of these specifications and drawings, duly certified, for sale at a price as low as may be warranted by the actual cost and demand for them, and to furnish a complete set of them to any public library that will pay for binding and transporting them and will provide suitable places of deposit, open to the public.

The lithographing and engraving are done by contract after competitive bidding, and the printing is done at the Government Printing-office.

Report of Commissioner of Patents.

Annually, the Commissioner of Patents lays before Congress a report, setting forth the amount of moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, and all other sources; details of all the moneys paid out for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all the patents granted during the preceding year, generally classified; an alphabetical list of all the patentees and their places of residence; a list of all the patents that have been extended during the year, with such other information of the condition of the Patent-Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.

Superintendent of Public Documents.

The Superintendent of Public Documents, appointed by the Secretary of the Interfor, collects, arranges, preserves, packs and distributes the publications received at the Department of the Interior for distribution, and performs other duties belonging to his office, including the compiling and supervising of the "Blennial Register," for the use of Congress and the several States.

The Beturns Office.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to provide, from time to time, a proper apartment in his department, to be called the Returns office, in which he causes to be filled the returns of contracts made by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior, and appoints a clerk to attend to its business. His duty is to file all returns made to the office, so that they may be easy of access, keeping all returns made by the same officer in the same place, and numbering them in the order in which they are made. He also keeps an indexbook, with the names of the contracting parties and the number of each contract opposite to the names, and this book is to be open for public

inspection. He also furnishes copies of these returns to any person who is willing to pay five cents for copying every 100 words; he has also to certify to the correctness of each copy made.

The Office of Education.

The Office of Education is a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the duties of which include the collection of facts and figures showing the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

The office of education is managed by a com missioner of education, who is appointed by the President.

The persons employed in the office of education include a chief clerk, one statistician, and one translator.

Hospitals.

Besides the foregoing bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, which has for its objects the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States and the District of Columbia; and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the District of Columbia, which was established for the education of deaf mutes from the several States and Territories.

Department of Agriculture.

Congress, some years since, made provision for a Department of Agriculture at Washington.

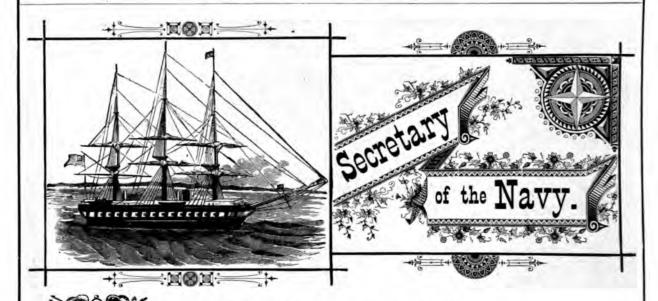
The general design and duties of the Government Department of Agriculture are to acquire and distribute among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable plants and seeds. The chief officer of this department is the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is appointed by the President. Besides a chief clerk, the commissioner appoints the following assistants: One chemist! one assistant chemist, one entomologist, one microscopist, one botanist, one statistician, one superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, one assistant superintendent of the same, one disbursing clerk, one superintendent of the seed-room, one assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one librarian, one engineer. one superintendent of the folding-room, two attendants in the museum, and one carpenter.

Duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

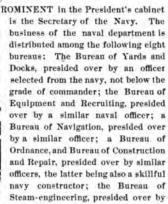
The Commissioner of Agriculture has charge of the building and premises appropriated to the use of that department at Washington, and of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property belonging to it.

It is his duty to procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments (official records, socurately kept, are made in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any appropriate means within his power.

He is also required to collect new and valuable seeds and plants, and to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as ought to be thus tested; propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and distribute them among agriculturists.



The Bureaus of the Naval Department.



one of the chief engineers of the navy, who is also a skillful engineer; the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, presided over by a paymaster of the navy, of not less than ten years' standing; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, presided over by one of the surgeons of the navy. The chiefs of these bureaus are appointed by the President, hold their offices for four years, and receive only the salary pertaining to each of their official grades in the navy.

Duties of the Secretary of the Navy.

The duties of the Secretary of the Navy are as follows: To execute such orders as he shall receive from the President relative to procuring naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, and other matters connected with the naval establishment; to have custody and charge of all the books, records and property in and belonging to the Navy Department; to cause the collection of all flags, standards and colors taken by the navy from the enemics of the United States.

The annual reports of the secretary to Congress shall present: A statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year, how

much money was expended, and in what manner, and the probable demand of the balances of appropriations remaining unused in each department of the navy; a statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the year, and accepted, by classes; a statement showing how much money was expended during the preceding fiscal year for wages of mechanics and laborers employed in building, repairing or equipping vessels, or in handling stores, and how much money was spent in purchasing stores and materials, with the cost and value of articles received, used, and remaining on hand, at the navy-yards; a statement of all sales of vessels and materials of the navy, by whom bought, the amounts realized from such sales, etc. The respective bureaus of the department furnish to the secretary all estimates for the specific, general and contingent expenses of the department and bureaus.

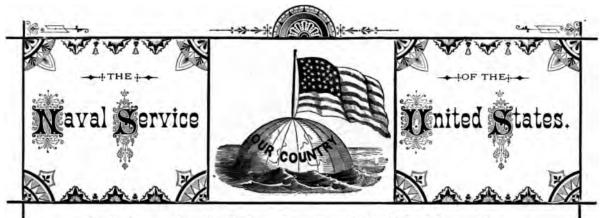
The Hydrographic Office.

Attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department is a hydrographic office, for improving the means for navigating safely the vessels of the navy and merchant marine by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical charts, sailing directions, navigators and manuals of instruction for the use of all such vessels. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide such charts, maps, etc., to be prepared and printed and distributed to navigators at the cost of printing and paper. The moneys thus received from the sale of maps, charts, etc., is to be applied to the purchase and preparation of more of the same articles.

Nautical Observations.

The Naval Observatory at Washington is in charge of a naval officer, who receives only the pay of an officer of his grade for shore duty. The "Nautical Almanac," containing the result of naval and astronomical observations, is supervised annually by a naval officer or professor of mathematics in the navy, appointed by the secretary for that purpose.

The meridian of the Naval Observatory, at Washington, is established as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and the meridian of Greenwich, England, for all nautical purposes.



Facts Concerning the Various Branches of the United States Navy.

HE ACTIVE officers of the United States
Navy are graded as follows:
Admiral, Vice-Admiral, rearadmirals, commodores, captains,
commanders. lieutenant-commanders.

lieutenants, masters, ensigns, and mid-

shipmen.

When the present Admiral and Vice-Admiral die, resign, or are removed, the grade will cease to exist, as no vacancy in it can be filled by promotion from the next lower rank.

The relative rank between officers of the navy and officers of the army is as follows:

The Vice-Admiral ranks with the lieutenantgeneral, Rear-admirals with major-generals, Commodores with brigadier-generals, Captains with colonels, Commanders with lieutenantcolonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with majors, Lieutenants with captains, Masters with first lieutenants, and Ensigns with second lieutenants.

How Many Naval Officers are Allowed.

There are allowed on the active list of naval officers of the line, one Admiral, one Vioe-Admiral, the rear-admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, eighty lieutenant-commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters and 100 ensigns. During war, rear-admirals are selected from those officers on the active list, not below the grade of commanders, who eminently distinguish themselves by their courage, skill and genius in their profession, and not then unless they have, upon the recommendation of the President, received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service. During peace, vacancies in the grade of rear-admiral are filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores.

Requisites in the Medical Service.

The active list of the Medical corps of the navy consists of fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors, fifty surgeons, and 100 assistant surgeons. All appointments in the Medical corps are made by the President. No person can be appointed assistant surgeon until he has been examined and approved by a board of naval surgeons, nor be less than twenty-one years old, nor more than twenty-six. No person can be appointed surgeon until he has served as an assistant surgeon at least two years in the navy, at see, nor until he has been approved for such appointment by a board of naval surgeons.

The President selects the surgeons, and appoints to every fleet or squadron one who is denominated "surgeon of the fleet," and is surgeon of the flag-ship.

The Pay Department of the Navy.

The active list of the Pay corps of the Navy consists of thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors, fifty paymasters, thirty passed assistant paymasters and twenty assistant paymasters. All appointments in the pay corps are made by the President.

No person can be appointed assistant paymaster who is less than twenty-one years old or more than twenty-aix years, nor until his physical, mental and moral qualifications have been approved by a board of paymasters appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The President may designate among the paymasters in the service, and appoint one to every feet or squadron, who is denominated "paymaster of the fleet."

The Engineer Corps of the Navy.

The active list of the Engineer corps of the Navy consists of seventy chief engineers, divided into three grades, ten having the relative rank of captain, fifteen of commander, and forty-five of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant. One engineer in-chief is selected by the President to serve in each fleet or squadron of the navy, and is denominated "engineer of the fleet." There are also in the navy 100 first assistant engineers, who have the relative rank of lieutenant or master in the navy, and 100 second assistant engineers, with the relative rank of master, or ensign.

Religious Service in the Navy.

The laws provide for the appointment by the President, for service in the public armed vessels of the United States, a number of chaplains (or ministers of the gospel), not exceeding twenty-four. A chaplain must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five years old at the time of his appointment. Every chaplain is permitted to conduct public worship according to the manner and forms of the church of which he may be a member, and each chaplain must report annually to the Secretary of the Navy the official services performed by him during the previous year.

Mathematicians in the Naval Service.

The number of professors of mathematics

employed in the navy cannot exceed twelve, and they are appointed and commissioned by the President. They perform such duties as may be assigned to them by order of the Secretary of the Navy, at the Naval Academy, at the Naval Observatory, and in ships of war, instructing midshipmen of the navy, or otherwise. Three have the relative ranks of captains, four of commanders, and five of lieutenant-commanders, or lieutenants.

Naval Constructors.

The President may appoint naval constructors, who have rank and pay as naval officers, and are required to perform duty at any navy-yard or other station. Cadet engineers, who graduate with credit in the scientific and mechanical class of the Naval Academy, may, upon the recommendation of the academic board, be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors.

Store-Keepers.

The President may appoint a civil engineer and a naval store-keeper at each of the navy-yards where such officers are necessary. The Secretary of the Navy may appoint citizens who are not officers of the navy to be store-keepers at foreign stations, when suitable officers of the navy cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in his opinion, the public interest will be thereby promoted.

Number Who May Enlist, and their Age.

The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted in the navy, including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, coal-heavers, apprentices, and boys, may not exceed 7.500.

Boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years may be enlisted to serve in the navy until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and other persons may be enlisted to serve for a period not exceeding five years unless sooner discharged by the direction of the President. minor between sixteen and eighteen years old can be enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian. No boy less than sixteen years old, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the navy or army can be enlisted in the naval service. Any person enlisted in the military service may, on application to the Navy Department, approved by the President, be transferred to the navy or marine corps, to serve therein the remainder of his term of enlistment,

subject to the laws and regulations of the naval service. But such transer does not release the soldier from any indebtedness to the government. Provision is also made in the laws for sending men from distant stations to the places of their enlistment at the expiration of their terms of service. Honorable discharges may be granted to seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal-heavers and boys who have enlisted for three years; and it is the duty of every commanding officer, on returning from a cruise, to report to the Secretary of the Navy a list of his crew who enlisted for three years as being entitled to an honorable discharge as a testimonial of obedience and fidelity. And every commanding officer of a vessel is required to discourage his crew from selling any part of their prize-money, bountymoney, or wages.

Flag-Officers.

The President may select any officer not below the grade of a commander on the active list, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of "flag-officer;" and any officer so assigned has the same authority and receives the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron, even though they hold commissions of an older date than his, that he would be entitled to receive if his commission were the oldest.

The laws prescribe with great minuteness the naval system of promotion from a lower rank to a higher one.

The Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy of the United States is established at Annapolis, Md. The students are styled "cadet midshipmen," and of these one is allowed to be appointed for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives in Congress, one for the District of Columbia, and ten are appointed annually from the United States at large.

How Cadeta are Appointed.

In March, every year, the Secretary of the Navy notifies (in writing) every member and delegate in Congress of any cadet vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy is made upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, if made before the first day of July of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy must fill the vacancy. The candidates for the District of Columbia and the United States at large are selected by the President. All candidates from Congressional or Territorial districts and the District of Columbia must be actual residents, respectively, of the localities from which they are nominated.

Age of Candidates.

All candidates must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, and physically sound, well formed and robust, and each is examined, how and where the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Any candidate rejected at such examination does not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class, unless recommended by the board of examiners. Should any candidate be found to be mentally or morally disqualified for admission, the member of Congress or Territorial delegate is notified to appoint another, who will be also duly examined and admitted or rejected.

Length of Time in School.

The academic course of cadet midshipmen continues for six years. Cadet midshipmen who are found to be deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy or in the

service, unless the academic board of examiners so recommend.

When cadet midshipmen have successfully passed the graduating examination at the academy, they receive appointments as midshipmen in the navy, and take rank according to their proficiency in academic studies.

Who Determines the Course of Study.

The Secretary of the Navy has authority to issue regulations for the education, at the naval academy, as naval constructors and steam engineers, of midshipmen and other persons who exhibit a peculiar aptitude for such professions. For this purpose such persons are formed into a separate class at the academy, to be styled cadet engineers, or are otherwise supplied with all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for their proposed professions. These students may not at any time exceed fifty in number, and are selected by the Secretary of the Navy. No person other than a midshipman can be eligible for appointment to this class unless he first produces satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and passes an examination as to his mental and physical qualifications.

The course of study for cadet engineers is four years, including two years' service on naval steamers. They are examined from time to time, and if found deficient, or if dismissed for misconduct, they cannot remain at the academy or in the service, except upon the recommendation of the academic board.

How Vessels are Ranked and Classified.

The classification of vessels in the navy includes four grades, commanded as follows: First rate vessels by commodores, second rate by captains, third rate by commanders, and fourth rate by lieutenant-commanders. Steamships, carrying forty or more guns, are classed as first rates, those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates, and all those of less than twenty guns as third rates.

How Vessels are Named.

The vessels of the navy are named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule: Sailing vessels of the first class, after the States of the Union, those of the second class after the rivers and principal cities and towns of the United States, and those of the third class as the President may direct. Steamships of the several classes are named in the same manner precisely, care being taken that not more than one vessel in the navy shall have the same name.

The Secretary of the Navy may change the names of any vessels purchased for the naval service.

Punishment for Offenses.

Congress has prepared sixty articles for the government of the officers and men in the navy. They have special reference to offenses committed against discipline, good order and morality, and the penalties attached to these and infractions of duty: the composition and powers of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, the sale or misuse of government property, the treatment of prize vessels and prisoners of war, the general conduct of all persons in the navy, etc.

Punishment with Death.

The following offenses are punishable with death, and the code applies to all persons in the navy: Mutiny, disobedience of orders, striking a superior officer, murder, acting as a spy, intercourse with an enemy without leave, receiving secret messages from an enemy, desertion in time

of war, deserting a trust, sleeping on watch, leaving a station without orders, willful stranding or injuring of a vessel, unlawful destruction of public property, striking his flag or treacherously yielding to an enemy, cowardice in battle, deserting duty in battle, neglecting orders to prepare for battle, neglecting to clear ship for action, or to join in attack when signal is made to give battle, falling to encourage the men to fight, failing to seek an encounter with an enemy when duty requires it, or failing to relieve and assist other vessels of the fleet or squadron when in battle.

Other Punishment

Courts-martial may adjudge the penalties of imprisonment for life, or for a stated term, at hard labor, and have jurisdiction in this respect over the offenses of profanity, falsehood, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft or other conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; cruelty, oppression; quarreling and for quarrels; challenging or fighting duels, or acting as a second in a duel; contempt of superior officers, seeking to form combinations against a commanding officer to weaken his anthorityusing mutinous words; neglect of orders; not endeavoring to prevent the destruction of public property; negligent stranding of any vessel of the navy, misconduct in convoying mere other vessels; receiving goods or merchandise for freight on board of a naval vessel without high authority; alding or abetting in making false muster-roll; wasting public property; plundering or abusing citizens on shore; refusing to apprehend offenders or to receive prisoners; abo from duty without leave; violating general orders or regulations; desertion in time of peace; harbor ing deserters, etc.

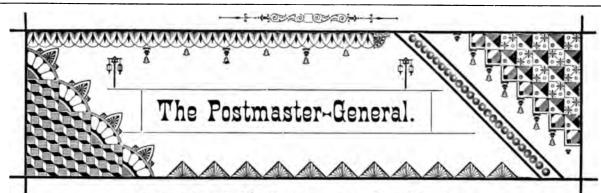
Duties of commanders in active service are designated respecting accurate accounts of men transferred to and from their respective ships showing their exact, positions in the navy at the date of transfer; complete lists of the officers, men and passengers, sent quarterly to head-quarters; noting deaths and desertions on board ship; care of the property of deceased persons; inspection of provisions; the health of their crews; presence at the final payment of crews; promulgation of the articles for the government of the navy, etc., and liability to be court-martialed for neglect of these rules and restrictions.

What Constitutes a Court-Martial.

Rules prescribe that no officer shall be dismissed from the service except by an order of the Predent, or by the sentence of a general court-martial. A general court-martial may be convened by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. It consists of not more than thirteen nor less than five commissioned officers, not more than one-half of lower rank than the officer to be tried.

The Duty of a Court-Martial.

It is the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the nature of the offense. In a sentence to suffer death, two-thirds of the members must vote in favor of such sentence, or it cannot be inflicted: in all other cases, sentences are decided by a majority of the votes of the members. No sentence of a court-martial extending to the taking of life or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant-officer can be carried into execution until confirmed by the President. All other sentences may be carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet or officer ordering the court.



An Insight into the Workings of the Postal Service.

HIS EXECUTIVE department of the Government is superintended by the Postmaster-General. His term continues through that of the President, by whom he is appointed, and one month more, unless he sooner dies or resigns, or is removed for cause.

In this department are also three Assistant Postmasters-General, appointed by the President. There is also in this department an Assistant Attorney-General, appointed by the Postmaster-General.

Oath of Persons in the Postal Service.

Before entering upon his or her duties, or drawing any salary, every person employed in the postal service, from the Postmaster-General down, has to go before some civil or military officer and take the following oath of

1, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in

relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States: and that I will honestly and truly account for, and pay over, any money belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control: So help me God.

Duties of the Postmaster-General.

The duties of the Postmaster-General are as follows: To establish and discontinue post-offices; to instruct all persons in the postal service with reference to their duties; to decide on the forms of all official papers; prescribe the manner of keeping and stating postal accounts; to inforce the prompt rendering of postal returns relative to said accounts; to control, subject to the settlement of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, all expenses incident to the service of his department; to superintend disposal of the moneys of his department; to direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over; issue warrants to deposit money into the treasury, and to pay it out; to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relative to the postal service; to keep an account of

all property in charge of the department, and report the same to Congress annually; to negotiate and conclude postal arrangements with foreign countries, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage between this and foreign countries; to publish the results of postal conventions with foreign countries; to deliver to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury a copy of mail-carrying contracts; to issue warrants (on the quarterly statements of the Sixth Auditor) of payments of postmasters on account of the postal service, for carrying such amounts to the credit of the postal revenues on the books of the Auditor; to discharge from custody any person confined in jail on a judgment in a civil case in favor of the department if the defendant can show that he has no property of any kind; to prepare estimates and transmit them to Congress annually through the Secretary of the Treasury, for the necessary appropriations of money for his department, specifying in detail the purposes for which it is needed, such as printing, binding, salaries of employes, and other items.

Postmaster-General's Reports.

The Postmaster-General shall report to Congress annually: All contracts for carrying the mails made within the preceding year, with all particulars concerning them, and no person employed in the Post-Office Department shall become interested in any such contract, or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any mail-contractor, under pain of instant dismissal from office and other penalties; a statement of all land and water mail routes established or ordered within the preceding year, besides those contracted for at the annual mail-lettings, with the particulars attending them, and of all allowances made to mail contractors within the preceding year above the original contract prices, and the reasons therefor, etc.; a statement in detail of all expenses curtailed within the preceding year; a detailed statement of the finances of the department for the preceding year, showing its resources, engagements, and liabilities; a report of the fines assessed against mail contractors and deductions from their pay, with the particulars; a copy of each contract for carrying mails between the United States and foreign countries, and a statement showing its benefits to the department; a report of all contracts, except for carrying mails, with the details thereof. a report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries; a statement of the money expended in the department for the preceding fiscal year, with details. All of these reports and statements are to be printed at the public printing office, together or separately.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

Division of Labor in Large Post-Offices.

The postmaster, with a private secretary, has an office, where he maintains a general supervision over the entire post-office and its business, answering correspondence relating to postal business, and giving the public such information concerning the postal service as may be necessary for the general good. In his office, also, is an "inquiry clerk," whose business it is to receive all complaints concerning missing letters and other mail-matter, to institute searches therefor in his own or other interested post-offices, etc.

In the larger post-offices, like that at Charage the work is divided into sections. The gen have seconds for clerks, at various making and the postmasters, with the domest of the Postmaster-leaveral, assign to each a findametric branch of labor. In the Chicago Post-Office, for Cancel there are fre fromone, embracing all the operations of the office, as follows:

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Composed of the amutant postmaster, the author of purt-office arcumos, the book-keeper, the casture, the TAVIDE IV.

THE MATING PRESERVED - Devoted to the received and sentiment of mail-matter passing new and through the office, and out of it in the regular control of branchess.

The Larries Description - Including the supernsendent of free neutrony and the enter carriers. with the process delivery the besidelivery esc.

THE RESISTERED-LETTER PREARTHEST - For the regulary and mailing of valuable letters and the despreen of regomered letters to the proper BELT COM

THE MISSISSION DEPARTMENT - In which minery-terbers upon other post-tillers in the Califet States and several foreign countries are no and scallar reders from other post-offices are mad to the proper persons.

Special Postal Agents.

Connected with the principal post-offices are also two to more special agents of the Post-Office Legarithment, whose business it is to repermited the railway posts, service, and special ages of ranguity of its the free delivery and money erper service, in the interest of the Depart-----

Assistant Postmonter.

The officer is appreciated by the postmoster who is responsible for his acts. He is as his title indicates, the active assistant of the postument in supervising the week of the postoffice. He cannot be a contractor for carrying any mail and he interested in any mail-correction of the trust and his minry varies according to the incatale and experiences of his appointment.

Post-Office Auditor.

The autience is charged with the examinate or and enemeration of the accounts of the postmarker with the betterment, his suportimite officers, carrie and emporyee of the post-office.

The Post-Office Book-keeper.

The broadcaster is charged with the first of corners y opening keeping and coming from time so time the accommission the postmanter with the Generations and with every marriable bione separates with the fire has possiblete, subject to the orem of the presenter and appellant pustionafter. TO VALUE AN ARREST IS \$200.

The Pust-Office (ashler.

This officer has minervance of all the momen saut little or out of the pres-office, extipers to the there is the procedures and address procedures. and provides for its safe beesung and proper served with the Talket States Sta-Treasurer, it n - one true besignated place.

The Post-Office Watchmen.

The other of the walkships are principally no flower to take interpret of the promotion but inter had the electronic and maken and remonstrated personal purrug tae attentie of officers and employee.

Interior Work of Large Post-Offices.

The former of this last rectar are taken according to the personnents in which they are emplished and in the same in Tollingers and passengers of perfects addressed to that offers to result and compare them with the part-hill serve strong the people and to check any error in the bill, to the the bill and must the letters to the let separament, the general delivery, the bunde livery. the regardry affect or the mency-order n. as may be assuming for their proper care and mile delivery

If the office is a " distributing post-office." letters for various other piaces within the di-tributing limits of the office are sorted, billed, repacked and forwarded to their proper dust

Name of the circle sect set newspaces and personicals, and send them to the proper delivery. to mad them for other points. Fewgapers in personnel for other newspapers and personnels within the delivery of that office are sent to the exchange clerks," to be seried and properly describered on also, transmit provincers and percedicus are sected and must to the proper deliverous II. the post-office.

ther cierts receive such stamp, bill and mail interes designed for other places. (Where receive. examine and mail transmit pockages of newspapers and persolvenia directed to other pe offices. Others receive regular daily weekly and other newspapers and personnels sent from publishing houses direct to subscribers, eachs ric. veget them, to meeting the amount of postage to be prepared by the publishers, and send the accounts to the proper officer, after which such papers and periodicals can be forwarded by mail to any most of the country without further charge is the publishers or subscribers.

Delivery clerks receive democrac and foreign intern presentes personals and directed to any special bits. street or number. These go into the general delivery to be there called for by their owners. (their letters and papers, directed to a specified bern are pinced in that ben to remain mail called fix.

Post-Office Stomp Department

In large offices there is a wholesale stamp department and a retail stamp department. In the first, stamps are sold to merchants and others by the sheet, or in greater quantities; stamped exvesions by the machage or larger quantity, and postal cards by packages or hundreds

In the retail department raise extend from a single con-cent stamp to a desira or more of any required excits. In this department, also the clerk weighs transcent packages to be sent by mail to ascertain the required amount of postage h, he prepaid if requested at he day

Letter Delivery.

The superturbendent of free delivery is placed at charge of the letter-carriers and their work. He sees that letters are promptly and properly seeted by the elects for the branch offices or the various W5545-432-7955%

time or more electes are stationed in the general delivery to promptly and carefully assect and the letters and papers, domestic and freeza, west to their department. In some officer there is a foreign-letter delivery con-M Jes duried like the ordinary general delivery letters remain a descripted time in the general delivery uncalled for, they are advertised in some put in newspaper, kept a certain time Scaper, and are then forwarded to the dead letter office of the Post-Office Department at Washington

All letters but properly directed for mailing, or to which the postage is not prepard, are also sent is the beat-effect (Give at stated remode). In the box-delivery cierks are stationed to wait upon these who had for the contents of their boxes. and properly distribute whatever mail-matter is rent to their department. These persons who rent lock-beam and drawers wait upon three seives, having the proper hope to their respective compartments of this delivery.

Registered-Letter Divisio

the greater security of valuable and ir. the Perturnatur-Green For the gre uniform system for the registration of letters. r can only be registered on the apple cation of the party who posts the m re, and the fee for registration, in addition to the regular ge is too courts to be in all come propert The registry clark in the post-office gives the person registering the letter a receipt for it, properly describing it. The letter is classified on the beeks of the office scending it as a regist letter: It is then carefully mailed to the pastor at the post-office to which it is directed; is classified there as a registered lets er. and delivered to the person to whom it is adde only upon his giving a receipt therefor as a regardered letter. The proper number of clerks is detailed to the registered letter department of if here offer by the postmarter til seed. In smaller offices the protonenter and his ordinary circle actual to the registration of letters, as they are presented, and the delivery thereof whenever ther arres-

The Henry-Order Division.

In order to pros ste public convenience, and to incire greater security in the transfer of meany through the malls, the Postmoster-General has el ----l --ains, under rates and evaluated and imparate, under rules and regulation which he doesno expedient, a uniform mency-order system at all resinable post-offices, haven no "mency-order offices." The postmater of every city where branch postare in operation subject to his supervision authorized, under the direction of the Postm General to lowe, or cause to be lare خطروا للع cierles and assistants in charge of such bri offices or stations, postal money-orders, payable at his own or at any other money-order of at any breach post-office or station of his eva or any other meany-ord er office, as the remailers thereof may direct: and the pe and his sureties are, in every case, held accorable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations, from the issue of measyerders, and for all meneys which may come into cutody by reason of the transaction by them of mency-order business.

Any portmaster who lorses a mo at having previously received the money for, is deemed gullty of a missiemeanor, therefor, is do and may be fined not less than 600 nor more than

Prices of Postal Henry-Orders.

Mency-orders not exceeding \$55, ten cents. 38. Millers cents .. M. Iwenty cents. •-.. M. twenty-five cents.

None are sold exceeding 654, nor can one individual or firm so ed more than three orders amounting to \$10 to one and the same party on

the mare day. Money-orders are payable only to the persons in shore names they are drawn, but the right to collect the amount may be transferred in writing mer-order to one other sand no otherindividual by the person in whose favor the order se evarinally drawn.

Riank applications for money-orders are kept at money-order offices, which each applicant can fill up with his name, the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, the amount and date of the application, and all such applications are preserved in the money-order office for a stated time after the money-order is issued.

The postmaster who issues a money-order sends a notice thereof by mail, without delay, to the postmaster on whom it is drawn.

After a money-order has been issued, if the purchaser desires to have it modified or changed, the postmaster who issued it can take it back and give a new one instead, for which a new fee has to be paid.

The postmaster who issues a money-order shall repay the amount of it upon the application of the person who obtained it and the return of the order, but the fee paid for it is not returned.

The Postmaster-General transfers money-order funds from one postmaster to another, and from the postal revenue to the money-order fund; and also to the postmaster at any money-order office. by a warrant on the United States Treasury, and payable out of the postal revenues, such sums as may be required over and above the current revenues at his office to pay the money-orders drawn upon him. He also requires each post-master at a money-order office to render to the Post-Office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money-orders issued and paid, of all fees received for issuing them, of all transfers and payments made from money-order funds, and of all money received to be used for the payment of money-orders or on account of money-order business.

Commissions to Postmasters.

Postmasters at money-order offices are allowed, as compensation for issuing and paying money-orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees collected on orders issued, and one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, provided that such compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, does not exceed 44,000 a year, except in the case of the postmaster at New York city.

There is at Washington an officer of the Government known as the superintendent of the money-order system, whose salary is \$3,000 a year.

Officers in the Money-Order Department.

The officers in charge of the postal money-order division of the Chicago Post-Office, aside from the postmaster and assistant postmaster, are a superintendent, an examiner and a cashler. The superintendent supervises and controls the direct operations of his office under the instructions of the Postmaster-General and the postmaster. The examiner examines the correctness of each money-order presented from another post-office before passing it to the cashler for payment, reserving a minute of it, which must compare with the order in name, place of issue, number and amount. The cashler, upon receiving the order from the examiner, pays it to the proper person waiting to receive the money.

The cost of the stationery and incidental expenses of the money-order division of each post-office are, if possible, paid out of the fees received from the sale of money-orders.

The Dead-Letter Office.

The dead-letter office is a branch of the Post-Office Department at Washington, for the purposes herein named.

The Postmaster-General regulates the period during which undelivered letters may remain in any post-office, and when they shall be returned to the dead-letter office, and he makes regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers when they cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed.

When Letters are Advertised.

As often as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, but not oftener than once a week, postmasters are required to advertise the list of letters remaining uncalled-for and unclaimed in their respective offices. This is done by inserting the list in a newspaper of the vicinity having the largest circulation within that post-office delivery, or by a written list posted in some public place. After the list has been published, the postmaster is required to post up in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list.

Sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

At the end of the time prescribed by the Postmaster-General for keeping undelivered letters in his office after advertising them, the postmaster sends them to the dead-letter office, together with the following other letters: Letters deposited in that office to be mailed to other offices, on which the name of the post-office was accidentally omitted, or on which the address was too imperfect to be properly understood; letters on which prepayment of postage was neglected, and letters addressed to a known fraudulent institution or firm.

What is Done With Dead Letters.

At the dead-letter office, all letters sent to it are opened and examined. If they contain valuable inclosures they are registered, and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents are disposed of, and a careful account is kept of the arpount realized in each case, and may be reclaimed within four years by the sender or the party addressed. All other letters of value or importance to the party addressed or the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, are disposed of as the Postmaster-General directs.

Letters with Writer's Address on Envelope.

Prepaid letters, bearing upon the outside the name and address of the writer, are not advertised, but if not called for within a time set by the writers, are returned to the persons sending them, without charge.

Mail Contractors.

Before making any contract for carrying the United States mails, except on railways, and, under certain circumstances, upon steamboats or other vessels, the Postmaster-General must give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks, in one or more newspapers published in the State or Territory where the mail service is to be performed (one of which papers must be published at the State or Territorial capital), and such notice must describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which it is to be delivered, and the frequency of the service.

Proposals for Carrying the Mall.

Every proposal for carrying the mail over any specified route must be accompanied by the oath of the bidder, that he has the pecuniary ability to fulfill his obligations and that his bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted; that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believes them pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages to the United States arising from his failure to fulfill his contract. The guarantors must be one or more responsible persons. Proposals for carrying mails are delivered sealed, and are kept sealed until the bidding is closed, and are then opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster-

General and one or two of the Assistant Postmasters-General, or any other two officers of the Post-Office Department, to be designated by the Postmaster-General. Any bidder may withdraw his bid, in writing, twenty-four hours before the time for opening it.

Bids are Recorded.

All bids are recorded and preserved by the Postmaster-General. Postmasters are forbidden to give any bidder a certificate of the sufficiency of his guarantor or surety before the guarantee or contract is signed by such guarantor or surety, and if he "knowingly makes any false or illusory certificate," may be forthwith dismissed from office and fined or imprisoned, or both.

Contracts Run for Only Four Years.

No contract for carrying mails on land can be made for a longer term than four years, nor on the sea for more than two years. No mail contractor can receive any pay until he has executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department. The laws prescribe the manner of carrying mails in detail, prohibit sending letters by private expresses, provide for carrying letters on vessels, steamboats, etc., and punishment for obstructing or delaying the mail.

The Railway Postal Service.

Railway routes on which mails are carried, including those in which the service is partly by railway and partly by steamboat, are divided into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company receives, as far as practicable, a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed. The pay for carrying mails on any railway of the first class does not exceed \$300 per mile a year, on railways of the second class not more than \$100 per mile a year, and on those of the third class not more than \$50 per mile a year, unless one-half the service on any railway is required to be performed in the night, when twenty-five per cent. additional may be paid by the Postmaster-General.

Postal Clerks Carried Free.

On all railways carrying mails, the person in charge of them is transported free, and mailmatter and the route agent are to be carried on any train. The pay for carrying mails on railways which receive government aid is fixed by Congress.

Postal Car Accommodations.

Among the conditions of the railway postal service are the following: That the railway shall furnish mail trains with postal cars sufficiently large, properly fitted up, furnished, warmed and lighted for the accommodation of route-agents and the necessary clerks to accompany and distribute the mails.

The clerks sort the mails for each station on the route and the post-roads connecting therewith, while traveling, and deliver the mail bag thus made up at mail-stations, by kicking or throwing it from the car at places where the train does not stop, or by handing it to the authorized mail-messengers at depots where the train halts.

Different Classes of Postmasters.

The Postmaster-General establishes post-offices at all such places on post-roads defined by law as he may deem expedient.

Postmasters are divided into five classes. Those of the fourth and fifth classes, who do the least business, are appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, and the others are appointed by the President, holding their offices for four years, unless sooner removed.

Where Postmosters Most Live.

Every protonanter must rende within the derivery of the office to which he is appointed, and before entering upon its privileges, emoinments and responsibilities, must exceede a bond to the foregramment with grood and approved security; and if it is besignated as a money-order office, his bond constants as additional condition for the performance of his dition and obligations in consection with the money-order business.

The tried of any married woman who may be approxied proteinater is as binding upon her and her exercise and one is an liable for minoraduct to offers, as if she were a man.

What the Post-Office Benertment Requires.

Every person employed in the postal service must take and enhancible to an oath that he (or she, will fashfully perform all the duties required of him or her., and abstain from everything forbidden by the law in relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States, and that he (or she, will honestly and truly account for and pay over any money belonging to the United States which may cominto his (or her, possession or control. Every person employed in the postal service is subject, however, to all penalities and forfeitures for violations of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath of office or not.

Requirements of Postmasters.

Every postmaster keeps an office in which one or more persons must be on duty during such ours of the day as the Postmaster-General directs, for the purpose of receiving, delivering, making up and forwarding all mail-matter received thereat. He must also keep a record, in prescribed form, of all postage-stamps, envelopes, postal books, blanks, and property received from his predecessor, or from the Post-Office Depart. ment or its agents; of all receipts of money for postage and less-rents, and of all other receipts on account of the postal service, and of any other transactions which are required by the Postmaster-General. These records are pres and delivered to his successor, and shall at all times be subject to examination by any special agent of the department.

He renders to the Postmaster-General, under oath, once in three months, in such form as the latter prescribes, an account of all moneys received or charged by him, or at his office, for postage, rent of boxes or other receptacles for mail-matter, or by reason of keeping a branch post-office, or for the delivery of mail-matter in any manner whatever.

The Postmaster-General may also require him to send with his quarterly accounts a sworn statement of the truth of such accounts, showing, besides, that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, any mail-matter on which the postage was not at the time paid.

Penalty for Neglect.

If he neglects for a month to make his quarterly

returns to the department, he and his sureties forfest and pay double the amount of the gross recepts at such office during any previous or subsequent equal period of time, and if at the time of trial no account has been rendered, they are liable to a penalty in such sum at the court and jury estimate to be equivalent thereto.

Where Postmasters Most Keep Money.

He is required to anfely keep, without loaning, using, depositing in an unauthorized bank, or exchanging for other funds, all public memory evilected by him, or which comes into his possession, until it is ordered by the Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out. Postmasters in extess where there is an Amistant Treasurer of the United States, must deposit the postal revenues and all money accruing at their offices with such assistant treasurer as often as once a week and oftener if the Postmaster-General requires it. Every postmaster must promptly report to the Postmaster-General every delinquency, neglect or mail-carriers, that comes to his knowledge.

When More Post-Office Clerks are Allowed.

Whenever unusual business accrues at any postoffice, the Postmaster-General may make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerks, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary business.

The Postmaster-General may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing or separating offices, and if any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerk-hire arising from such duties. The Postmaster-General may discontinue any post-office where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause, or where the efficiency of the service requires it.

What Persons in the Postal Service May Not Do.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, may be a mail-contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail. No postmaster can act as an agent for any lottery office, or, under any pretense of purchase, or otherwise, sell lottery-tickets; nor can be receive or send any lottery-echeme, circular or ticket free of postage, under penalty of \$50 for each violation of this regulation.

Salaries of Postmasters.

The ralaries of postmasters must be readjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient. The salary of a postmaster, and such other expenses of the postal service authorized by law as may be incurred by him, and for which appropriations have been made by Congress, may be deducted out of the receipts of his office, under the direction of the Postmaster-General. Whenever, by reason of the extension of the free delivery of letters, the best-cents of any postoffice are decreased, the Postmonter-General may allow, out of the receipts of that office, a new sufficient to maintain the subary at the amount fixed upon before the decrease in best-cents. So postmonter can, under any pretense whateverhave, receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary and he commission on the mency-order business of his office.

When a Town May Have Letter-Carriers.

As frequently as the public convenience may require, at every city or town containing a population of \$0.00 within the delivery of its postofice. letter-carriers may be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter.

Letter-Bexes.

The Postmaster-General may establish, in pieces where letter-carriers are employed, and in other places where, in his judgment, the public convenience requires it, receiving-house for the deposit of mail-matter, and cause the matter deposited therein to be collected as often as may be for general accommodation.

The compensation of letter-carriers is established by a law of Congrup, and graded according to service or location.

The uniform dress worm by letter-carriers is prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and it is a penal offense for any person not connected with the letter-carriers' department of the postal service to wear such uniform.

Every letter-carrier must execute a bend, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster-General, for the mfe custody and delivery of all mall-matter and the faithful account and payment of all money received by him.

If any person willfully or maliciously injures, tears down or destroys any public letter-hox, or assaults a letter-carrier while performing his duty, he is liable to procecution, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment from one to three years.

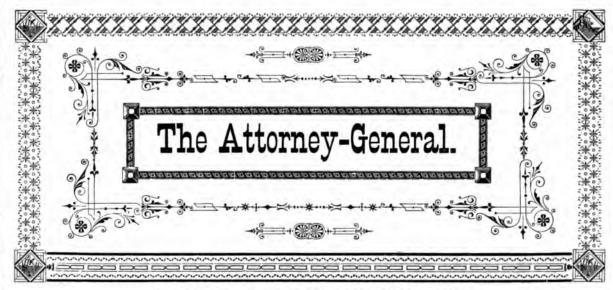
The Postmaster-General may establish branch offices for the receipt and delivery of mail-matter and the sale of postage-stamps and eavelopes, within any post-office delivery, and prescribe the rules and regulations for their government.

No Gifts to Letter-Carriers.

No extra postage or carriers' fees may be charged or collected upon any mail-matter collected or delivered by carriers, nor can any person employed in the postal service receive any fees or perquisites on account of duties performed by him in his official position.

All expenses of letter-carriers, branch offices and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, are kept and reported in a separate account by the postmaster, and the Postmaster-General is guided in the expenditures for this branch of the service by the income derived from it.





The Judiciary Department of the United States.



IIS EXECUTIVE department of the Government is in charge of the Attorney-General of the United States. He is assisted by another officer, learned in the law, called the Solicitor-General; also three officers, learned in the law, called Assistant Attorneys - General; a Solicitor of the Treasury, an Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, a Solicitor of Internal Revenue, a Naval Solicitor, and an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State. All of the officers above designated are appointed by the President, each and all of whom hold their positions for four years, unless for sufficient cause they are sooner removed.

Duties of the Attorney-General.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law whenever required by the President. No public money can be expended upon any building, site or land purchased by the Government on which to erect any armory, arsenal, fort, fortification, navy-yard, custom-house, lighthouse or other public building until the Attorney-General, in writing, decides upon the validity of the land-title and the Legislature of the State in which the land is located has given its consent to such purchase; and other government officers are named as assistants in procuring sound title to such lands.

The head of any executive department may require the Attorney General to give his opinion concerning any question of law arising in his department, including the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who may call upon him for legal advice.

Most of the questions of law referred to the Attorney-General, he may submit to his subordinate officers for examination and opinion, but not any questions involving a construction of the Constitution of the United States, and his approval of their opinions is required to make them valid.

He has a general superintendence over district attorneys and

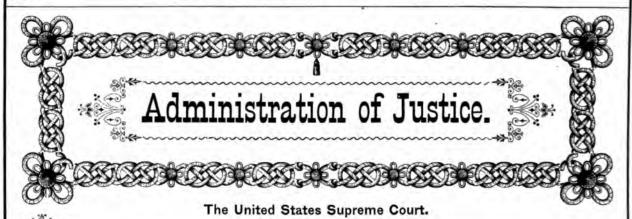
marshals of the United States in any State or district, and when the public interest requires it, he may employ other counsel to aid district attorneys in their duties. Should the head of any department require the attendance of counsel in examining witnesses in any claim case, the Attorney-General must furnish a subordinate lawyer for that purpose, and regulations exist for the appointment and preparation of such counsel. He may also send the Solicitor-General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to any State or district of the United States to attend to the interests of the Government in any Federal or State court. He has also a general supervision of the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks or other officers of United States courts. He shall also sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of all moneys in the Treasury, appropriated for the use of the Department of Justice. He is also authorized to publish in book form, from time to time, such opinions of the officers of the Dapartment of Justice as he shall deem valuable for preservation, with indexes and foot-notes, the work to be done at the Government Printing-office.

At the beginning of each regular session of Congress, he has to make a report of the business of the Department of Justice for the last preceding fiscal year, including the expense accounts of the Federal courts, statistics of crime in the United States, the number of pending suits, etc.; also a report of the additional counsel and attorneys employed to assist in United States law cases.

The officers of the Department of Justice, under the direction of the Attorney-General, shall assist in performing all legal services required for other departments, in prosecuting or defending government claims, suits, etc., and the Attorney-General may require any solicitor or officer of his department to perform any duty required of the department or any of its officers.

Unless the Attorney-General otherwise directs, he and the Solicitor-General shall conduct and argue suits and writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court, and suits in the courts of claims, in which the Government is interested.

The traveling expenses of the officers of this department, while visiting courts, etc., in remote States and districts, are paid in addition to their salaries.



HE CONSTITUTION declares that the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the

Supreme and inferior courts, hold their offices during good behavior, and receive for their services compensation that may not be diminished during their continuance in office.

This judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and all treaties with foreign countries made under their authority.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices, appointed by the President, any six of whom constitute a quorum. The associate justices have precedence according to the dates of their commissions, or,when the commissions of two or more of them bear the same date, according to their ages. Should a vacancy occur in the office of Chief Justice, or he become unable to perform the labors and exercise the powers of his office, his duties

devolve upon the associate justice who is first in precedence, until such disability is removed or another associate justice is appointed and qualified. This provision applies to every associate justice who succeeds to the office of Chief

The Supreme Court has power to appoint a clerk, a marshal, and a reporter of its decisions.

The clerk is under the same obligations, the same restrictions, the same oath or affirmation of office, and the same bond, as is the clerk of a United States district court.

One or more deputy clerks may be appointed by the court on the application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of the court; and their duties and responsibilities are similar to those of deputy clerks in a United States district court. messengers to attend the court, with the same compensation allowed to similar officers in the lower house of Congress.

The reporter of the Supreme Court is required to see that its decisions, made during his term of office, are printed and published within eight months after they are made, and in any subsequent year he must print and publish another volume of the same sort. He also delivers a specified number of copies of such printed decis-

ions to the Secretary of the laterior. At the completion of his first volume of reports he is entitled to receive \$2,500, and for every subsequent volume prepared and published by him. \$1,500; but all his work must be done within the legally-prescribed time and manner. The law also provides for the proper distribution of these decisions to officers of the United States Government, and the price at which other persons may buy them. Thus are preserved, from year to year, most valuable additions to our national legal lore, which, substantially bound in volumes, are gradually enlarging the law libraries of the land.



The Judges of the United States Supreme Court.

Jos. P. Bradley, Stephen J. Field, Sam. F. Miller, Nathan Clifford, M. R. Walte, N. A. Swayne, David Davis, W. Strong, Ward Hunt.

II HE above illustration, from a photograph by S. M. Fassett, of Washington, represents the Judges of the Supreme bench, as they appeared in 1876. The picture is valuable as showing the dress worn and the position assumed by the judges when together in session, the Chief Justice being in the center, and the eight Associate Justices sitting four upon each side.

The marshal of the Supreme Court is required to attend the court at its sessions; to serve and execute all processes and orders issuing from it, or made by the Chief or associate justices, in pursuance of law, and to take charge of all property of the United States used by the court or its members; and with the approval of the Chief Justice he may appoint assistants and

The Supreme Court holds one session annually, beginning on the second Monday in October, and such adjourned or special terms as it may deem necessary for the dispatch of its business.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens, or between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which last-named cases it has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction. And it has, exclusively, all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against embassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by public ministers or embassadors, or in which a consul or vice-consul is a party.

It has power, also, to issue writs of prohibition in the district courts when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or bo persons holding office under the authority of the Government, where a State, or an embassedor, or other public minister, or a consul or vice-consul is a party. The trial of issues of fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law against citizens of the the United States, are by jury. The laws provide largely for the character of the practice in this Supreme tribunal, which is final in its action and decrees.

What is Required of Judges.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and the United States district and circuit courts, before entering upon their public duties, are solemnly sworn, or made to affirm, that they will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that they will falthfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on them, according to the best of their abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Continuance of Salary in Old Age.

None of these judges may exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or be engaged in the practice of the law, and disobedience in this direction is deemed a high misdemeanor and treated accordingly.

When any one of these judges resigns his office after having held it at least ten years, and has attained the the age of seventy years, he receives, during the remainder of his life, the same salary that was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Division into Districts.

The United States are divided into fifty-five federal judicial districts. A district judge is appointed for each district by the President of the United States, unless otherwise provided for by the statutes. Each judge must reside in the district for which he is appointed. The records of the district court are kept at the place where it is held.

The jurisdiction of the district courts in suits, and the places and times of holding such courts, are regulated by law. The law also provides for the government of the judges in holding, changing or postponing courts, according to circumstances.

Restrictions upon Clerks.

No clerk, assistant, or deputy clerk of any United States court is allowed to act as solicitor, proctor, attorney or counsel in any cause pending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as said officer, and, if he does, he may be stricken from the roll of attorneys upon complaint.

Within thirty days after the adjournment of each term of court, the clerk is required to forward to the Solicitor of the Treasury a list of all judgments and decrees, to which the United States are parties, that have been entered in said court during such term, showing the amount adjudged or decreed in each case, for or against the United States, and the term to which execution thereon will be returnable.

Duties of Clerks.

At each regular session of any court of the United States, the clerk presents to the court an account of all moneys remaining therein or subject to its order, stating in detail in what causes they are deposited, and in what causes payments have been made.

In the absence or disability of the judges the clerks administer oaths to all persons who identify papers in admiralty causes.

The Attorney-General exercises general supervisory powers over the accounts of cierks and other officers of United States courts.

Judges of district courts, in cases of absence or sickness, hold terms of court for each other, with the same powers and effects as if held in their own district.

United States Circuit Courts.

The judicial districts of the United States are divided into nine circuits. The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are silotted among these circuits by an order of that court. For each circuit there is also appointed a circuit judge, who has the same power and jurisdiction as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit.

Circuit courts are usually held in each judicial district of the United States, (see District Courts), and are presided over by the circuit justice of the United States Supreme Court, or by the circuit judge, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by any two of said judges sitting together.

It is the duty of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and of each justice of that court, to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of the circuit to which he is allotted during every period of two years. Cases may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding a circuit court sitting apart, by direction of the presiding justice or judge, who designates the business to be done by each.

Circuit courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuit. Special terms are arranged in certain circuits of the United States. The law also regulates the circumstances under which district judges may at in circuits, in cases of error or appeal from their own decisions; when suits may be transferred from one circuit to another; when causes may be certified back to the courts from which they came, and under what circumstances circuit justices may hold courts of other circuits at the request of another circuit justice, or when no justice has been allotted to a circuit, after a vacancy occurs.

The circuit judge of each circuit, except in cases otherwise provided for by law, appoints a clerk for each circuit court. The court also, at the request of the circuit clerks, appoints deputy clerks, and both clerks and deputies are governed by the regulations concerning district clerks and their deputies.

District Attorneys.

In nearly every district where United States circuit and district courts are established throughout the nation, the President appoints a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States in such district, who holds his position for four years, and is sworn to the faithful execution of his office.

It is the duty of each district attorney to prosecute, in his district, all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States are concerned,

and, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to appear in behalf of the defendants, in all suits or proceedings pending in his district against collectors or other officers of the revenue, for any act done by them or for the recovery of money exacted by or paid to such officers, and by them paid into the Treasury. On instituting any suit for the recovery of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, he is required to immediately transmit a statement of the case to the Solicitor of the Treasury. Also, immediately after the close of every term of the circuit and district courts for his district, he forwards to the Solicitor of the Treasury (except in certain cases as provided by law) a full and particular statement, accompanied by the certificates of the clerks of the respective courts, of all causes pending in said courts, and of all causes decided therein during the term in which the United States are party.

Marshals and their Duties.

A marshal is appointed in nearly every district, by the President, and holds his office for four years.

It is the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the district and circuit courts when in session, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States; and he has power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The marshals and their deputies have, in each State, the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies, in executing the laws of the United States.

If a marshal dies, his deputies continue to perform their official duties, and are held responsible for their acts under the bond of the deceased marshal, the same as if he were still alive.

Marshals and their deputies whose term of office expires, or who are removed, have legal power to execute all processes remaining in their hands.

Within a month before the commencement of each term of the circuit and district courts in his district, every marshal is required to make returns to the Solicitor of the Treasury of the proceedings had upon all writs of execution or other processes in his hands for the collection of moneys adjudged and decreed to the United States, respectively, by such courts. And every marshal to whom any execution upon a judgment in any suit for moneys due on account of the Post-Office Department has been directed, is required to make returns to the sixth auditor, whenever he directs, of the proceedings which have taken place upon such process of execution.

When Vacancies Occur.

Should a vacancy occur in the office of the district attorney or marshal within any circuit, the circuit justice of such circuit may fill it, and the person so appointed serves until an appointment is made by the President; and the marshal thus appointed must give a bond, as if he had been appointed by the President, and the bond shall be approved by the circuit justice, and filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

Juries

Jurors chosen to serve in the courts of the United States, in each State respectively, must possess the same qualifications (subject to modifications), and be entitled to the same exemptions, as the jurors in the highest court of law in such State may have and be entitled to at the time when such jurors for rervice in the United States courts are summoned: and they are selected by ballot, lot, or otherwise, in accordance with the custom in such State court, so far as that mode may be found practicable in a United States

ourt or by its officers. And for this purpose the United States courts may, by rule or order, conform the selection and impaneling of juries, in substance, to the laws and usages relating to jurors in the State courts in such State.

Number of the Grand Jury.

Every grand jury impaneled before any district or circuit court must consist of not less than sixteen, nor more than twenty-three persons. If less than sixteen attend they are placed on the grand jury, and the marshal is ordered, at a date fixed by the court, to summon from the body of the district, and not from bystanders, a sufficient number of persons to complete the grand jury. Vacancies in the jury arising from the challenging of jurors are also filled in a similar manner. From the persons summoned and accepted as grand jurors, the court appoints a foreman, who

has power to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before such jury.

Grand juries are not summoned to attend the United States courts, except at the discretion and upon the orders of the presiding judge. The circuit and district courts of the States and Territories and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, discharge their juries whenever they consider their attendance unnecessary.

No person can be summoned as juror in any circuit or district court oftener than once in two years, and any juror summoned to serve oftener than once in two years is ineligible, if challenged.

The grand jury impaneled and sworn in any district court may take cognizance of

all crimes and offenses within the jurisdiction of the circuit court for such district as well as of the district court. Laws in relation to grand jurors, however, differ in certain localities.

Who May Not Serve on Juries.

Every person summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror in United States courts, are disqualifled and subject to challenge who have willfully or voluntarily taken up arms or joined in any rebellion or insurrection against the United States, giving it aid and comfort, or any assistance, directly or indirectly, in money, arms, es, clothes, or anything whatever for the benefit of any person engaged in such insurrection, or about to join it; or who has resisted, or is about to resist, with force and arms, the execution of the laws of the United States.

At every term of any United States court, the district attorney, or other person acting in behalf of the United States in such court, may move, and

the court may require the clerk to administer to every person summoned to serve as a grand or petit jury in that court, an oath embodying the substance of the above-named cause for disqualification as a juror, and liable to be challenged; and unless such persons can truly take such oath, they cannot be allowed to serve on juries in that court.

Nor can any person serve as a juror in a United States court in any proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of laws enforcing the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution (relative to the equality of civil rights of all citizens, regardless of their color), unless such person can take and subscribe an oath, in open court, that he has never counseled, advised or voluntarily aided in any combination or conspiracy against said amendment and the laws enforcing it.

the court must report to Congress the causes of such removal.

The chief clerk has authority to disburse, unde the direction of the court, the contingent fund which may from time to time be appropriated to its use by Congress; and his accounts are settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the same way as the accounts of other disbursing agents of the Government are adjusted.

Statement of Judgments Rendered.

At the beginning of the annual session of Congress, the clerk transmits to it a full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the court during the previous year, stating the amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims; and at the end of every term of the court he transmits copies of its

decidons heads of the various departments of the Government, to specified cials, and to other officers charged with the adjust-ment of claims against the United States

No member either branch of Congress can practice as an attorney or counselor in the court of claims.

The court of claims has jurisdiction over all claims founded on statutes contracts, or which are referred to it by either house of Congress; all set-off and counter. claims of the Government against persons presenting claims upon it; the claims of disbursing officers for relief from responsibility on account of the capture, vouchers, records

the extreme right are the twelve jurymen; on the opposite side of the room are four lawyers, one of whom is standing and is objecting to the course pursued by the lawyer who is examining the witness. Inside the railing and near the entrance sits the deputy sherif, who has general charge of the court-room; at the extreme left and outside the railing sit spectators and individuals who may be called as witnesses. while in the line of his duty, of Government funds, or papers in his charge, and claims for captured or abandoned property, arising from the exigencies of insurrection or other cause. The methods of procedure and practice in such court of claims are particularly described in the United States statutes. It has also power to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that come before it, to prescribe the fees which they receive for their services, etc.

> Any final judgment against a claimant on any claim prosecuted in the court of claims according to the provisions of the law forever bars any further claim or demand against the United States arising out of the matters involved in the controversy.

> These brief sketches of the various United States tribunals will serve to give the reader a faint idea of the power and dignity that distinguish in our national judicial system.



The Court Room.

HE illustration shown above represents the usual attendants upon a lawsuit during its trial in court. Behind the desk is seated the judge; in front is the clerk of the court and beside him sits the court crier. Seated in a chair by the judge's desk is the witness being questioned by the lawyer who sits with his client at the end of the table. At the adjoining table several reporters are writing; at

The United States court of claims, is located at Washington, in apartments provided at the expense of the Government. It consists of one chief justice and four judges, who are appointed by the President, and hold their offices during good behavior. Each of them is required to take an oath to support the Constitution and faithfully

discharge his duties. When Court is in Session.

The court of claims holds one annual session. beginning early in December and continuing as long as the prompt transaction of its business may require. Any two of the judges constitute a quorum and can hold a court.

The court appoints a chief clerk, an assistant clerk (if necessary), a bailiff and a messenger. The clerks are required to take the constitutional oath of fidelity, and perform their duties under the direction of the court. For misconduct or incapacity they may be removed by the court, but



A Sketch of the Capitol at Washington.

BOUT one and one-half miles easterly from the President's Mansion is the United States Capitol, a structure distinguished as much by its size and elegance of finish as by being the place in which the two bouses of Congress assemble to enact the national laws.

The corner-stone was laid by Washington in September, 1793, and it was first occupied by Congress in November, 1800. In 1814 it was partially burned by the British soldiery; the reconstruction of the burned wings was begun in 1815; the corner-stone of the main building was laid in March, 1818, and it was finished in 1827. In 1850 it was decided to extend the structure, and the corner-stone of the new work was laid July 4, 1851, with an address by Daniel Webster. The structure was completed in 1867.

The whole edifice has an eastern front, and its entire length is 751 feet four inches, and its greatest depth, including steps and porticoes, is 348 feet. The building covers about three and a half acres of ground. The main or old portion is built of sandstone, painted white, and the extensions are of white marble, slightly variegated with blue. The outside of the building is adorned with architectural ornaments and several groups of sculpture. An iron dome rises from the center to a height of 287½ feet above the basement floor, having a diameter of 135½ feet. The top of this dome is surmounted by Crawford's bronze statue of Liberty, nineteen and a half feet high. The inside of the Capitol is liberally decorated with frescoes, sculptures and

paintings. The rotunds, inside of the dome, is a circular apartment, ninety-six feet in diameter and 180 feet high.

The chamber occupied by the United States Senate is situated in the center of the northern extension of the Capitol; is of rectangular form, being over 113 feet in length, more than eighty feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries surrounding it will seat 1.200 persons.

The House of Representatives occupies the center of the southern extension of the Capitol, and is 139 feet long, ninety-three feet wide and thirty-six feet high. The galleries will seat 1,000 people.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds its sessions in the old Senate chamber, on the east side of the north wing of the central building. It is a semicircular apartment, seventy-five feet long and forty-five feet high. The former Hall of Representatives, also of a semi-circular form, ninety-six feet long, and fifty-seven feet high, is in the south wing of the central building, and is used as a depository for the historical statues contributed by the several States, in accordance with the invitation of Congress, in 1864, with other statuary and paintings. It is considered the most stately and beautiful apartment in the Capitol.

The Library of Congress is another attractive room, ninety-one and a half feet long, thirty-four feet wide and thirty-eight feet high, on the west side of the rotunda, together with two wings, each ninety and a half feet long, twenty-nine and a half feet wide.

The Capitol grounds cover an area of fifty-one and a half acres, handsomely laid out, and containing a great variety of trees.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.*



T THE western end of the city of Washington stands the staid and venerable home of the Presidents of the United States, during their terms of office. Close by it, and surrounding it, are the Government buildings occupied by the State Department, the Treasury Department, the War Department and the Navy Department, representing, in one group, the executive, diplomatic, pecuniary, and defensive sinews of the nation. Having an attractive

location, with handsomely ornamented grounds in front, and a fine park in its rear reaching to the Potomac river, the President's house occupies a prominent position in the national capital.

The corner-stone of the mansion was laid October 13, 1792, and the structure was first occupied in 1800 by President John Adams. It is properly called the "White House," owing to its freestone walls having been painted white. Its designer was Mr. James Hoban, who embodied in it a resemblance to the palace of the Duke of Leinster, in Great Britain. It contains two stories and a basement, is 170 feet long and eighty-six feet wide. The portico on the north front is supported by eight columns of the Ionic order of architecture; on the south front is a semicircular colonnade of six other Ionic columns, and the roof is surrounded with a handsome balustrade.

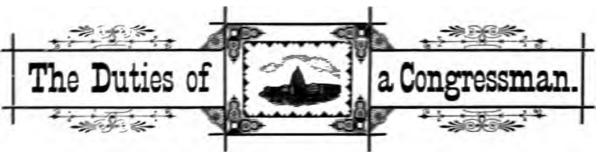
During the war of 1812, when the British army invaded Washington, President Madison was forced to flee, and the English troops destroyed the mansion. This was in 1814. In the following year Congress authorized its reconstruction, and in 1818 the new edifice was first occupied by President Monroe.

The main entrance to the mansion is in the north front, where a massive door-way opens into the main hall, divided midway by a row

For view of President's mansion see page devoted to President's Duties.

of prince recentling mores, and slong he walls are amount the partition of the stand magnetiates who formerly sampled in . In the off of the tail, the tenture is believed into the tenturated. East them I when securities the entire owner eastern partition of the moreous. It is not the spartition when is mandating furnished, that the Presidence has their enters and easte amountinges. It is enjoy in a few money for water and twenty-enjoy feet may, and a sometiment of their pages.

These where sparaments of some operatory—that Green," the Kine and the Red. —styles the East reconsistent in second terroing the same from the operator which the appearance in from the adjacent interand all are implemently framewised. The Red room is sometimes took as a general reception parise. The meth front of the massion too extrement which are chambers used by the President and his bandy and in the most, frant are error rooms, described as the auto-chamber, andersor room, colorat-room, indices parise, the President's private affine, and not athere used for various purposes. The mans at some fining-room used by the President's family. The lasters parise to far the private use of the Red room, and joining x is the indices parise to far the private use of the President's family, and is manufacted the annihologuest spectation in the building. The basement manufacted the annihologuest spectation in the building. The basement manufacted elected present manufacted elected particles, etc.



How Bills are Passed and Laws Made.



LTM/C/GE the Committetion of the Taited States spirite fully defauls the work to be done by Congress the following entities of the form of procedure will desired be interesting it being much the same as that

identical in the black impoints the same M black in π .

The day naving arrived for the regular meeting of a tea Congress the members of the House of Representatives gather in their hail in the Captol at Washington, at three conjunt, in the afternoon, and come to order.

The Cerk of the last previous Congress rises and eaps. The hour Ried by law for the meeting and organization of the House of Representatives of the Forty. Congress having arrived the Cerk of the House of Representatives of the Forty. Congress will proceed to read the list of members elect to the House of Representatives for the Forty. Congress, prepared by him in accordance with law."

He then reads the list by States, comprising about 300 names. Furing the reading, some member, whenever a certain name is called each member answering to ble name, says. "I reserve a point of order on that name," intimating that he has objections to the called member's right to a seat in Congress.

The list being called through, the Clerk says:
"One hundred and ninety-three persons have
answered to the call. Being a quorum of the
body the Clerk is now ready to receive motions."

Sometimes, at this point, members rise and state their objections to sealing certain new members, making motions to refer the credentials of such members to the Committee on Elections, etc. This business consumes considerable time in the medon, with more or less bitterness of feeling seature.

At length the Clerk says. "The Clerk appeals to members of the House to preserve order."

Sometimes the confinent equipmes after this. At ough the Cherk is heard to my. The gentleman from Tennemee is out if order. The tellem will please take their places. This aid in the organization of the House.

Selection of a Speaker.

The Clerk announces: " Hr. A., of New York, having received a majority of all the voice gives, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty.— Congress. The gentleman from Wisconsin. Hr. Brown and the gentleman from Connecticut. Hr. Jones will please conduct the Speaker-elect to the chair, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Hr. Robinson. the senior member of the body, will please administer to him the oath required by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Mr. Brown and Mr. Jones then conduct Mr. A. to the chair, where he stands and expresses, in a brief speech, his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and pays a handsome compliment to the intelligence and political strength of the new Congress. The oath of fidelity to the Constitution, the laws and his duties, is then administered to him by Mr. Robinson.

Admitting the Hembers.

The Speaker then says: "The first business in order is the swearing in of members. The various delegations (by States) will present themselves in a convenient number as they are called."

As the various members present themselves, the other members listen in silence, or occasionally interpose an objection to a certain member being qualified. These objections properly take a written form, and are referred to the Committee on Elections for examination; with the necessary affidavits to show why the members objected to should not have a seat in Congress. Long discussions sometimes intervene, and if the objectives of the season of the congress of the objective control of the congress of the congress of the objective control of the congress o

ness are not withdrawn, the oath is not administrated to the member in dispute until the commission on Elections report favorably in his reserve.

The Delegates elect from the several Territories are also sworn in.

Beaty for Desires.

A member offers a resolution, which meets with no opposition, but is immediately read, conmissed and agreed to, as follows: "That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that Hr. A. one of the Representatives from New York, has been chosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business."

Mr. C., of Illinois, rises and presents a resolution, which is read, considered and adopted, appointing the Speaker and four members a committee to revise the rules of the House for its better government, to report at an early day.

Mr. G., the Secretary of the Senate, now appears on the floor of the House to announce: "Mr. Speaker—I am directed to inform the House that a quorum of the Senate has assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business."

Sometimes discussions as to the rights of certain members to seats in the House are then resumed.

Presently, a member rises and asks unanimous consent to take up and concur in a resolution just received from the Senate. No objection being made, the resolution is read, announcing the appointment of two members of the Senate to join certain members of the House (to be selected by the House) to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of each House has assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

Waiting Upon the President.

Mr. E. moves that the House appoint three members to join the committee on the part of the Senate. The motion being agreed to, the Speaker appoints Mr. L., of Georgia; Mr. M., of Tennessee, and Mr. N., of New Jersey, as the committee on the part of the House.

During the absence of this committee but little s is done, beyond discussions upon the eligibility of certain members, or the election of the following officers of the House of Representatives: A Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Doorkeeper. Postmaster and Chaplain, in the order named. Members nominate candidates for each office as their own names are called, if they choose; the Speaker appoints tellers, and the voting is done by voice.

The vote having been announced, the successful candidate is declared elected by the Speaker. He then comes forward and qualifies for his new position by taking the Constitutional oath of fidelity. Sometimes the election of Chaplain is postponed, in order to find a candidate who is entirely satisfactory to the majority.

Somebody then proposes a regular hour for the daily meeting of the House, and the hour of twelve, noon, is usually adopted.

The drawing of seats for the members of the House is usually next in order, either by themselves or their colleagues.

This is also considered a good time to lay before the House the papers in the various contested election cases of members of the House, to be referred to the Committee on Elections when that committee has been appointed by the Speaker, within a few days after the organigation.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to announce to the President the readiness of Congress to receive communication any from him, having fulfilled their duty, return to their respe tive houses and report what they have done, and are then discharged from further duty in the case.

The President's anor inaugural

message is, about this time, delivered to both houses, in joint session in the House of Representatives, being usually read by the Clerk of the House and his assistants. After it has been read, the Senate retires to its own chamber and both houses proceed to refer certain portions of the message to appropriate committees for consideration and future action.

A resolution is usually adopted in the House of Representatives, authorizing the printing of several thousand copies of the message for the use of members and others.

By this time the first day's session has drawn to a close. A motion to adjourn is therefore made, seconded and adopted, and the House dissolves until the next hour of meeting.

In the Senate Chamber.

In the Senate, on the first day of the new session, the proceedings are usually marked by less feeling and confusion, but the organization is similarly effected. The Vice-President of the United States is inducted into the chair of the Senate; the new Senators are sworn in, or have their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, and but little other business is, generally, transacted.

The New Member.

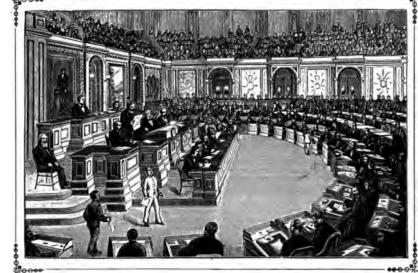
Among the members of the House of Repre sentatives whose credentials were found to be all right, and whose eligibility and claim to a seat in Congress are therefore undisputed, is Mr. Sempronius Smith, from the Tenth District of Wisconsin. Mr. Smith has been a prosperous merchant, and mill-owner, a wide-awake and useful citizen, and his popularity resulted in his being sent to Congress to represent the interests of a large and thrifty constituency. For a few days after the organization, he wisely refrains from making himself conspicuous in the councils

goes to Congress without at least one selfish motive—one "axe to grind." Pott, his predecessor, had half a dozen axes to grind, and came very near ruining a good portion of his constituby advocating his selfish measures. confesses (to himself only, however,) that he has one motive of a personal nature in coming to Congress. The city in which he lives-Smithtown (named after his uncle, its first settler)-is located on the west bank of the Nippewisset river, near its headwaters. Fifteen miles below, on the east bank, is Poppleton, another thriving city, in which Smith and his relatives own large real estate and commercial interests. The Grand Trunk Through-route Railroad runs around Smithtown to the north, and completely ignores it, while passing trains from Iowa to Milwaukee. On the other hand, the Great Occidental Railroad. running from Chicago to a junction with the Northern Pacific, has a station at Poppleton, and receives and delivers freight and passengers,

regularly. Smith's idea is to connect Smithtown and Poppleton by steamers running on the Nippewisset river as a means of benefiting both towns. But the Nippewisset can hardly be called a navigable stream, for although it is forty rods wide and seventy miles long, and empties into the Mississippi, it is full of shallow water between Smithtown and Poppleton, and in the summer time an empty pontoon could hardly be floated between the two points. Smith has formed an idea to remedy this evil, and it is taking shape in his brain. In his seat in Congress and in his private lodgings he is engaged in putting it upon paper.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL.

One day, when the introduction of bills is in order, he rises in his seat in the House, and, catching



Interior of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Alls ILLUSTRATION represents the members of the House of Representatives in session during the meeting of Congress. The full number entitled to vote, from 1873 to 1873 in 385. The speaker of the house occupies the upper seat; at one end of his desk sits the door-keeper, at the other end the sergeant-at-arms; at the desk on the other end the sergeant-at-arms; at the desk on the other end the sergeant-at-arms; at the desk on serve the members occupies when they desire to in front are the clerks, and at the lower desk, are the

of the nation. He is "learning the ropes." He confers with his colleagues and a few new acquaintances in the House upon national topics. Naturally he is shrewd and honest, and he comes to Congress fully decided to do his duty.

A Local Bill for Personal Galn.

That more or less of personal selfishness should sometimes reveal itself in Congressional legislation is a natural consequence. In order to show the routine work of introducing a bill, the nature of the lobby, the means which may influence the passage of a law in Congress, where personal benefits are conferred, the following illustration is given. This class of bill is presented as illustrative of the work of the lobby and the means sometimes used to influence legislation in securing appropriations for personal profit.

Mr. Smith does not believe that any man ever

the Speaker's eye, he says:

the Speaker's eye, he says:

"Mr. Speaker-I hold in my hand a bill entitled:
'An Act to build a dam across the Nippewisset
river at a point three miles below the town of
Poppleton, Lomax county, Wisconsin, and
appropriating \$15,000 for that purpose.' This
bill, sir, is in the interest of a large and populous
section of my district, and is offered for the
purpose of facilitating trade and commerce
between the great Northwest and the metropolitan
ety of Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board. I
desire, sir, to have it read and referred to the
Committee on Appropriations.' Smith "fairly
ached" to make a speech on his bill, but he
wisely refrained until it should regularly come
before the House. He sent it to the Speaker by a
page. Smith's colleague (Benson) requested that wisely refrained until it should regularly come before the House. He sent it to the Speaker by a page. Smith's colleague (Benson) requested that it be read before being referred, as it was short. He thought that an internal improvement bill of this sort had sufficient public interest to demand this consideration.

The fact is that Benson only preferred his request to satisfy his own curicatty. He had no special interests in Smith's district, and if the bill did no injury to the State, it might pass

The Speaker said: "If there are no objections, the bill will be read by the Clerk."

THEY OF THE BOLL

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That permission is hereby granted to Robert Sweet. Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet to construct and maintain a substantial dam across the Nippewisset river, three miles below the city of Poppleton, in the county of Lomax and State of Wisconsin.

"SETTION 2. The said dam shall be constructed of natural stone and timber, and earth, put together as crib-work, and extend from the present east shore of the Nippewisset river, at a point known as Winkle's ford, to the west shore of and river to a point known as the northeast corner of Tripp's farm.

"SETTION 1. The lands likely to be overflowed by reason of the construction of the said dam are swamp-lands, owned by the State of Wisconsin: and the said Robert Sweet, Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet, their heirs and successors, are hereby authorized and required to build and maintain strong and substantial dykes, or levess along the line of the banks of said river, between the river and said swamplands, to prevent the overflow of the river into said swamps.

"SECTION 5. There is also appropriated to the said Robert Sweet, Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet, to aid in the construction of said dam and dykes, or leves, the sum of \$13.500, to be paid from moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated."

One word of explanation which was not granted to the House by Smith. The parties named in this bill were brothers-in law to Smith.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

The Speaker: "If there is no objection, the bill will be sent to Committee on Appropriations."

A Member: "I move that it be ordered printed and sent to the Committee on Commerce."

Another Nember: "I second that motion."

The yeas and nays being called for, the motion prevailed. Smith himself voting in the affirmative.

That afternoon Smith's bill was sent to the room of the Committee on Commerce by a meaninger, with other bills that had been referred to them during the day.

THE WORK OF THE LOBBY.

Smith had a lobby force at the capital, a number of personal friends from Smithtown and Poppleton, who knew the value of Smith's project to the interests of their respective towns and their own packets. Ostenably the surrounding country was to be greatly benefited by the passage of the bill. Now the lobby went to work in good earnest. They advocated the measure to every member of the House who would listen to them. They were liberal in dinners, wines and cigars. They had an argument to meet every objection. It was not a trumpery affair. A whole district would be benefited; towns would flourish, farmers be encouraged commerce be increased, and labor enlisted. They all understood the merits of the bill. Smith was modest; he only pleaded the best interests of his constituents. Glade, one of the parties named in the bill, was there. He got in some good arguments also. Smith knew two or three of the Committee on Commerce, and by his manly bearing and quiet demeanor gave them a favorable impression of himself.

THE BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

When the full bill came up in the committee for consideration, Smith was requested to be present with one or two of his friends to explain anything that might be deemed questionable. Smith and his friends did their best to convince the committee of the fairness and utility of the measure. They described the geographical position with neat diagrams, and the commercial interests with nicely-arranged statisties. They represented the value of the Nippewisset river below the proposed dam as aiready worthless for commercial purposes—a thing of swamps and shoals and bars. They pointed with much enthusiasm to the increased value of lots and lands made available by making the river navigable above the dam. The committee courteously dismissed Smith and his friends, and then discussed the question of reporting the bill favorably to the House. One or two opposition members argued against the measure on political grounds, and one or two more objected otherwise, but the value of the levees or dykes to the commerce of that section of country was a strong argument. The chairman thought the improvement was richly worth the sum it would cost for its promotion of commerce in the Northwest. He had known railroads that promised less to receive large grants of land and great subsidies of money without a murmur of opposition. Now 15,000 people and 300 farms were to be benefited by

the appropriation of an insignificant sum of money. He believed in encouraging steamboate, canal-boate, sail veneties or railroads impartially, in proportion to their relative business. A railroad company needed more help than a steamboat company, and always got it. He should vote for the measure as one of the committee, or as its charman with his casting vote. Then the vote was taken. It stood five to three before the chairman voted: then it stood six to three.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

chairman voted: then it stood six to three.

REFORT OF THE CORMITTEE.

Next day the chairman of the Committee on Commerce stood up in the House and favorably reported Smith's bill without amendment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole that afternoon to consider some appropriations for special objects. Smith's bill was among them. Smith was a little nervow. It is true be had won an important victory. The Committee on Commerce was inded up of mem or good common serve and blittle acommend to the commender of the commender

handsome majority on the question of reporting it favorably to the House, and then the committee rose.

One secret of the success of Smith's bill, thus far, is found in the real benefit that it proposed to bring to everybody living above the dam: the population below the dam had not yet found out enough about it to oppose it intelligently.

On the following day, the action of the Committee of the Whole was duly reported to the assembled House, and the bills favorably passed upon by the committee were called up in rotation for action by the House. That is, the members moved the second reading. Some of the bills who ordered.

Debate followed the accord reading. Some of the bills who discussed a length; some wree laid on the best of the second reading. Some of the bills who discussed a length; some wree laid on the best of the second reading. Some of the bills who is proposed for third reading and put upon their passage. One or two were passed by good majorities. One or two more were recommitted to their respective committees for further consideration and amendment.

A SPERCE IN FATOR OF THE BILL.

A SPEECH IN PAVOR OF THE BILL

Smith's bill was read a second time. Benson good-naturedly spoke in favor of its passage. He had been in Congress one or two terms, and always spoke to the point and pleasantly. In consideration of its having favorably passed the Committee on Commerce and the Committee of the Whole, he felt it due to his colleague (Smith) and the State which they both represented, to move its third reading and passage by the House. An opposition member, from a district in another portion of the Union, wished to know if the lobby had come well-primed to urge this bill through the House.

Benson indignantly repelled the insinuation of

the lobby had come well-primed to urge this bill through the House. Benson indignantly repelled the insinuation of corrupting influences. The parties named in the bill were business men in good standing—not millionaires, and men who had no money to throw away in buying votes for a pattry sum of \$15.000. Suppose they had a prospective money interest in the bill. So 1.ad every business man in the county. The lobby were a unit in advocating the measure, and not a word of genuine opposition had been heard except from the opponents of the dominant party in this House. "1." wald Benson, in conclusion. "I move, sir, that the bill go to a third reading and be put upon its passage."

Smith seconded the motion. The crisis had come in the House, but he felt rather sure of success. The men from below the dam had not been heard from. The other leight members from Wisconsin knew of no good reason why the bill should not pass, and they said little or nothing in

regard to it. Besides, they might need the votes of Smith and Benson in some little measures of their own during the session; so they were a unit on this question.

The yeas and nays on the passage of the bill were called. The vote showed political bias and considerable indifference as to the result. It stood Yeas, 9: nays, 65; not voting, 57. So the bill was passed.

A day later. Smith's bill. with others, is taken to the Senate Chamber by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and handed to the Secretary of the Senate. The latter officer, at the proper time, announces to the Senate the receipt of these bills, which have been sent to that branch of Congross for its concurrence. As the title of each is read, some Senator moves its reference to a committee, or to be laid on the table, or to be read in full a first or a first and second time.

A Senator, bearing the title of Smith's bill read, requested that it be read in full. Having heard it read, the Senator moved that it be bill be sent to the Committee on Commerce.

Another Senator moved that it go to the Committee on Appropriations. This last motion being seconded, the first Senator withdrew his motion.

motion. The President: "Unless objection is made, the bill will be sent to the Committee on Appropriations."

No one objected: and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH A CONGR.

No one objected: and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH A CONGRESSIAN.

One of the Senators from Wisconsin was on this committee. When Smith learned the reference of his bill in the Senator from Wisconsin, with whom he had considerable acquaintance; had a conference with him in regard to its merits, and reported the action of the House Committees and the House in detail. Some of Smith's lobby friends also interviewed the Senator from Wisconsin, and favorably impressed him with the merits of the enterprise. In the afternoos of the following day, Smith's bill was brought up in the committee. Smith was not present, nor was it necessary. He had fully explained matters to the Senator from his State. When the bill had been read by the cierk of the committee, the members of the committee naturally tarned to the Senator from Wisconsin, with gentlemanly deference, and he briefly and comprehensively expressed a favorable opinion of it. Smith could not have done better. The State would really derive benefit from the passage of the bill. He would not deprecate the value of any other public work authorized by Congress, but this comparatively insignificant appropriation would have an effect upon the interests of inter-State commerce far outside of Wisconsin. The whole the committee objected to the largeness of the amount of the appropriation. In his opinion the dam and dyles ought not to east more than the amount named in the bill, but the parties to be benefited directly by this appropriation and improvement ought to pay at least one-third of the expense out of their own pockets. He pronosed to amend the bill by striking out "\$1.500," and substituting therefor "\$18.60." The Senator from Wisconsin was on his feet in a moment. Only the week before he had assisted the objecting Senator to increase the appropriation in a bill of a similar character, but of somore merit than this. He made a little speech, in which he denounced the niggardly spirit in public enterprises, under a se

PAVORABLE CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE

FATORABLE CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE.

The committee was favorably impressed by this testimony, and the Senator cheerfully withdrew his proposed amendment. No other objection was made to the bill as it came from the House. One member of the committee thought the matter should have been put into the general appropriation for rivers and harbors; but that was all. A vote was taken on the concurrence of the committee on the merits of the measure. There are

always members of committees who talk and vote against the dominant party in Congress. There was one in this committee, and he voted against Smith's bill. Otherwise the committee agreed unanimously to report the bill favorably to the

Senate.

Next day the chairman of the committee so reported it to the Senate, without amendment. The Tenure-of-Office law being then under consideration. a Senator moved that Smith's bill be read a second time, ordered printed, and laid on the table for future consideration. To this the Senate agreed.

ne table to the control of the enact agreed.
Several days passed, for the discussion of the enure-of-Office law was vigorously and extension

Tenure-of-Office law was vigorously and extensively pressed.
As soon as he saw his way clearly to gain the attention of the Senate, the Senator from Wisconsin, who had considered Smith's bill in the Committee on Appropriations, having in the meantime conferred with Smith, called up the Nippewisset river-dam bill for a third reading.
This motion brought the bill squarely before the Senate. The Senator from Wisconsin recited the action of the committee in favorably recommending it for passage without amendment, and also the favor with which it had passed the House. He briefly dwelt upon the benefit which the bill endeavored to confer upon a large class of intelligent and industrious citizens in Lomax county and upon the interests of inter-State commerce.

county and upon the inverses of meetoses of meerose.

It was in the days when the civil service and tenure-of-office questions deeply agitated both branches of Congress. The debates had been exciting and tedious, and the minds of the Senators were filled with conflicting views upon these subjects. They gave little attention to minor mattern; hence the explanations of the Senator from Wisconsin easily served to settle any doubts of the constitutionality or practical benefits of Smith's bill.

20 the bill was read a third time and put upon

Smith's bill: was read a third time and put upon its final passage without a dissenting voice. The vote on its passage without a dissenting voice. The vote on its passage stood: Yeas, 37, nays, 15, absent or not voting; 13. Then the Secretary of the Senate announced that the bill had passed. An hour afterwards, in the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate had passed, and the Vice-President had signed, the House bill to construct a dam across the Nippewisset river, in Lomax county, Wisconsin.

SIGNED THE BILL.

The Speaker of the House thereupon signed Smith's bill also, and it was dispatched to the President of the United States for his approval or veto: (See "Duties of the President.")

A day or two subsequent to this, the President's Private Secretary appeared in the House of Representatives and announced that the President had approved and signed the bill to build a dam across the Nippewisset river, in Lomax county, Wisconsin.

across the Nippewisset river, in Lomax county, Wisconsin.

Smith was happy, and received the congratulations of his friends for so successfully getting his first bill safely through Congress, within ten days.

Smith now owns two steamboat lines on the Nippewisset river.

A Bill of General Interest.

On the last day of the last session of the Fortieth Congress, the President of the United States signed, and thus approved, a bill, which had been regularly passed by both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes."

pear enting value s., tell, and for other purposes.

On the 9th of April, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawes, from Massachusetts, addressed the speaker as follows: "I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Appropriations a bill making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion. The appropriation made

at the last session of Congress cannot be made available until next July, unless this bill is named."

available until next July, unless this bill is passed."

The bill introduced by Mr. Dawes, who was at that time chairman of the Standing Committee of the House on Appropriations, was a perfectly legitimate piece of legislation. He also presented to the House, at the same time a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, who stated that the appropriation bill of the previous session, mentioned above, had been referred to the Comptroller of the Currency for his views, and that the comptroller had expressed the opinion that the money appropriated to purchase turniture for the President's House could not be drawn before July 1, 1899. The Secretary also requested that a bill similar to that now introduced by Mr. Dawes might be passed by Congress. The House received the bill presented by Mr. Dawes, which was read a first and second time, without opposition. It was in substance as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

without opposition. It was in substance of follows.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of 285,000 appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1869, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1870, for the purpose of refurnishing the President's House, may be made available for that purpose without increasing the amount."

available for that purpose without increasing the amount."

Mr. Brooks, of New York, asked: "Can the gentleman name what is the amount appropriated for the White House this year."

Mr. Dawes replied: "There has been nonemade by this Congress. The least Congress appropriated \$25,000—the usual amount at the coming in of a new administration. It has never been less than that. On one occasion it was more."

No further remarks being made, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed, it was accordingly read a third time, and passed by the House as it was introduced by Mr. Dawes.

For some unexplained cause, Mr. Dawes then moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed the bill, and also moved that the motion to reconsider such vote be laid on the table.

The bill was now ready to go to the Senate for

noie. The bill was now ready to go to the Senate for oncurrence, amendment or defeat.

IN THE SENATE.

On the following day, in the Senate, a message was received from the House of Representatives, by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, announcing that the House had passed the bill making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion, and requesting the concurrence therein of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said "That is a very short bill, and I move that it be taken up at once and acted upon. It is absolutely necessary to pass it, because the money which has been appropriated for that purpose cannot be used in the present fiscal year as the law stands. This bill is merely to allow the money to be used at once."

once."

He then called attention to the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, expressing the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency as to the unavailability of the appropriation in its present

Mr. Stewart, referring to the bill, said: "It had etter be read."

Mr. Stewart, referring to the bill, said: "It had better be read."
By unanimous consent, the bill was read twice by its title, and was then considered as in Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Conkling said: "Let us hear the letter read of which the chairman told us."
The Chief Clerk then read Secretary Boutwell's letter in reference to the appropriation.
Mr. Fessenden said: "I notice that the bill reads that 'the sum of \$25,000, etc.. is hereby made available for such purpose." It is available now, but not until the close of the fiscal year: I think, therefore, that it will be necessary to amend it. I move to amend it by inserting after the word 'available' the words, 'during the present fiscal year.'"

The amendment was agreed to as in Committee of the Whole.
The bill was next reported to the Senate as amended, and the Senate concurred in the amendment.

amendment.

It was ordered that the amendment be engrossed, and the bill read a third time.

So the bill was read a third time and passed.

IN THE HOUSE.

A message from the Senate, by its Secretary, Mr. Gorham, announced to the House that the Senate had passed the bill, with an amendment, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence

of the House.

The House said: "I ask unanimous consent that the bill just returned from the Senate may be taken up, and the amendment of the Senate concurred in.

concurred in.

Messrs. Kerr, Brooks, and others objected.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden, in the Senate, on the same day, said: "In regard to the bill authorizing the \$25.000 appropriated for furnishing the President's House to be used during the current year, which we sent back to the other House with an amendment, I understand that it cannot be got up in the House."—owing to the objections of Messrs. Kerr, Brooks and others.—"and it is sent back to me informally, with the request that it be passed as it is. I move, therefore, regarding the bill as here by unanimous consent, that we reconsider the vote by which it was passed, and then vote down the amendment, and pass it"—the bill as it came from the House at first—"without amendment."

ment."
Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said, "It has not

Mr. Edmunds or vermon, same the measurement of mailty."
Mr. Edmunds said: "No, but informally."
The President of the Senate said: "The vote will be regarded as reconsidered if there be no objection."
Mr. Edmunds and others said: "Let it be done

Mr. Edmunds and others said: "Let it be done by unanimous consent."

The President of the Senate said: "There being no objection, the vote on the passage of the bill making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion will be regarded as reconsidered. The amend-ment will be regarded as rejected, and the bill passed without amendment—if there be no objec-tion."

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House a message from the Senate, by its Clerk, Mr. Gorham, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, an act making available the appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion.

IN THE SENATE.

A message from the House, by its Clerk, Mr.
McPherson, announced that the Speaker of the
Riouse had signed the bill making available the
appropriation for furniture for the White House;
and the President of the Senate then signed it. It
was then ready to be sent to the President of the
United States for approval and signature, in the
same form as that in which Mr. Dawes introduced
it in the House of Representatives on the previous
day

The history of this bill is something unusual, and the action upon it irregular, but the legality of the measure is unquestioned. After the Senate had passed the bill with the amendment, it was the duty of the House to either accept or reject the amendment aby ballot. This it failed to do. It was irregular, also, for the Senate to reject its own amendment without having the bill before it, as it should have had, but it could not have it. The bill having, therefore, finally passed both houses without amendment, and the presiding officers having both signed it, it became a law, for it is not likely that the President would veto a bill of so much importance to the house in which he lived. It was something unusual, too, for the Senate to first consider the bill "as in Committee of the Whole," there agree to it, report it to the Senate as a body, and then put it on its passage.

Congressional Committees.

Committees are appointed in the different houses of Congress to conifferent houses of Congress to con-der bills relating to the following.

milections.
Ways and Means.
Appropriations.
Judiciary.
Banking and Currency.
Weights and Measures.
Commerce.
Agricult. Agriculture Agricultural Report Affairs.
Military Affairs.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Public Lands. Indian Affairs. Imman Anaris.
Railways and Canals.
Manufactures.
Miners and Mining.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Pacific Railroad.
Improvement of the Mississippi

River.
Education and Labor.
Militia. Patents.
Invalid Pensions.
Pensions.
Claims.

War Claims.
Public Expenditures.
Private Land Claims.
District of Columbia.
Revision of the Laws.
Expenditures in the Department of State.
Expenditures in the Treasury
Department. Department. Expenditures in the War Department.
Expenditures in the Navy Department

Expenditures in the Post-Office

Expenditures in the Interior Department. Expenditures in the Department of Justice. A Justice.
Expenditures in Public Buildings.
Rules.
Accounts.
Marge.
Hubble Library.
Printing.
Enrolled Bills.
Census.
Civil Service.
Ventilation of Hall.





The Duties of United States Officers in the Territories.

HE executive power of the Territories of the United States is vested in a governor, who is appointed by the President, and who holds his office for four years, unless sooner removed. He resides in the Territory to which he is assigned, although appointed from some other portion of the United States.

Powers of the Governor.

In his office he is commander-in-chief of the militia of his Territory, grants pardons and reprieves, remits fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of the Territory; issues respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, till the decision of the President can be made known thereon; commissions all officers appointed under the laws of such Territory, and takes care that the statutes are faithfully executed. The governor has also the same powers to either approve or veto any bill passed by the Territorial legislature, and the process in either case is similar to that indicated in the description of the government of the several States of the Union.

Duties of the Territorial Secretary.

The President also appoints a secretary for each Territory, who resides in the Territory to which he is appointed, and who holds his office for four years, unless sooner removed. In case of the death, removal, resignation or absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary executes all the powers and performs all the duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence. It is the duty of the secretary, also, to record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in the executive department: transmit copies of the laws and journals of the legislature, after each session thereof, to the President and Congress, and copies of the executive proceedings and official correspondence of the Territory to the President twice a year; prepare the laws passed by the legislature for publication, and furnish the copy to the public printer of the Territory.

Territorial Legislature.

The legislature consists of two branches—the council and house of representatives, members of both branches being duly qualified voters, are elected by the people in the various districts in the Territory. They remain in office two years, and hold their regular sessions once in two years, each legislature appointing its own day of meeting. Members must reside in the county or district from which they are respectively elected. The apportionment of districts and the election of legislators are established by the laws of the United States.

Territorial Laws Submitted to Congress.

Laws passed in certain Territories have to be submitted to Congress, and if they are not there approved, they become null and void. The Territorial legislatures are not allowed to pass laws interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, imposing taxes upon property of the United States, or taxing the land or property of nonresident owners higher than that of persons residing in the Territory.

Length of Time Legislature is in Session.

The sessions of each Territorial legislature are limited to forty days. The president of the council and the speaker of the house are both elected by their respective branches of the legislature. The qualifications of members and their rights to hold other offices while they are members, etc., are regulated by United States law. The legislature cannot pass any law altering the salary of the governor, the secretary, or the officers or members of the legislature as fixed by the laws of the United States.

The subordinate officers of each branch of every Territorial legislature consist of one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one enrolling clerk, one engrossing clerk, one sergeant-at-arms, one doorkeeper, one messenger and one watchman.

Territorial Representation in Congress.

Every Territory has a right to send a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to serve during each term of Congress, and this Delegate is elected by a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory. Such Delegate has a segt in Congress with the right of debating, but not of voting.

How Minor Offices are Filled.

Jurtices of the peace, and all general officers of the militia of the Territory, are appointed or elected by the people in such manner as may be prescribed by the governor and legislature; all other officers not otherwise provided for by the laws of the United States are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the Territorial council, vacancies being filled temporarily by the governor's appointment during a recess of the legislature until it meets again.

When a Resident May Vote.

Voters must be twenty-one years old, and citizens of the United States, or persons who have legally declared their intentions of becoming such, and without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." No officer, soldier, seamen, mariner or other person in the service of the United States can vote in any Territory until he has been permanently domiciled there for six months, and no person belonging to the army or navy can be elected to, or hold, any civil office or appointment in any Territory.

All township, district and county officers, except justices and general officers of the militia, are appointed or elected in such manner as the governor and legislature provide.

Territorial Supreme Courts.

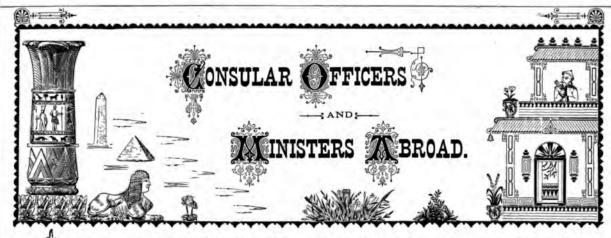
The supreme court of every Territory consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom constitute a quorum for business. They are appointed by the President, hold their offices for four years, unless sooner removed, and open a term of their court annually at the seat of Territorial government.

Each Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a Territorial district court is held by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as the law prescribes; and each judge, after his assignment, resides in the district to which he is assigned.

The supreme court and the district courts, respectively, of the Territories, possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction.

Territorial Prisoners.

A penitentiary established in some of the Territories when ready for the reception of convicts, is placed in charge of the attorney-general of the Territory, who makes all needful rules and regulations for its government, and the marshal having charge over such penitentiary must cause them to be duly executed and obeyed; and the reasonable compensation of the marshal and his deputies for their services under such regulations are fixed by the attorney-general.





Diplomatic Officers of the United States.

HE diplomatic officers of the United States include the following:

EMBASSADOBS. — Persons sent by one sovereign power to another sovereign power to transact public business of importance and interest to one or both of them.

Envoys—Extraordinary— Public ministers, or officers, sent from one sovereignty to

another on special business of importance.

MENISTERS — Pleninotentiary — Embassadors or

MISISTERS — Pienipotentiary—Embassadors, or negotiators, or envoys, sent to a foreign seat of government with full diplomatic powers.

MINISTERS—Resident—Embassadors with diplomatic powers who reside continually at a foreign seat of government.

COMMISSIONERS—Persons appointed by a sovereign power to confer with similar persons from another sovereign power, and decide any special and disputed question of international interest or importance.

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES—Ministers of the third or lowest class, sent to a foreign seat of government. AGENTS—Officers sent to a foreign country, with

limited powers, to treat upon specified international matters.

SECRETABLES OF LEGATION — Officers appointed by the President to accompany ministers to foreign governments to assist them in their official duties.

Appointed by the President.

The foregoing diplomatic officers are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate.

But one minister resident is accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua, living in either of these States that he may select.

Ministers resident and consuls-general, combined in the same person, are accredited to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia.

The consul-general at Constantinople is the secretary of legation to Turkey, but receives compensation only as a consul-general.

Any regularly-appointed diplomatic officer upon whom devolves another similar office while holding the first, is allowed 50 per cent. additional pay as long as he holds the second office. All fees collected at the legations are accounted for to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Consular Officers.

"Consul general," "consul," and "commercial agent," denote full, principal and permanent consular officers, as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes.

Either of these terms designate an officer of greater or less degree, appointed to reside at a certain place in a foreign country, to protect the commerce and commercial interests of the United States.

"Deputy-consul" and "consular agent" denote consular officers who are subordinate to such principals, exercising the powers and performing the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies, respectively, the former at the same ports or places, and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are respectively located.

"Vice-consuls" and "vice-commercial agents" denote consular officers who are temporarily substituted to fill the places of consuls-general, consuls or commercial agents when they are temporarily absent, or relieved from duty.

The term "consular officer" includes the fore-

No consul-general or consul may hold those offices at any other place than that to which each is appointed.

Restrictions Upon Consuls.

All consular officers whose salaries exceed \$1,000 a year, cannot, while holding office, be interested in or transact any business as merchants, factors, brokers or other traders, or as cierks or agents for any such persons.

Consular Clerks.

The President has authority to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number, who must be citizens of the United States and over eighteen years old when appointed, and assign them from time to time to such consulates and with such duties as he shall direct. Such clerks must be duly examined as to their qualifications by an examining board, who report to the Secretary of State, before their appointment.

Duties of Consular Officers.

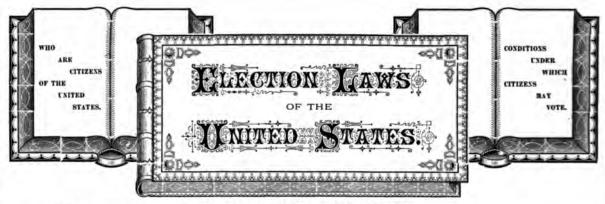
Consuls and vice-consuls have the right, in the ports or places to which they are severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which captains, masters, crews, passengers

or merchants, who are citizens of the United States, may choose to make there, and also such as any foreigner may make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizen of the United States. Every consular officer is also required to keep a list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him, giving the particulars of each transaction, the payments made on account of each man, if any; also, of the number of vessels arrived and departed, the amounts of their tonnage, the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected, and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes and where produced, making returns of the same to the Secretary of the Treasury; also to take possession of the personal estate left by any citizen of the United States (other than seamen belonging to any vessel), who dies within the jurisdiction of that consulate, leaving no representative or relative by him to take care of his effects.

The consul inventories the effects, collects debts due to the deceased, pays those due from him, sells such of the property of the deceased as is perishable in its nature, and after one year the remainder, unless, in the meantime, some relative or representative of the deceased comes to claim his effects, paying the accrued fees. In case no relative or representative appears, the consul forwards the remainder of the effects, the accounts, etc., to the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the legal claimants.

Persons dying abroad may appoint consular officers their agents for the disposal of their effects, etc., or any other person instead, and the consular officer may be called upon to assist in earing for the property and interests of the deceased.

Consular officers are required to procure and transmit to the Department of State authentic information concerning the commerce of such countries, of such character, in such manner and form, and at such times as the Department of State may prescribe; also, the prices-current of all articles of merchandise usually exported to the United States from the port or place at which the consular officer is stationed. Other duties of a commercial character are fully prescribed by the laws, with restrictions and penalties for violations of the rules and regulations governing consulates.



Who May and Who May Not Vote.



LL PERSONS born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed; all children born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth citizens thereof, and any woman who is now or may hereafter b married to a citizen of the United States, and

who might herself be lawfully naturalized, are deemed citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship do not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Rights of Citizens in Foreign Countries.

All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens; and it is the duty of the President, whenever an American citizen is unjustly deprived of his liberty by any foreign government, to demand the reason for his imprisonment, and, if his imprisonment is unjust or in violation of the rights of American citizens, to demand his release; should this demand be refused or unreasonably delayed, the President may take measures (not amounting to acts of war) to have him released, communicating all facts and proceedings relative to the case to Congress, as soon as practicable. After that, any invasion of the rights of any such American citizen by a foreign government is a reasonable ground for diplomatic adjustment or a declaration of war by the United States.

Military Force Not Allowed at Elections.

The laws of the United States forbid any naval or military officer to bring any armed troops to places of election, general or special, unless it be to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to keep peace at the polls; and no military or naval officer is permitted to prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State, or in any manner interfere with the received of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage therein.

The laws also provide that neither "race, color,

or previous condition of servitude" can affect the rights of citizens to vote, and prescribe penalties for refusing to let citizens vote lawfully, for wrongfully refusing to receive a lawful vote at an election, and for unlawfully hindering a person from voting.

Supervisors of Election.

In order to correct any abuses of this sort, it is decreed that on the application of any two citizens in any city or town of more than 20,000 inhabitants, or whenever in any county or parish, in any Congressional district, ten citizens of good standing, previous to any registration of voters for an election for Representatives or Delegate in Congress, or previous to any election at which such Representative or Delegate is to be voted for, may make known in writing to the judge of the United States circuit court, in that circuit, their desires to have such registration or election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, the judge, within not less than ten days prior to the registration or election, as the case may be, is required to open the circuit court at the most convenient point in his circuit. He then proceeds to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, under his hand and the seal of his court, two citizens, residents of the city, town, election district or voting precinct of the town, city, county and parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language; and these citizens shall be known and designated as "supervisors of election." Any circuit judge may appoint a United States district judge to perform this duty for him, in case he is unable to perform it himself.

What Supervisors of Election Shall Do.

The supervisors of election, so appointed, are authorized and required to attend, at all times and places fixed for the registration of legal voters, and challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered to be, as they deem proper, so marked; to make, when required, the lists of persons whose right to register and vote is claimed and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance upon the duty here noted, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification, to sign their names to each page of the original list and of each copy of any such list of registered voters, at such time when any name may be received or registered and in such a manner as will, in their judgment, detect

and expose improper removal or addition of any name therefrom or thereto.

The Duty to Challenge Votes.

The supervisors of election are authorized at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at such elections to challenge any such vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, may doubt; to be and remain where the ballotboxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polled wholly completed, and the proper and requisite returns or certificates made, as required by any State, Territorial, municipal or Federal law; and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry-lists, and tallies or check-books are kept.

In order that each candidate for Delegate or Representative in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote cast for him, the supervisors of election are, and each of them is, required to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot cast in their election district or voting precinct, whatever the indorsement on the bailot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or is found; to make and forward to the officer known as chief supervisor such certificates and returns of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to certify on all registry lists any statement as to the truth or accuracy of the lists or to the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, that they deem honest and proper to be made, in order that the facts may become known

Must Stand Where Each Voter Can be Seen.

The better to enable the supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are authorized and required, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, on the day of registration, on the day when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, or on the day of election, to take such a position, from time to time, as will, in their judgment, best enable them to see each person who offers himself for registration or to vote, and permit them to scrutinize the manner in which the registration or voting is being done; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are required to sit or stand in such a position near the ballot-boxes as will best enable them to canvass the ballots and see that the election has been fairly conducted.

HOW FOREIGNERS ARE NATURALIZED AND BECOME CITIZENS.

ERSONS born in foreign nations and coming to the United States to reside, are required to submit to certain forms of law before they can become citizens of any State or Territory, as follows:

Going before either a district or circuit court of the United States, or a district or supreme court of any Territory, or any court of record having jurisdiction in such cases, he must declare on oath that he intends to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever his allegiance to any foreign sovereign or State, especially naming the kingdom or empire of which he was formerly a subject.

Two years, or more, after thus declaring his intention to become a citizen, he applies to the court for admission to all the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States. At this time he

must clearly state, under oath, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and again renounce all allegiance to any foreign sovereign or government, especially the one under whom he formerly lived. He must also show, to the satisfaction of the court, that he has resided within the United States five years, and within the State or Territory in which the court is then held for a certain period; that he has during that time behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Pederal Constitution; that he is well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that he expressly renounces and abandons any hereditary title of mobility on association with any of the orders of nobility which he possessed in his native or adopted foreign country, and this renunciation is recorded in the court. Witnesses are necessary to prove the fact of his

having resided in the country the requisite time before applying for citizenship, his own oath not being sufficient.

being sufficient.

Any person who immigrates into the United States from a foreign country three years before coming of age, and maintains his residence here until twenty-one years old and two years longer, may, at the expiration of the whole five years, be admitted to all the rights and privileges of a citizen without making the preliminary declaration of his intention to become such; but he must then make oath that for two years past such has been his intention, and fully comply with all the other requirements of the naturalization laws.

The provisions of this law apply equally to

The provisions of this law apply equally to white persons of foreign birth, of African nativity or African descent.

When Native-Born Citizens and Foreigners May Vote.

HE CONDITIONS under which a person born in the United States or Territories may vote at general State elections are: That the person shall be a male, twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the State where he votes a definite period of time. Certain States require educational and property qualifications.

After arriving in the United States, a foreigner may go before a competent court and make oath that he desires to become a citizen of the United States. The paper given him by the court is a certificate that he has "declared his intention" to become a citizen.

Five years afterwards he may go again before a proper court and take out papers of naturalization. The foreigner is then naturalized, and is a citizen of the United States, entitled to vote the same as a native-born citizen.

Each State has its own law as to the time a foreigner shall have lived in

the United States before he can vote in that State. Thus in Illinois the law requires that the voter must be a citizen. This makes it necessary that the foreigner must have taken out his naturalisation papers, and have been a resident in the United States for five years preceding the time when he can vote. This is the law in several States.

Other States require only that the foreigner. in order to be allowed to vote, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen. He then has the same privilege as the native-born, concerning the length of time he shall remain in the State where voting. Different States, it will be seen, have different laws as to the time the voter shall be a resident of the State.

In most of the States voters are required to be registered before election. The length of time that those persons entitled to vote must remain in the State, county, or election precinct before voting, is shown in the following list of States:

Time of Residence Required in State, County and Precinct.

Alabama - State, one year; county, three months; ward or precinct, thirty days.

Arizona - Territory, one year; county, ten days.

Arkansas - State, one year; comonths, precinct or ward, thirty days. county, six

California—State, one year; county, ninety days, precinct, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized. Chinamen not allowed to become

Colorado—State, six months; women vote at school elections.

Connecticut — State, one year: town, six months. Must be able to read State laws. Foreigners required to be naturalized. Must have good moral character and a freehold yielding \$7 annually, or pay State tax, or have done military duty.

Bakota* - Territory, ninety days. Women allowed to vote.

Delaware* – State, one year; county, one month. Must pay a county tax. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to vote.

District of Columbia — No elections are held here. The various local officers are appointed by Congress and the President.

Florida-State, one year; county, six months.

Georgia—State, one year; county, six months. Voters must have paid their taxes.

Idnho^a—Territory, four months; county, thirty ays. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Illinois — State, one year; county, ninety days; election district, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Indiana - State, six months; town, sixty days; ward or precinct, thirty days. Foreigne must be residents of the United States one year.

lowa—State, six months: county, sixty days; wn or ward, ten days. Foreigners required to residents of the State two years.

Kansas - State, six months; township or ward, thirty days.

Kentucky *-State, two years: county, town, or city, one year; precinct, sixty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Louislana-State, one year; parish, ten days.

Maryland—State, one year; city or county, six months. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Maine—State, three months. Paupers and Indians not allowed to vote. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Massachusetts—State, one year: Congressional district, town or city, six months. Must have paid a State or county tax. Must be able to read and write. Paupers not allowed to vote. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Michigan "-State, three months: township or ward, ten days. Foreigners must be residents of the State two years and six months.

Minnesota — State, four months: election district, ten days. Foreigners must have lived in the United States one year.

Mississippi—State, six months; county, one month. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Missouri - State, one year, county, city or town, sixty days.

Nebraska—State, six months; county, forty days; ward or precinct, ten days.

Nevada—State, six months; county or district, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New Hampshire—Town, six months. Musbe tax-payers. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New Jersey-State, one year; county, five months. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New Mexico-Territory, six months: county three months: precinct, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New York—State, one year: county, four months: district, town, or ward, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

P No registration required.

North Carolina—State, one year: county, thirty days. Voter must own fifty acres of land or have paid taxes.

Ohio—State, one year; county, thirty days; town, village or ward, twenty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Oregon—State, six months; county or district, ninety days.

Pennsylvania — State, one year: election district, two months. Must have paid State or county taxes within two years. Former citizens returned from abroad may vote after six months' residence. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Rhode Island — State, one year; town or city, six months. Must own property in his town and pay taxes on it. Foreigners must be naturalized.

South Carolina — State, one year: county, sixty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Texas -State, one year; county or election district, six months. Paupers not allowed to

Tennessee • — State. one year: county, six months, and must pay poll-tax. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Utah-Territory, six months. Wives, widows and daughters of citizens can vote.

Vermont • - State, one year: town, three months. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Virginia-State, one year; county, city, or town, six months. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to vote.

West Virginia—State, one year; county, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to vote.

Wisconsin - State, one year. Paupers not

Wyomings-Territory, ninety days. Women allowed to vote.



General Directions Relating to Constitutions and By-Laws.

Constitutions.



A BASIS of action in the government of an association of people, who propose to hold regular and frequent meetings, it becomes necessary to make a specific agreement by such association of the course of action they will pursue, and the rules by which they shall be governed in their deliberations.

This agreement is termed a "Constitution,"

In its preparation, care should be taken, while making it sufficiently explicit, to have the document as concise, clear and distinct as possible.

In the adoption of a constitution by an assembly, it is usually customary to consider it section by section. After it has been accepted, the secretary should make record of the constitution in a blank-book suitable for the purpose. This should be signed by the members of the society, who consent to accept of the same as their fundamental rule of action.

Amendments to the constitution should be made in the same book with convenient marks for reference showing where they may be found.

By-Laws,

When it is desired to add matter more clearly defining certain articles of the Constitution, such explanatory notes are termed ' By-Laws." When the Constitution is quite explicit, for most associations by-laws are unnecessary. If it is desirable, however, to be very minute in explanation, that members of an association may fully understand their rights and duties, by-laws are sometimes quite essential. When added, they should follow immediately after the Constitution.

Explanatory words giving the character of each article in the Constitution, may be placed above, or at the left side of the article, as shown in the following forms.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



RUELTY to Animals being a prevailing fault, cal-culated to cultivate the baser passions of man's nature, it becomes necessary, in order to counteract the same, to take individual and united action in opposition thereto. The better to accomplish a reform in this direction, the undersigned agree to form an association, and be governed in their fundamental action by the following

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. The title and name of this Society shall be "THE SAC-RAMENTO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS."

OBJECTS.

ARTICLE II. The objects of this Society are to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals within the limits of the City of Sacramento; to enforce all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals, and to secure by lawful means the arrest, conviction and punishment of all persons violating such laws.

OFFICERS.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this Society shall be a President, six Vice - Presidents, a Counsel, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine persons, who shall constitute the Board of Directors. The President, Counsel, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officion members of the Executive Committee. The officers shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold their offices until others are elected to fill their places.

MEMBERS.

ARTICLE IV. Any person, male or female, may become a member of this Society upon election by the Society, or Executive Committee, and the payment of the sum of two dollars; and the annual membership fee shall not exceed that amount.

Sec. 2.—Any person may become a life - member of this Society, upon the payment to the Treasurer of the sum of twenty-five dollars.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ARTICLE V. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the first Thursday in April of each year, when the annual election of officers shall take place.

Sec, 2.—Every member of the Society who has been such for ten days or more, and who is not in arrears for dues, shall be entitled to vote at the said election.

Sec, 3.—At the annual meeting the Executive Committee shall present a general report of its proceedings during the past year, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall also present their annual reports.

Sec, 4.—Special meetings of the Society may be called by the President, or in case of his absence or inability, by one of the Vice-Presidents, and shall be so called upon the written request of fifteen members. Notice of such meeting shall be inserted in at least two daily papers of the city of Sacramento.

ARTICLE VI. The Counsel shall be the legal adviser of the Society, its Officers and Executive Committee, and shall have general charge and conductof all suits and proceedings instituted by or against it, or them, or either of them, or in which the Society may be interested. He shall receive for his services such pecuniary compensation, or fees, as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

SECRETARY.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and to record the same in the Society books provided for that purpose; to conduct the correspondence and keep copies thereof, and to perform such otherfutiles as are customary for such an officer, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

TREASURER.

ARTICLE VIII. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds belonging to the Society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall, previous to the annual meeting of the Society, prepare and submit to the Executive Committee for audit, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements during the past year, which annual account, duly audited, he shall present to the Society at its annual meeting.

AGENTS.

ARTICLE IX. The Executive Committee may appoint from time to time such special agents as it may deem advisable, and shall have the power to remove the same at its pleasure.

Sec. 2.—The appointment of every agent of the Society shall be in writing, and he shall receive such pecuniary compensation for his services as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE X. The Executive Committee shall have the management, control and disposition of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, and shall have the power to fill for the unexpired term any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices of the Society or in its own body.

Bec. 2.—No member of the Executive Committee, except the Counsel and the Secretary, shall receive or derive any salary or pecuniary compensation for his services.

Sec. 8.—The Executive Committee shall hold meetings for the transaction of business at least once in every month, and at all such meetings five members shall constitute a quorum.

ALTERATIONS OR AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE XI. This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, at any regular or special meeting of the Society, provided such alteration or amendment has been propos-ed and entered on the minutes, together with the name of the member proposing it, at a previous meeting of the Society.

By - Laws.

HOURS OF MEETING.

ARTICLE I. The hours of assembling for the stated meetings of the Society shall be as follows: From the 1st of April until the 1st of October, at eight o'clock P. M., and from the 1st of October until the 1st of April, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE II. The names of all persons desiring admission to this Society shall be presented to the Secretary, who shall bring the same before the members of the Society for election at any regular meeting.

DUTIES OF AGENTS.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of agents appointed to use their utmost efforts to secure kind and gentle treatment to all dumb animals, by rigid prosecution of violation of law relating to the same.

Sec. 9. The agent shall be empowered, and is expected to use his best efforts to distribute all tracts, papers and literature placed in his hands which may be calculated to accomplish the work for which the Society is organized.

Sec. 3. The agent is authorized, if in a locality where no Society exists, to organize an association to be governed by such officers, and such action as will most effectually abolish cruelty to animals.

At each regular meeting of the Society, the following shall be, after calling the meeting to order, and the opening exercises, the

Order of Business.

- 1. Reading of the minutes.
- Report of the Board of Directors.
- Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
- 4. Reports of officers.
- Receiving communications and bills.
- 6. Admission of new members, and election of officers at the annual meeting.
- 7. New business.
- Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer
- 9. Adjournment.

CONSTITUTION OF A VILLAGE LYCEUM



PREAMBLE.

ROWTH and development of mind, together with readiness and fluency of speech, being the result of investigation and free discussion of religious, educational, political, and other topics. the undersigned agree to form an association, and for its government, do hereby adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. The name and title of this organization shall be

Name and Object.

"The Cambridge Literary Association,"

and its object shall be the free discussion of any subject coming before the meeting for the purpose of diffusing knowledge among its members.

Officers of the Society.

ARTICLE II. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and a Librarian, who shall be elected annually by ballot, on the first Monday in January of each year, said officers to hold their position until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all public meetings of the Society. The first Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President, and in case of the absence of both President and Vice-President, it shall be the duty of the second Vice-President to preside.

The duty of the Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence, keep the records of the Society, and read at each meeting a report of the work done at the preceding meeting.

The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, making an annual report of all moneys received, disbursed, and amount on hand.

It shall be the duty of the Librarian to keep, in a careful manner, all books, records and manuscripts in the possession of the Society.

Duties of the Officers.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be appointed by the President, at the first meeting after his election, the following standing committees, to consist of three members each, namely: On lectures, library, finance, and printing, whose duties shall be designated by the President. The question for debate at the succeeding meeting shall be determined by a majority vote of the members Appointment Committees.

Conditions of Membership.

ARTICLE V. Any lady or gentleman may become a member of this Society by the consent of the majority of the members present, the signing of the constitution, and the payment of two dollars as membership fee. It shall be the p. vilege of the Society to elect any person whose presence may be advantageous to the Society, an honorary member, who shall not be required to pay membership fees or dues.

ARTICLE VI. This association shall meet weekly, and at such other times as a majority, consisting of at least five members of the association, shall determine. The President shall be authorized to call special meetings upon the written request of any five members of the Society, which number shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Collection of Dues.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the finance committee to determine the amount of dues necessary to be collected from each member, and to inform the Treasurer of the amount, who shall promptly proceed to collect the same at such time as the committee may designate.

Parliamenta form of conducting public meetings, as shown in HILL's ry Authority. MANUAL, shall be the standard authority in governing the deliberations of this association.

Penalty for Violating Rules.

ARTICLE IX. Any member neglecting to pay dues, or who shall be guilty of improper conduct, calculated to bring this association into disrepute, shall be expelled from the membership of the Society by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. No member shall be expelled, however, until he shall have had notice of such intention on the part of the association, and has been given an opportunity of being heard in his own defense.

Alterations
and
and regular meeting, this constitution may be altered or amended at the next stated meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.





Calls for Public Meetings.





MONG the duties of the projector of a public meeting will be the writing of the "Call," which should be clear, distinct, and brief, yet sufficiently explicit to enable people to know when, where, and for what object they meet.

The following, which may be varied according to circumstances, will sufficiently illustrate the general form:

Democratic Rally!

AT THE COURT ROOM, Monday Evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. The DEMOCRATS OF PAXTON, Working Men, Business Men, and Citizens generally, are cordially inclied to be present. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. JOSIAH ADAMS, Hon. T. M. BAXTER, and other able speakers.

School Meeting.

The Friends of Education are requested to meet at the house of Solomon Biggs, in Walnut Grove, Saturday evening, Sep. 1st, at 7 o'clock, to take action relative to opening a public school in this vicinity. The meeting will consider the selection of directors, the location of the school building, and the propriety of opening a school this fall, before the building is complete.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

All persons in Adams and adjoining counties, who settled here prior to 1850, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Clinton, Saturday afternoon, June 10, at two o'clock, to make arrangements for an Old Settlers' Reunion, to be held at such place and time as the meeting shall determine.

Firemen's Review.

The entire Fire Department of this city is hereby notified to appear on dress parade, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, on Broadway, between Green and Spruce streets, provided the weather is pleasant, and the streets dry. If the weather does not permit, due notice of postponement will be given.

GEO. H. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The Friends of Woman Suffrage are invited to meet in mass convention, at Dixon's Hall, in Chester, June 14, at ten o'clock, A.M., at which time the session will commence, and continue two days, closing on Friday evening. Hon. Asa Cushing, Rev. H. W. Cooper, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Chas. Fuller, and other distinguished speakers will be present, and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Hot for Horse Thieves!

All Citizens of Jonesville and surrounding country, favorable to protecting their stock from the depredations of thieves, are expected to be present at the Eagle School House, in District No. 10, on Saturday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to aid in forming an association that will give horse and cattle thieves their just dues.

Railroad Meeting.

The Midland and Great Western Railroad Company are about locating their railway through this county, having surveyed three routes, one through Hastings, one by way of Brownsville, and the other through this village, passing up the river just east of Fuller's mill. The Company propose to take this route on one condition, namely: that we furnish depot grounds and right of way through this village.

Citizens of Pikeville! what action shall we take in this matter? Shall we have a railroad at our own doors, or be compelled henceforth to go ten miles to the nearest depot? Every citizen interested in the growth of our beautiful village is requested to be present at the Town Hall, next Tuesday evening, May 7, at half past seven o'clock, to consider this subject. Let there be a full expression from all the people at this meeting.

Fourth of July!

The liberty-loving citizens of Eagleville, who desire to participate this year at home in a genuine, old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, such as will make the American Eagle proud of the village that b are his name, will meet at Allen's Hall next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider the advisability of holding such celebration.

Shali We have an Agricultural Fair?

Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Artists and others, favorable to the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, are desired to meet at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, June 30, at 8 o'clock, to take the necessary steps towards perfecting such organization.

Eight Hour Meeting.

All mechanics, artisans, laborers, and others, who favor making eight hours a legal day's work, that they may occasionally see their wives and children during the winter months, in the day time, are requested to meet in Boyd's Hall, Monday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the meeting will be addressed by that distinguished advocate of the rights of the working man, Hon. Archibald P. Green.

Temperance Convention.

The Friends of Temperance, independent of party or sect, are invited to meet in convention at Fullerton Hall in Fairbury, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 10 a.m., to consider and discuss the means by which we may arrest the present increasing tide of intemperance in this vicinity, by which our youth are corrupted, our Sabbaths desecrated, and our homes impoverished and desolated.

Come up and help us, sons, husbands, fathers! Come up and aid us, daughters, wives, mothers! We want the influence of your presence.

Dr. Carr, the eloquent champion of temperance, will be with us. Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. John Berryman, Rev. Dr. Williams, and others will participate in the discussions of the convention, and Prof. Carter, the world-renowned musician, will add interest to the occasion by leading in the singing.

The convention will continue in session two days, being addressed Wednesday evening by Rev. H. D. Williams, and on Thursday evening, in the closing address, by Mrs. John Berryman.

Vermonters Attention!

All Vermonters, resident in this city and vicinity, who are favorable to holding a Vermonters' pic nic sometime during July or August, are requested to meet next Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at Judge Miller's office in Canton, to arrange time, place, and programme of exercises for that occasion.



ESOLUTIONS.

Appropriate for Many Occasions.

ESOLUTIONS are a brief, terse method of expressing the opinions and sentiments of a company of people relative to any subject which it is desirable to discuss or place on record.

They are applicable to nearly any subject, and should be characterized by the utmost brevity consistent with a clear expression of the idea sought to be conveyed.

Resolutions Complimenting a Teacher.

"At the close of Mr. Hall's writing school, lately in session at Springfield, which was very fully attended, numbering over one hundred pupils, Prof. Hamilton, Principal of Springfield Academy, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Prof. Geo. B. Hall, in giving instruction in penmanship to a very large and interesting class in this place, has given most unbounded satisfaction as a teacher of writing, therefore:

"Resolved, That, as a teacher and penman he is pre-eminently superior, changing as he does the poorest scribblere almost invariably into beautiful penmen, during his course of lessons.

"Resolved, That his lectures on epistolary correspondence, punctuation, use of capital letters, and the writing of business forms, of themselves are worth infinitely more than the cost of tuition in his schools. "Resolved, That we recommend him to the people of the entire

country, as a teacher whose schools will be found a great intellectual good in any community so fortunate as to secure his services.

"Resolved, That, while we thank him for the very efficient instruction given this class here, we tender him a cordial invitation to visit our city again, professionally, at his earliest convenience."

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence. On the Death of a Freemason.

"At a regular communication of Carleton Lodge, No. 156, A. F. and A. M., held Feb. 10, 18—, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother Benjamin W. Rust: and

"WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had: therefore be it

- "Resolved, By Carleton Lodge, No 156, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of ——, of Ancien, Free and Accepted Masons, that, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.
- "Resolved, That, in the death of Benjamin W. Rust, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.
- "Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.
- "Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to each of the newspapers of Carleton."

On the Death of a Member of any Society, Ciub, or Other Association.

- "WHEREAS, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, ———, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard.
- "Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.
- "Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the ——— of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting."

On the Death of a Ciergyman.

- "WHEREAS, the hand of Divine Providence has removed our beloved pastor from the scene of his temporal labors and the congregation who sat under his ministry, and profited by his example, are desirous of testifying their respect for his memory, and expressing their earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household deprived by this dispensation of its earthly head: therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of our deceased minister in their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless.
- "Resolved, That in our natural sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved shepherd, we find consolation in the belief that it is well with him for whom we mourn.
- "Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed pastor by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no partings, and bliss ineffable forbids a tear.
- "Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a token of our respect and veneration for the Christian character of a good man gone to his rest, and of the interest felt by his late congregation in those he loved and cheriched.

Resolutions Complimenting a Public Officer upon Retirement.

"WHEREAS, the retirement of our esteemed fellow citizen, _____, from the office of _____, presents a suitable oppor-

- tunity for expressing the esteem in which we hold him as a faithful and courteous public servant; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the community are due to ——, for the able and impartial manner in which he has uniformly performed his public duties, and that we sincerely regret his determination to retire from public life.
- "Resolved, That he carries with him, on leaving the position which he has so satisfactorily filled, the regard and good wishes of all who had occasion to transact official business with him.
- "Resolved, That his late associates in office regard his return to private life as a loss to them, while they sincerely hope that it will prove a gain to him, and trust that his future will be as bright and prosperous as he can anticipate or desire.
- "Resolved, That the secretary of the meeting be requested to transmit to him the preamble and resolutions adopted on this occasion.

Resolutions Complimenting a Captain of a Steamer on a Successful Voyage.

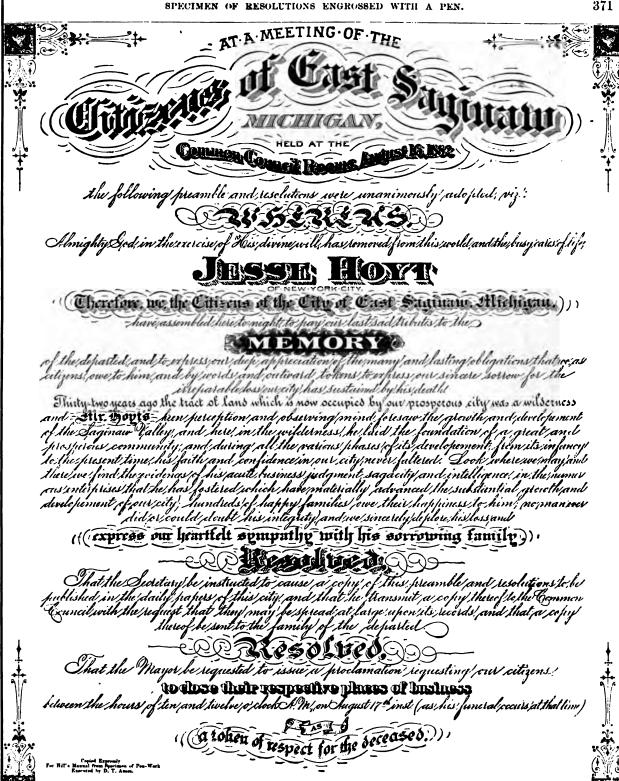
- "At a meeting of the cabin passengers of the steamship—, Captain—, arrived at this port from—, on the—inst., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:
- "In token of our grateful remembrance of the watchful seamanship and agreeable social qualities displayed by Captain—and his officers during our late voyage from—to this port; be it

(Signed by ----, etc.)

Resolutions Thanking a Conductor, and Commending a Railway.

- "At a meeting of the passengers on the Palace Sleeping and Dining Car —, nearing their journey's end, June 2, 1872, at —, the following preamble and complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted:
- "WHENEAS, It has been the good fortune of the persons comprising this meeting to make a safe, quick, and most delightful passage from —— to ——, over the —— railroad; therefore be it
- "Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Conductor of the Palace Car —, for the numerous favors received at his hand throughout the journey; and we commend him for the many gentlemanly and agreeable qualities which characterize him as a man, and eminently fit him for the position he now holds.
- "Resolved, That commendation is especially due the railroau company for the excellent accommodations furnished travelers in their comfortable and luxurious coaches, and the superior condition of the track and road-bed, which is so smooth that the traveler rides over the same resting with almost as much ease and pleasure as when seated in his own parior.

- [freibent of Gilizens Alerting.)



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Suitable for Forming Associations, Remonstrance, On the Departure of Friends, Expression of Wishes, etc.

Resolutions at a Temperance Meeting.

- " Mr. Chairman: Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following: —
- "WHEREAS, The saloons of this city are being kept open at all hours of the day and night, in violation of the ordinances governing the same; and
- "WHEREAS, Drunkenness is evidently on the increase, in consequence of the total lack of necessary legal restraint, which should close their doors at proper hours of night, and Sundays; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to investigate the extent of this violation, and report the same to the city council at their next meeting.
- "Resolved, That we call upon the mayor, aldermen, and city marshal of this city to enforce the law relating to the sale of liquors, and we hereby remind them that the people will hold them to strict accountability for allowing the ordinances governing and restraining saloun keepers to be violated."

Resolutions on the Departure of a Ciergyman.

- "At a meeting of the Presbyterian society, held in the lecture room of their church, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
- "Whereas, Our pastor, the Rev. Hiram G. Morgan, has received a call from the First Presbyterian church of —, and, for the purpose of accepting the same, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city; and
- "WHEREAS, We all realize that none but a selfish interest can prompt us to retain him, when a broader field with nobler opportunities is open to him; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That we accept the resignation which severs our relation as pastor and people with feelings of heartfel' sadness.
- "Resolved, That the ten years of faithful service rendered by him to this society have been greatly blessed in upbuilding our church, increasing its membership, and creating feelings of Christian fellowship and good will among other denominations.
- "Resolved, That for his ministering to the temporal wants of the poor, and the spiritual needs of all; for the tender solicitude and carnest sympathy which have always brought him to the bedside of the sick and dying; for his efforts in behalf of the education of the masses; and for his exertions to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity at all times and under all circumstances, the members of this parish, and the people of this city, owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay.
- "Resolved, That, in parting, our kindest wishes will ever attend him, and that we recommend him to the parish to which he is to minister as one worthy their full confidence and highest esteem.

-	-		-	-		-	_	-)
	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	 -	Committe

Resolutions on the Departure of a Sunday School Teacher.

- "WHEREAS, Mr. Grant Watkins is about to remove from our midst and sever his connection with this school, in which he has so long and faithfully labored as teacher; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity of losing him in the Sunday School work, and most fervently wish for him a future of active usefulness in his chosen field of new associations and interests, ever praying that by a well ordered life and a Christian consecration he may at last unite, with all the truly faithful, in sweeter songs of redemption in the bright hereafter."

Resolutions Favorable to Forming an Association.

- "Mr. Chairman: Your committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to report the following:
- "WHEREAS, Our county is being infected by a band of organized horse thieves and highwaymen, making property and human life insecure: and
- "WHEREAS, The safety of the people demands that some immediate action be taken looking to the protection of life and property; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That an association of citizens favorable to such protection be formed, to be known and styled 'The Grant County Protective Association.'
- "Resolved, That this association be governed by five directors, chosen by this meeting. Such directors to choose their president, secretary, and treasurer from their number, any one of whom, upon hearing of the loss of property belonging to any member of this association, shall have authority, upon consulting with two other directors, to take the necessary steps to recover the same, and punish the thief, the expenses of recovery not to exceed the value of said property.
- "Resolved, That each member of this association shall pay to the treasurer two dollars, as membership fee, upon signing the constitution, and shall bear his share of the necessary expense incurred in recovering stolen property, and convicting thieves.
- "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to draft articles of association for the government of the society, regulating dues, times of meeting, etc., for each member to sign, essentially embodying the ideas expressed in these resolutions."

Resolutions Remonstrating against a Nuisance.

- "Resolved, That the continuance of the bone boiling establishment and glue factory of Messrs. Smith & Jones in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, is an intolerable nuisance, which is incompatible with the health and comfort of those who reside in the vicinity.
- "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to apprise the authorities of the existence and nature of the nuisance; and, in case such action shall not produce its abatement, then, to employ counsel, and take such other legal steps as the case may require."

Resolutions at a Stockholders' Meeting, in Favor of a Certain Route.

- "Resolved, That the proposed railroad bridge of this company, at Jackson, be located north, rather than south, of the village, for these reasons:
- "1. To build a bridge south of the town will necessitate placing a depot so far from the center of the village as to prevent the people of Jackson from patronizing the road, inasmuch as the South Western railway already has a depot near the center of the town.

"2. The south line will require more than double the amount of trestle work for the bridge.

"3. The right of way by the southern route is much the most expensive. Even with the purchase of the Jackson foundry grounds (which will remove the abrupt curve in the upper route), the right of way will cost less than by the south survey, to say nothing of bringing the depot nearer the center of the village, and lessening the expense of trestle work; therefore

"Resolved, That, for the foregoing and other reasons, the directors are recommended to take the northern instead of the southern route, for the proposed railway through the town of Jackson."

Resolution instructing Members of the Legislature.

" Resolved, That we are opposed to the present oppressive law on our statute books relative to stock running at large, and we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for either house of the legislature who is not pledged to its speedy rep al.

"Resolved, That the secretary is instructed to furnish a report of this meeting, together with this resolution, to such papers as will bring the subject most generally before the people."

Resolution of Thanks to the Officers of a Convention.

The following resolution, presented just before the close of a convention, is put by the member who makes the motion - it being personal to the presiding officer.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby given to the president, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and to the other officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them."



PETITION is a formal request or supplication, from the persons who present or sign the paper containing it, to the body or individual to whom it is presented, for the grant of some favor.

It is a general rule, in the case of petitions presented to courts that an affidavit accompany them, setting forth that the statement-therein made, so far as known to the petitioner, are true, and that these facts, by him stated as within his knowledge and that of others, he believes to be true.

PETITIONS TO A CITY COUNCIL.

The people of a town or city very frequently have occasion to petition their town authorities or city government for the granting of favors or the enactment of laws.

The following are among the forms of petition to a city council:

For Opening a Street.

Remonstrating Against a Nuisance.

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF ________, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

Gentlemen —Your petitioners pespectfully represent that during the past summer John Jones has converted the barn located at No. 184 Monroe street, between Van Buren and Jackson into a slaughter house, which, with the decaying official about the premises, produces a stench that is unbearable to the citizens living in that vicinity. In all respects the affair is a nuisance to the neighborhood, and we ask your honorable body to have the same removed.

[Signed by one hundred persons, more or less, residing in the neighborhood.]

Asking for a Policeman.

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF --, IN COMMON COUNCIL

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERNES OF THE GIVEN ASSEMBLED:

ASSEMBLED:

Gentlemen — The undersigned citizens and tax-payers of _______, feeling that life and property are very insecure after dark in portions of this town, respectfully ask your honorable body to appoint a night policeman to have supervision of the streets and alleys from Harrison to Wainut streets, on Broadway.

[liers give city. State and date.]

[Signed by one hundred tax-payers, more or less.]

PETITIONS TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Petition from Farmers Asking for the Extermination of the Canada Thistle.

Thistle.

To the Honorable the Senata and House of Representatives of the State of the Undersigned citizens of the Undersigned citizens of the Undersigned citizens of the Undersigned citizens of the Undersigned counties, are becoming infested with that pest, the Canada thistle. As yet they are not in sufficient quantity to be beyond control, but it is feared if they are allowed to go without restraint two years longer, they will be so spread as to make their extermination next to impossible. We, therefore, respectfully request your honorable body to take some action looking to their immediate subjection, thus saving the farming community from an evil which cannot be removed if allowed to exist much longer.

(Here pre-count, these and date)

[Signed by one thousand farmers, more or less.]

| Signed by one thousand farmers, more or less.

Petition from Farmers. Relative to Stock Running at Large.

Petition from Farmers, Relative to Stock Running at Large.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REFRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF, IN LIGHBLATURE CONVENED.

Your petitioners, residents and tax payers of county, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the farmers of this State are at present subjected to an immense drain on their resources, by being compelled to build thousands of miles of fence, not for their own use, but for the purpose of preventing the encroachment of others. At a low estimate, it is costing millions of dollars every year for this needless fencing. The man who wishes to keep stock may fence the necessary pasturage for the same, but to compel the farmer who does not have stock in any considerable quantity to keep up miles of fence, continually to rot down and be rebuilt, is an oppression which is causing many farmers to remain in poverty, who otherwise might be in comparatively independent circumstances.

We, therefore, petition you to enact a law to prevent stock of every description from running at large.

(liter gree count. Sate and date.)

[Signed by five hundred farmers, more or less.]

Petition to the Governor Asking for Pardon.

Petition to the Governor Asking for Pardon.

To John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Llinois

The Petition of the undersigned citizens respectfully represents.

That on the ninth day of July, 1871, John Jones, of the city of Chicago. That on the ninth day of July, 1871, John Jones, of the city of Chicago. Was convicted before the criminal court, in the said city, of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced therefor to the State prison at Joliet, where he now remains, for the term of twelve years: that the evidence upon which he was convicted, as will be seen by the summary appended, was not altogether conclusive: that previous to that time the said Jones had maintained the reputation of being a peaceable and upright man and that his conduct since imprisonment, according to the letter of the warden, flied herewith, has been most exemplary. The said Jones has a family who need his support, and under the impression that the ends of justice, under the circumstances of the case, have been sufficiently answered, they respectfully implore executive clemency in his behalf.

(liter give town, State and date)

[Signed by etc., etc.]



The Committees Necessary and the Plan of Organization.



PLEASING variety in the routine of life is an occasional celebration. These are given often by certain societies, and comprise festivals, public dinners, picnics, excursions, reunions, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A very appropriate day for a general celebration, in the United States, is the Fourth of July.

In preparing for such a celebration it is first necessary to appoint suitable committees to carry out the details of the work incident to such an occasion. This is done by calling a meeting of the citizens at some public place, "for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the forthcoming anniversary of American Independence!" which meeting should organize in the usual form, by the appointment of a president and secretary.

The meeting should consider the feasibility of such celebration, and, if it is deemed advisable to celebrate this anniversary, should appoint an executive committee of three, to have general supervision of the whole affair, to be assisted by:

- 1. A finance committee, who will solicit the necessary funds.
- 3. A committee on grounds, to select a suitable place for holding the celebration, furnishing speakers' stand, seats for people, etc.
 3. Committee on orator, who will provide speakers, reader of Declaration of Independence, etc.
- of Independence, etc.

 4. Committee on music, to provide band, singing by the glee club, etc.
- 5. Committee on procession, who will induce the various societies, and a representation from the different trades, to appear in street procession, along with the representation of the different States in the Union.
- 6. Committee on military display, who will organize any military exhibition that may be thought advisable, take charge of firing guns, etc.
- Committee on fireworks, who will attend to the arrangements for such exhibition in the evening.
 Committee on amusements, whose especial duty it shall be to organize

8. Committee on amusements, whose especial duty it shall be to organize such street display of burlesque, etc., as will entertain and amuse the people. The executive committee may appoint the president of the day, the

The executive committee may appoint the president of the day, the necessary marshals, and arrange for additional attractions and novelties calculated to secure the success of the celebration.

Let these arrangements be made three or four weeks before the "Fourth." Now, let the executive committee thoroughly advertise the list of committees, and what it is proposed to accomplish. In the meantime, the finance committee should report to the executive what amount of money may be relied upon, and the committee on

orator should report the names of their speakers, while the various other committees will report what the attractions are to be in their several departments.

Then the executive committee should prepare their posters and programmes, descriptive of what may be seen by strangers from abroad who attend the celebration, and crowds of people will come from near and far.

It is not necessary for many people to be interested at first in the celebration, to make the same a success. The resolve by one person to have a grand celebration, who will call a public meeting, associate with himself two others, as an executive committee, and follow by the appointment of the necessary committees, publishing the whole to the world, and going ahead, will generally make a very successful celebration.

In the smaller towns so many committees may not be necessary, but having a good executive committee, the work is made much lighter by being distributed among a good many persons, though it will always devolve upon two or three individuals to carry the affair through to a successful conclusion.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

The same regulations, to a certain extent, as in the Fourth of July celebration, may be observed in other public entertainments, though it may not be necessary to have as many committees.

Where it is resolved to give a public dinner to a distinguished man, the first move is to extend to the person an invitation, as numerously signed as possible. If he accepts, he either fixes the day himself, or leaves that to the option of the party inviting him. In the latter case, they designate a time that will best suit his convenience.

Arrangements having been made thus far, committees may be appointed on table, invitations, toasts, etc., the affair being conducted according to the eliquette of such occasions.

PICNICS AND FESTIVALS.

These social entertainments, which are usually conducted in the interest of certain societies, are mostly pleasant affairs in proportion as they are agreeably conducted by the managers.

They should be especially noticeable for the absence of all formality, joility and mirth reigning supreme. If another committee is appointed, outside of the executive, let it be a committee on fun.



A MONG the delightful titbits that afford variety and merriment on certain festal occasions, may be toasts and sentiments, thus:

For a Christmas Dinner.

- "Christmas hospitality: And the ladies who make it delightful by their mincing ways."
- "The sports of the holidays: Sleighing the Dears, and taking comfort among the Buffaloes."

For the Thanksgiving Festival.

- "Our opinion on the Eastern Question: We agree with Russia, that Turkey ought to be gobbled."
- "The health of our venerable host: Although an American citizen, he is one of the best *Grand Seniors* that ever presided over *Turkey*."
- "Thanksgiving: The magnetic festival that brings back erratic wander, is to the Old Folks at Home."
- "The thanksgiving board: While it groans with plenty within, who cares for the whistling of the wind without."
- "Thanksgiving: The religious and social festival that converts every family mansion into a Family Meeting House,"

For the Fourth of July.

- "The American Eagle: The older he grows the louder he screams, and the higher he flies."
- "The Union of the States, and the Union of the Sexes: The one was the beginning of man's independence, the other is the end of it."
- "Our Standard Sheet: It has often been badly mangled, and terribly scorched, but is, nevertheless, the noblest sheet that ever covered a hero on the bed of glory."

For a Wooden Wedding.

"Our Host and Hostess: The fire of affection they mutually kindled five years ago has not gone out; on the contrary, we are glad to see them wooding up."

- "The Wooden Wedding of our Friends: And may all the children be chips of the old block."
- "The Hero and Heroine of this Wooden Festival: May they flourish like green bay trees in their youth, and retain all their pith when they become elders."

For the Tin Wedding.

- "The Golden Rule of Matrimony: Marry the first time for love—the second time for Tin."
- "The Fair Bride: She blushed at her first marriage, but she shows more metal to-day."
- "Tin Weddings: And the bright reflections to which they give rise."

For the Crystal Wedding.

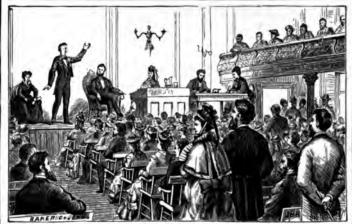
- "Crystal Weddings: The medium through which the bliss of enduring affection is magnified, reflected, and made transparent to everybody."
- "The fifteenth year of Wedlock: A matrimonial Stage, chiefly remarkable for its Tumblers."
- "Our Hospitable Hostess: And may it never be her fate to look on life 'as through a glass darkly."
- "The New Married Couple: They will not find the friendship of their friends as brittle as their gifts."

For a Silver Wedding.

- "The Bridal Pair: Their admirable performances in double harness well entitle them to the plate."
- "Our Kind Entertainers: Know all men, by these presents, how sincerely we love them."

For the Golden Wedding.

- "Matrimony's Phasant Autumn: May it always bear golden fruit."
- "The Bridegroom's Prize: Not toys of gold, but the more attractive metal by his side."
- Selected from Barber's Ready made Speeches, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.





HOW TO CALL, ORGANIZE AND CONDUCT PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES.

Duties of Officers, Order of Business, Introduction of Resolutions, and Parliamentary Usages in the Government of Public Gatherings.

HE people of every community, in order to introduce laws, regulations, and organizations by which they shall be governed and benefited, find it necessary to meet from time to time in public assemblages. Thus, before a school can be

established, it is necessary to have a meeting of the citizens, to take the preliminary steps towards obtaining the school. Before a church organization can be had, a meeting of persons favorable to such proceeding must first take place, to secure sufficient concert of action to accomplish the object. To obtain unity of sentiment, and harmony of action, in the carrying forward of any important enterprise, the people must be called together, and the minds of a sufficient number directed into the desired channel to effect the contemplated purpose.

In educating public sentiment, calling the people together, and introducing the resolutions that shall embody the sense of the meeting, much written business is required that may properly be considered here.

To show the manner in which a meeting is convened, called to order, organized, and conducted, we will take a political gathering as an example.

To illustrate: William Jones, who lives in the town of Monroe, being a zealous politician, is desirous of having a republican meeting in his town, just before election. He, therefore, consults with John Belden, Arthur Bennett, George Moody, and others, who have a certain influence, as to time and place. Arrangements are also made with two or three persons, accustomed to public speaking, to address the meeting.

Notice is then given, by written placards or printed posters, as follows:

"Republican Meeting.

ALL CITIZENS Of Monroe, who favor the principles of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, are requested to meet on Thursday Evening, Oct. 1st, at the TOWN HALL, at Seven O'Clock, to take such action as may be deemed best to promote the Success of the Party in the COMING ELECTION. The Meeting will be addressed by the Hon. WILLIAM SPENCER, THOMAS HOPKINS, Esq., and Others."

The projectors assemble at the Hall early, and decide, from an examination of the audience, who will make a suitable presiding officer, and secretary, or these persons may be selected

previous to the meeting, with the understanding that they will be present.

Selection of Chairman.

Half or three-quarters of an hour is usually given from the time when the meeting is appointed, for general conversation, while the audience is assembling. At half-past seven, Wm. Jones steps forward, and says:

"The meeting will please come to order."

As soon as the audience becomes still, Mr. Jones continues:

"I move that Samuel Lockwood act as President of this meeting."

Mr. Arthur Belden says:

"I second the motion."

Then, Mr. Jones puts the question thus:

"It has been moved and seconded, that Mr. Samuel Lockwood act as President of this meeting. All in favor of the motion will manifest the same by saying, 'Aye.'"

As soon as the affirmative vote has been expressed, he will say:

"Those who are opposed will say, 'No.'"

If the "Ayes" predominate, he will say:

"The 'Ayes' have it. Mr. Lockwood will take the chair."

If, however, the 'Noes' are in the majority, he will say:

"The 'Noes' have it; the motion is lost."

Thereupon, he will nominate another person, or put the question upon the nomination of some one else.*

As soon as the chairman is chosen, he will take his place.

Appointment of Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Bennett then says:

"I move that Mr. Hiram Cooper act as Secretary of this meeting."

This motion being seconded, the Chairman puts the question, and declares the result.

The meeting is now organized. The Chairman will direct the Secretary to read the call, or, if a copy of the call is not to be obtained, he will ask one of the projectors to state the object of the meeting.

Order of Business.

That speech being concluded, the President will say:

"You have heard the call, and understand its object; what is the further pleasure of the meeting?"

Mr. Jones, thereupon, says:

"I move that a Committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting."

This is seconded.

The Chairman then says:

"Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; are you ready for the question?"

If any one desires to speak against the motion, or has any remark to make, he arises, and says:

"Mr. Chairman."

The Chairman turns towards the speaker, and listens to him, and each in succession. When they are all done, or in case no one responds to the call, he puts the question in the previous form, and declares the result.

Committee on Resolutions.

The resolution being adopted, the Chairman says:

"I will appoint as such Committee—William Jones, Albert Hawkins, and Henry Peabody."

Where a motion is made moving the appointment of a committee, it is parliamentary usage to appoint, as the first person selected on such committee, the mover of the resolution.

The Committee withdraws to prepare the resolutions, or to examine those previously prepared for the purpose.

Upon the retirement of the Committee, the audience will call for the leading speakers of the evening to address the meeting. When the speeches are concluded, the Chairman of the Committee comes forward, and says:

^{*} If considerable political excitement exists in the community, the opposite party will sometimes gather in large force, which is termed "packing" the meeting; will vote their own officers into place, and conduct the meeting according to their own wishes. When, however, a meeting is called in the interest of a certain political party, it is considered disreputable for another party to seek, through overwhelming force, to control the meeting in their own interest.

"Mr. Chairman, the Committee report the following resolutions."

He then reads the resolutions, and gives them to the Secretary.

The Chairman now says:

"You have heard the resolutions. What shall be done with them?"

Arthur Bennett says:

"I move they be adopted."

The motion is seconded.

The Chairman then says:

"The question on the passage of the resolutions is now before the house. Are there any remarks to be made on the subject?" *

If no objections are made, the President will put the question, and declare the result. The formality of appointing a Committee on Resolutions may be avoided by the resolutions being introduced and read by one of the projectors of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted, and the speeches concluded, the Chairman will ask:

"What is the further pleasure of the meeting?"

Adjournment.

If there be no further business, some one moves an adjournment. As the question is not debatable the Chairman puts it direct. If carried, he says:

"The meeting is adjourned."

If thought best to convene another meeting, the Chairman will declare:

"The meeting is adjourned to the time fixed upon."

The foregoing, it will be seen, by varying the call, and changing the business to suit, will answer for most political gatherings, or any public meeting.

If it is desirable to make the proceedings public, it is the duty of the Secretary to fully write up the business of the meeting, and transmit the same to the nearest newspaper favorable to the cause. If the meeting be of sufficient importance, it may be well for him, immediately after being chosen to fill the position, to move the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries, who will aid him in writing up the proceedings for two or three newspapers.

The Secretary's Report.

The Secretary's report of a meeting, will, of course, vary according to circumstances. In the record of the foregoing meeting, it would read as follows:

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Republican citizens of Monroe was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, Samual Lockwood being chosen president of the meeting, and Hiram Cooper appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. William Jones, the chairman appointed as a committee on resolutions, Messrs Wm. Jones, Albert Hawkins, and Henry Peabody.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was very ably addressed by Hon. W. Spencer, of Belmont, who reviewed the work that had been done by this party, in a speech of some forty minutes.

Mr. Spencer was followed by Thomas Hopkins, Eeq., of Cambridge, in a half hour's speech, in which he particularly urged upon all Republicans the necessity of vigilant effort from this time forward till the election.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

(Here the Secretary inserts the Resolutions.)
On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

Government of Conventions.

While the foregoing form is applicable, with suitable variations, to the management of ordinary public meetings, it is generally necessary in political conventions, which contain frequently a large number of delegates with a great diversity of interests to subserve, several candidates being often before the convention seeking position, to make first a temporary, and afterwards a permanent organization.

Comprised, as the convention is, of delegates, who are representatives from constituencies of different parts of the county, or state, the assemblage is a legislature of the party, and is governed by nearly the same rules. The strictest application of these rules is often necessary, in order to preserve decorum in its discussions, and dignity in its action.

A convention may be called, either by some committee appointed by previous conventions to make the call, or it may be convened by invitation of the leading friends of a particular

^{*} If there is a good deal of business before the meeting, the chairman may dispatch such business much more rapidly by immediately putting a question, when moved and seconded, without inviting remarks.

cause, or measure. The call should contain some general directions as to the mode of electing delegates.

The night before the convention a caucus is generally held in the several towns of the county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the same. These delegates are sometimes instructed by the meeting to vote for certain men or measures, in the convention.

Two sets of officers are chosen in the convention—temporary, and permanent. The first is for the purpose of conducting the business preparatory to organization.

The temporary chairman is chosen in the manner heretofore designated. In selecting the permanent officers, it is usual to allow the delegation from each county, district or township, the right to name one member of the com-

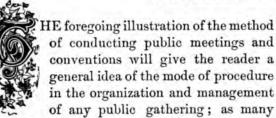
mittee on permanent organization. In order to save time, it is common to appoint a committee, at the same time, on credentials, whose duty it is to ascertain if each delegate is entitled to vote in the convention.

During the interval that follows, it is customary, while the committees are engaged in their labors, to call upon various prominent men to address the gathering.

The officers recommended by the committee chosen for the purpose, are generally elected; the real business of the convention can now be performed.

It is customary to give the thanks of the convention to its officers just previous to adjournment. In that case, the member who makes the motion puts the question upon its adoption, and declares the result.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES.*



questions arise, however, concerning parliamentary usage on disputed questions, the following rules of order will be of interest to all persons who may have occasion to participate in the work of public meetings:

Duties of the President of a Meeting.

The presiding officer of a meeting should possess acuteness of hearing, a clear, distinct voice, positiveness of manner, selfpossession, and a clear understanding of his duties, which are as follows:

First, if the meeting be temporary in its character, the president, having been appointed by the members of the congregation present, will, after taking the chair, proceed to state the object of the meeting, or call upon some member in the audience, who is supposed to know the object of the gathering, to do so.

SELECTION OF A SECRETARY.

Should no one move the appointment of a secretary, the president will suggest the necessity of a recording officer, and will call upon the meeting to nominate a suitable person for the position. Upon his nomination the chairman will put the same to vote and announce the result, as he will all motions and propositions properly presented, that may necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings.

In making a statement to the assembly, or putting a question, it is customary for the chairman to arise and stand while doing so, though he may retain his seat if much more convenient, while reading any communication or message to the meeting.

ORDER.

He should strictly maintain order, or call upon some one or more persons in authority to do so; should see that members of the meeting, while engaged in the presenting of motions or in debate, observe the order and decorum enjoined by parliamentary rules; should decide all questions of order; should appoint members of committees when required by motion to do so, and should not leave his chair unless the same be filled by a vice president (if there be one) or by the appointment of a pro tempore chairman.

QUORUM.

When presiding over a deliberative assembly, such as a council or legislature, his actions will be largely governed

^{*} Parliamentary rules are called parliamentary from the fact that the rules and regulations that now govern public bodies, throughout this country, are substantially those that have been long in use by the British Parliament in England.

by the rules and regulations of the body itself. In such cases it is customary for the chairman to ascertain whether or not a quorum of members be present. Should such not prove to be the case within thirty minutes from the time appointed for the opening of the meeting, it will be in order to adjourn from lack of a quorum, though it will be proper to send an officer in authority to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of members to make a quorum, whereby business may be transacted.

At any time during the session, should it be ascertained that less than a quorum of members is in attendance, the chairman must announce the fact, and suspend the transaction of business, as the proceedings of the meeting are illegal when less than a quorum is present.

Should the meeting open with a quorum of members, some of whom should afterwards leave, and the fact be discovered when calling the yeas and nays upon any question, that a quorum is not present, the meeting should adjourn. It will be in order to take up the uncompleted business at the next meeting exactly at the same point it was when the absence of a quorum was ascertained at the preceding meeting.

SIGNING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

It is the duty of the presiding officer to place his signature to all documents and proceedings of the assembly, when necessary, in order to authenticate the same.

In general, the chairman being created by the meeting, as a representative of the members present, his duty is to obey their commands, and declare the will of the assemblage in a just and impartial manner.

Duties of the Secretary.

The secretary, upon taking the chair at a temporary meeting, will provide himself with the necessary stationery with which to note the proceedings on the occasion.

READING CALL, ETC.

He will, upon request of the president, read the call for the meeting, all communications, messages, and resolutions that may be offered; will furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication, if desirable, or for any person interested who may wish to examine the same; and will preserve the record of proceedings for presentation and examination at a subsequent meeting, if held.

WHAT TO MAKE RECORD OF.

The secretary of a deliberative assembly will, after reading the minutes of preceding meeting, make note of and enter upon his journal the substance of all proceedings and enactments passed by the assemblage. All discussions, motions proposed, and other matter not voted upon, are not entered. Such is the rule in legislative assembles. In other meetings it is frequently customary to present a report, not only of what is actually done, but also an outline of the discussions and proceedings in the meeting.

PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

The secretary should file all papers of importance, after having read the same, and being the custodian of all such, should

never allow any member or other person to remove them without permission from or direction of the assembly.

CALLING ROLL AND SIGNING PAPERS.

He should call the roll when ordered, for the purpose of either noting the absentees or taking a vote of the yeas and nays. He will inform committees of their appointment, the nature of the business they are chosen to consider, will authenticate all proceedings, acts, and orders of the meeting by his signature, and will issue calls for special sittings.

It is customary for the secretary to stand while reading any extended document or calling the roll of members in large assemblages, and to retain his place throughout the session of the meeting unless some one be appointed *pro tempore* to act as secretary during his absence. Where one or several assistant secretaries are chosen, less inconvenience is occasioned by the temporary absence of the secretary.

The Treasurer.

The office of treasurer, while often distinct, is frequently coupled with that of secretary. This portion of his duty consists in entering in a book provided for the purpose, an account of all moneys received and disbursed in behalf of the body which he serves.

ORDERS TO PAY MONEY.

The rule is, to pay out no moneys without an order bearing the signatures of the president and secretary, or the chairman of a finance committee, who is empowered to audit bills, which orders the treasurer should carefully preserve as youchers.

BONDS.

It is further customary to require bonds of such officer for the faithful performance of his duty, where any considerable amount of money is handled, he being also required to yield possession of his books to his successor, in good order.

The Committees.

All public bodies find it necessary, in order to systematize their work and expedite business, to appoint certain individuals of their number to have charge and control of certain departments of the work, relating to their deliberations.

SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

Where appointed for a particular occasion, the committee is known as and called a select committee; where appointed at the beginning of a session, to consider all matters of a certain nature, it is termed a standing committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

A "committee of the whole" consists of all the members. As it is the duty of the *standing* and *select* committees to prepare measures to be acted upon by the full assembly, so it is the duty of the "committee of the whole" to consider and arrange the preliminaries of the business that the assembly is to consider. This committee can act with much less formally than is consistent with the customary forms of parliamentary usage in full assemblage.

Appointment of Committees.

The constitution and by-laws of an association usually provide for the appointment of standing committees, who sit permanently during the session. The members of such committees in deliberative assemblies, unless otherwise ordered, are appointed by the presiding officer.

The necessity of a select committee is usually suggested by some member of the assembly, who frequently moves that a certain number be appointed, either by the chairman or the meeting. Should this committee be appointed by the meeting, it is customary to select by majority vote one at a time, thus giving the assembly ample time to consider the fitness of each candidate for the proposed committee; though the entire number may be voted upon at once, if thought desirable, to save time.

CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE.

While the members of the committee possess the right to select their chairman, it is a recognized courtesy to select the first person appointed on the committee as chairman of such committee.

The necessity of appointing a new committee is sometimes obviated, if there be already a committee appointed, by assigning the matter to be considered to such committee.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

In most legislative bodies the committees appointed by the presiding officer at the opening of the session, are sufficient in number to appropriately consider any subject that may be brought before the meeting. Thus, in the City Council, there is usually provision made for the appointment of a committee on "police," on "fire and water," on "abatement of taxes," on "streets and alleys," on "license," public grounds," etc. Committees are also appointed by legislative assemblies, whose duty it is to consider everything of a judicial character, matters relating to taxation, public institutions, etc. Any matter arising during the session, decidedly distinct in its character, and requiring considerable deliberation, is usually referred, by motion of one of the members of the assembly, to the committee having jurisdiction over that kind of business.

CALLING THE COMMITTEE TOGETHER.

When a committee is appointed, it is usual for the first named member to call such committee together as soon as possible, though it is not allowable for a committee to hold its meeting during the session of the main body, unless ordered to

Committee Reports.

No order is necessary to require a committee to report. Whenever a conclusion is arrived at by the majority, a report should be made by the chairman of the committee to the main body. The minority of a committee can also present a report, by obtaining leave to do so. If a majority cannot be obtained, or an agreement made, the committee should report the fact and ask to be discharged. Upon being discharged, a new committee may be appointed as before, or the matter may be disposed of by the main body.

RECEIVING THE REPORT.

When a report is made, the chairman, or person appointed to present the report of the committee, rises in the assembly, and states to the presiding officer that the committee which he represents is ready to make their report concerning the matter which they have had under consideration. The person making this announcement may himself move that the report be received and (if a select committee) the committee discharged, though it is more usual for some other member of the assembly to make such motion. The question is then put by the presiding officer to the meeting, as to whether the report will be received then; or, if not then, a time is fixed upon when it will be received.

REPORT IN WRITING.

The person making the report usually presents the same in writing, reading the document in his place, after which he presents the report, and all papers relating to the subject, to the secretary; or the report may be given to the secretary to read, after which the meeting will consider the matter of its acceptance. As a rule, upon some one member of the meeting moving the acceptance of the report, the same being seconded, the presiding officer will announce the report accepted, without taking a vote thereon. If, however, decided objection is made, a vote by the meeting will be taken.

A report by a select committee being accepted, the committee is dissolved, though anything further arising on the question, the matter may be recommitted to the same committee. When accepting a report, it is common for a member to move that the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

Reports may be made by the simple expression of opinion by the committee, or by resolution or resolutions.

Committee of the Whole.

When it becomes necessary for the assembly to form itself into a committee of the whole, such action is taken on motion of some member of the meeting. The motion being carried, the presiding officer appoints a chairman of the committee, and himself takes a seat with the other members of the assembly, the chairman of the committee taking his seat with the clerk at the secretary's desk.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The chairman appointed by the presiding officer is usually accepted by the meeting, though the meeting possesses the power to select another chairman, should the members see fit to enforce the privilege, some one member of the meeting putting the question on the selection of another candidate.

QUORUM.

The same number is necessary in the committee of the whole to form a quorum as in the main body, and should the number be less than a quorum, the committee is compelled to rise, when the chairman informs the presiding officer that the committee is unable to transact business for want of a quorum.

DISSOLVING THE COMMITTEE.

While the committee of the whole is in session the president usually remains in the room, so that, should any disturbance

arise in the committee, he may take the chair, dissolve the committee, and restore the body to order. Should such action be taken, the motion must be put as before, that the committee may sit again.

The secretary makes no record in his journal of the proceedings of the committee, but only the report of such committee to the main body.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CANNOT ADJOURN.

A committee of the whole cannot adjourn; it must rise. Neither does it take the ayes and noes, nor take up the previous question.

If unable to finish the business before time for adjournment, the committee may rise; the presiding officer will resume the chair; the chairman of the committee will report progress and ask leave to sit again, which leave is usually granted upon motion.

REPORT TO THE MAIN BODY.

Should the subject be concluded, on motion the committee will rise, the president will resume his seat, and the committee will report its proceedings and conclusions to the main body, upon the motion of some member, as with other reports.

With the exception that members may speak as often as they can obtain the floor in committee of the whole, the same rules apply to the committee of the whole as govern the main body.

THE SECRETARY.

The assistant clerk usually acts as secretary of the committee of the whole, and the presiding officer of the main body may participate in the proceedings of the committee of the whole, along with the other members of the assembly.

EXAMINATION OF MATTER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

In the case of any communication referred to a committee, it is usual to proceed to have it read by the clerk, section by section, or paragraph by paragraph, he noting such suggestions as the members may see fit to make, and adding such amendments as may be thought best.

Should the paper originate in the committee, erasures and interlineations may be made on such paper, in such number as may be thought best, though a clean copy of the same should be made when completed. Should the paper originate outside of the committee, amendments and changes should be made on a separate sheet of paper. When the amendments are complete, the committee should rise, and report to the general assembly.

Duties of Members of a Meeting.

Having defined the duties of the officers and committees, it is equally important that members of the assembly also understand their duties and privileges.

EQUALITY OF MEMBERS.

An assemblage of citizens, meeting in deliberative assembly is, in the highest sense of the term, a representation of a free and independent people, standing, for the time, upon a plane of exact equality. Every member of the meeting will assume the position he is fitted to fill, and will win

the esteem and respect of his associates there, in proportion to his worth, perhaps more nearly than anywhere else.

APPRECIATION OF EACH MEMBER'S ABILITY.

If well informed in parliamentary usage, the fact is very clearly seen. If possessed of a high degree of intellectual culture—if gifted with fluency of speech and readiness in debate—the fact is clearly shown on such an occasion as this. Wealth and poverty stand side by side. Eminence in position and lowliness of condition are lost sight of for the time, and the real worth of the speaker, and active participator in the public meeting, is revealed in the proceedings of the assembly.

The same rights being accorded to all, it therefore becomes each member to exhibit such deportment as will, in the highest degree, promote the harmony and efficiency of the meeting.

ORDER AND DEPORTMENT OF MEMBERS.

Upon calling the meeting to order, every member should, if possible, become seated, with head uncovered. The member wishing to speak will arise and address the presiding officer, when the president, upon hearing such address, will call the member by name, or indicate him by position, that the body may give attention to his remarks.

It is customary for a member to stand while speaking, if able to do so, and the rules of decorum forbid any unseemly conduct upon the part of other members, calculated to disturb the speaker, such as general conversation, laughing, hissing, or passing about the room between the speaker and the presiding officer.

Right to the Floor.

Two or more persons arising to speak at nearly the same time, the chairman will decide who was first up, by calling the name or otherwise indicating such person, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily withdraws in favor of another. In case the president is unable to decide the matter, it should be left for the meeting to determine who is entitled to the floor. Readiness of discernment, and promptness of decision, however, upon the part of the chairman, usually render this appeal unnecessary.

TREATMENT OF A DISORDERLY PERSON.

In cases of persistency in any improper course of action, or breaches of decorum, it is in order for any member of the assembly to make complaint of such offending member to the chairman, who names the offender, states in presence of the meeting the offence complained of, and offers the offender an opportunity for explanation of his conduct.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

If the offence is of such grave character as to require the action of the meeting upon the same, the member so offending should withdraw, though the privilege may be given him of remaining. It is optional with the meeting whether the member be allowed to remain or not, while his conduct is being considered by the assembly. In no case, however, should he vote upon matters relating to himself. If he does so, the vote should not be received, as no person has a right to act as judge upon his own conduct.

KINDS OF PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.

After a due consideration of the offense, the assembly may reprimand the offender; may deprive him of the privilege of voting, or speaking, for a certain length of time; may compel him to apologize, or suffer expulsion; or, if deemed for the best interests of the assembly, may expel him from the association.

Speaking to the Question.

No one can speak more than once to the same question, without permission from the assembly, even though he may change his mind on the subject; when he obtains the floor, he may speak as long as he chooses, unless a regulation exists to the contrary. The person introducing the subject, however, after every one else wishing to speak on the matter has spoken, may close the debate.

MAKING EXPLANATION.

A member may, however, be permitted to make an explanation relating to any material part of his speech, though he is not allowed to review the same at length for the purpose of introducing additional arguments.

RESPECT DUE THE CHAIRMAN.

Upon the chairman rising to make any explanation or statement, the member occupying the floor at the time should resume his seat, giving the president an opportunity of being heard.

DESIGNATING MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The rule of a well conducted meeting, in order to prevent personalities, is to avoid calling any person by name during a debate in assembly; it being customary to designate the person referred to by number, or as the member from such a state, such a county or district, or "my opponent," "my colleague," or the member who spoke last, etc.

Impropriety of Personalities.

To secure continued harmony among members of a public assembly, everything of a personal nature should be studiously avoided. Any allusion to the personal appearance of another member, reference to his peculiarities, ridicule of his private opinions on political or religious matters, is all very ungentlemanly, and will, in the end, react to the injury of the person making the remarks. Such a course of action will sometimes make a lifelong enemy of the person alluded to. It is desirable for each member of the assembly to secure all the friends in the meeting it is possible to obtain; to do this, he should treat every member of the meeting as he would wish to be treated, under like circumstances. The speaker should confine himself closely to principles involved in the subject he is treating, though he may criticise the position taken by his adversary. Any personal allusions, however, should be of a courteous and complimentary character.

NECESSITY OF THE CHAIRMAN PRESERVING ORDER.

When a member fails to observe the rules of decency and decorum, becomes personal and offensive, it is the duty of the chairman to call the speaker immediately to order, and check such language. The neglect of a presiding officer to do this will frequently cause a body that meets in continuous session to become greatly demoralized, and cause it to lose its power and efficiency for good.

CALLING TO ORDER.

When a member is called to order by the president he should take his seat, unless allowed to explain. In case the meeting be appealed to, the question is decided without debate. If the body is not appealed to, the question shall be decided by the chair. If the decision be favorable, the speaker is allowed to proceed; if unfavorable, the speaker is not allowed to proceed without permission of the assembly.

Introducing the Business of a Meeting.

The officers and members of an assembly understanding their duties, they are then in readiness for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, or any work they may have met to consider.

In legislative assemblies, generally, the order of business is provided for in the by-laws of the association, and generally comes in the following order:

The secretary reads his record of the preceding meeting.
 Reports of standing committees.
 Reports of special committees.
 Unfinished business.
 New business.

Official Form of Conducting a Meeting.

The rapidity with which business may be transacted in a deliberative assembly will greatly depend upon the readiness of action, and executive ability of the presiding officer. If such officer be thoroughly informed in parliamentary usage, quick and positive in decision, the council or association that otherwise would be detained in discussions and business half the day or night, may have the same business dispatched in an hour.

PROMPTITUDE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

The president should be promptly in his seat at the minute appointed, and should strictly enjoin upon members the necessity of punctuality. Thus, much time is gained in the early part of a meeting.

Upon taking the chair, the president will give the signal, and will say, "The meeting (or council, society, club, association, as the case may be) will please come to order."

READING OF THE MINUTES.

If a previous meeting has been held, and the record of the same has been kept by the secretary, the president will say:

"The secretary will please read the minutes."

The minutes of the preceding meeting should be as brief as possible, and plainly state the work transacted at the last meeting. At the close of their reading, the president will say:

"You have heard the minutes read; what action will you take on them?"

If the minutes are correct, some member will say: "I move the minutes stand approved." This motion is seconded, when the president says:

"It is moved and seconded that the minutes stand ap-

saying 'Aye!'"

"Those of the contrary opinion. 'No!'"

The formality of a vote on the minutes is dispensed with in many associations, as follows:

At the close of the reading of the minutes, the president

"You have heard the reading of the minutes; what action will you take thereon?"

A member says, "I move that the minutes, as read, stand approved."

The president says, " If no objection is offered, the minutes will stand approved."

The president will then promptly call for reports of "standing committees," if there be a standing rule to that effect, . "special committees," etc., reports, petitions, etc., from the members, passing in under each head.

New Business.

New business usually comes in under the head of communications or petitions, and is presented by some member rising to his feet and saying:

" Mr. president (or Mr. chairman)."

The attention of the president having been arrested, he will call the member by name, or designate his number, and announce his willingness for the member to proceed.

TWO PERSONS RISING AT THE SAME TIME.

If two members should rise at nearly the same time, the president will determine who was first up. If his opinion is appealed from, the matter will be decided by a majority vote of the meeting. Should there be a tie, the president will vote and determine the matter.

A member making a statement relating to some matter, or presenting a communication or petition in writing from some person or persons, such communication or petition should be signed by the petitioner or petitioners.

Presenting Petitions.

The member who presents a petition should be so informed of the character of his petition, as to be able to make a plain statement of the nature of its contents, and whether it is worthy of consideration or not.

The person presenting the petition, or some other member, may move that the communication be received, and referred to the committee having charge of that class of business. At the same time, he should give the paper to the secretary.

His motion being seconded, the president will say:

" If no objection is offered, the communication (or petition, as the case may be) is so referred.

The secretary makes note of the fact, and holds the paper in his custody, until given to the proper committee.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PETITION.

If it is desirable to have the petition acted upon at once, the person presenting it offers a motion to that effect, and upon its being seconded it is put to vote by the president, as follows:

"It has been moved and seconded that Chere the president should so distinctly state the question that all may understand the

proved All in favor of the motion manifest the same by proposition before the meeting). All in favor of the motion will manifest the same by saying 'Ave!"

When the ayes have voted, he will say:

"All opposed to the motion, 'No!"

Or the motion having just been made, the president may

"It has been moved and seconded that (here he states the question j be passed. All in favor of the same, etc."

Calling the Ayes and Nees.

Frequently the member who makes a motion, for the purpose of placing the aves and noes of each member on record, will

"I move the adoption of the resolution, and that the clerk call the aves and noes thereon."

The president will then state the question, and say:

"The clerk will please call the ayes and noes."

As a rule, unless a motion receives a second, the question is not put to vote; the idea being that if a motion does not possess sufficient popularity to secure a second, it is not worth the while to take up the time of the assembly in putting the same

Stating the Question.

A motion that has been made and seconded, has next to be stated by the president. Until it is so stated, no action can be taken thereon, as it is not yet before the meeting for discussion. Having been stated, and being before the meeting, it can only be withdrawn by motion and second, the same as it was introduced.

EXPLANATION OF THE QUESTION.

Whenever any member fails to understand the question, the president should state the same for the information of the member, if desired.

The assembly can consider but one question at a time, which should be disposed of before another question can be introduced.

INTRODUCTION OF MOTIONS.

As a rule, to insure the passage of a resolution, it is safest for the person introducing the same to have the proposition plainly reduced to writing (see chapter on resolutions). Thus the clerk or president having occasion to announce the motion, is much more likely to bring the matter clearly before the meeting.

Whether the proposition readily receive the sanction of the assembly or not will depend upon the following conditions:

- 1. The assembly should completely understand the objects, tendency, and character of the resolution, or
- 2. If the resolution relate to a matter of public interest, and is obviously a subject that requires immediate attention, and its passage will be of very decided benefit, an assembly will be apt to consider it favorably at once, and will be likely to take immediate action relating to its passage.

TEMPORARY SUPPRESSION OF THE QUESTION.

If, however, the body deem the proposition of no especial consequence, or wish more time for the investigation of the

subject, or an opportunity to make amendments and changes rendering it more acceptable, then they may cause its suppression, at least for a time, by some member moving that the question lie on the table. If this is seconded, this question takes precedence of any other before the assembly.

If this motion is decided in the affirmative, the main question, and all matters relating to it, is removed from before the meeting, until such time as it suits the convenience of the assembly to take the matter up.

If decided in the negative, the business relating to the principal motion before the house will proceed, as though the motion to "lie on the table" had not been made.

Previous Question.

A question may be postponed by moving the previous question, which is done as follows:

Upon a motion being made to adopt a resolution, it is allowable for a member to move that "the question be now put." This last motion, which is termed moving the previous question, becomes the immediate question before the house, and at once shuts off debate on the main question. When the friends of a measure are afraid to have the same discussed, it is common for them to move that "the question be now put;" hoping to have strength enough, if the resolution is not discussed, to carry their point. If their motion is carried, then the original question is put, and immediately disposed of.

It is common, also, for the party anxious to defeat a measure, being fearful that its discussion will make a favorable impression on the members, to move "that the question be now put;" their hope being that the members, being unacquainted with the resolution, will not consent to its adoption, until it has been more thoroughly discussed.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

When it is decided that the question should not then be put, all further discussion of the original question is usually postponed for that day. This depends upon the standing rule of assembly, however. With some state legislatures it is the rule, if the question is decided in the negative, to resume the debate and proceed with the discussion.

Formerly, in the English parliament, when it was decided that the question be not put, the question could not be brought up again during the session. At the present time, however, the decision that the motion shall not be put, effects a postponement only until the next day.*

Suppression of Questions.

When it is desirable to suppress a question, or prevent its passage, there are several plans resorted to by parliamentarians. Among these are:

- 1st. Moving an adjournment, which is immediately in order; and if the hour be late, will oftentimes be passed.
- 2d. Moving that the question be laid on the table for the present; the argument being that, on a subsequent occasion. the meeting will have more time and better opportunity to consider the merits of the question, and hence will be better informed concerning its merits.
- 3d. To secure, if possible, an indefinite postponement of the question, which virtually defeats it. If the maker of the motion for postponement is fearful that the question is so popular with the assembly that the members will not submit to an indefinite postponement, he will
- 4th. Aim to secure at least a postponement to a certain time in the future, hoping that it will be subsequently forgotten, or the pressure of business will be such that it cannot be taken up at the time appointed.
- Or, the member, trusting to the unpopularity of the question, or the unwillingness of the meeting to pass a measure without due consideration, may move the "previous question,"
 - 5th. Moving that the question be now put.

The member may suggest indefinite changes in the question, sufficient to show the importance of some amendment, and thereupon

- 6th. Move its reference to a committee having jurisdiction over that class of questions, or a select committee, as the case may be. If the question has been once considered in committee, it may be recommitted. Or the member may
- 7th. Move an amendment to the question, which will greatly change, modify, or weaken the force of the question.

Should all these means fail, and the question be put and carried, subsequent light on the subject may cause the members to change their opinions, in which case

8th. The question may be taken up at the next sitting or any subsequent meeting, and be reconsidered.

To Secure the Passage of a Question.

- 1st. The member introducing a question should have given the matter very careful and considerate attention; being thus thoroughly informed concerning its merits. and consequently able to fully illustrate and represent the claims of the measure he advocates.
- 2d. Personal acquaintance, conversation, and explanation with various members of the assembly relative to the question to be brought forward, will aid much in securing favorable consideration of the subject.
- 3d. The introduction of the motion when adjournment is

assemblies operating technically to suppress the main question for the day only, is, in general, merely to suspend the taking of the question for that day; either leaving the debate to go on during the residue of the day, or the subject to be renewed on the next or some other day. The operation of an affirmative decision is the same, in both countries, namely, the putting of the main question immediately, and without further debate, delay, or consideration."— Cushing's Manual.

^{* &}quot;The operation of a negative decision is different in different assemblies; in some, as for example, in the house of representatives of congress, it operates to dispose of the principal or main question, by suppressing or removing it from before the house for the day; but in others, as in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, and in the house of assembly of New York (in the former by usage only, and in the latter by rule), the effect of a negative decision of the previous question is to leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sliting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

In England, the previous question is used only for suppressing a main question; the object of the mover is to obtain a decision of it in the negative; and the effect of such a decision, though in strictness only to suppress the question for the day, is, practically and by parliamentary usage, to dispose of the subject altogether. In this country, the previous question is used chiefly for suppressing debate on a main question; the object of the mover is to obtain a decision of it in the affirmative; and the effect of a decision the other way, though in some

not probable, and, if possible at a time when there is not a sufficient amount of business before the meeting to make an excuse for laying the question on the table, will aid in having it passed.

- 4th. The motion being seconded, the member introducing the same should then obtain the floor, and properly present the claims of the question to the members of the assembly.
- 5th. If the meeting is adjourned, the question laid on the table, or the consideration of the motion postponed to a certain time, the motion should be promptly brought up at the first opportunity.
- 6th. Should the matter be referred to a committee, the privilege may be obtained of fully acquainting the committee with the claims of the question.
- 7th. Should the question be so amended as to entirely change the character of the original question, and thus passed, the member may subsequently, under another name, introduce a question embracing essentially the same principles, indirectly, as the original question, and perhaps secure for the proposition favorable consideration.
- 8th. Another trial. Subsequent events may so change the opinions of members of an assembly as to induce them to vote favorably upon a question that they have before rejected.

The Disposal of Questions.

Motions and questions while nearly synonymous in parliamentary usage, are somewhat different in meaning. To move that an act be passed, is termed a motion. The subject, however, to be acted upon, is called a question. The action of the assembly is termed a resolution or vole. The motion being put, and the question adopted by a vote of the assembly, the decision is then known as an ordinance, order, law, statute, resolution, etc. according to the character of the meeting.

To move the previous question by moving that the question be now put, if carried in the affirmative, causes the question to be put immediately, and is thus at once disposed of without further debate. If decided in the negative, the question was formerly disposed of for the session. At the present time, it disposes of the question for the day only. In some parliamentary bodies, according to the standing rules, the debate goes on.

The effect of securing a postponement of a question without date, is to suppress the motion entirely. If postponed to a certain day, it can be taken up on that day, or as soon as the business of that day is completed.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

In putting a question to the assembly, after it has been carefully considered, altered, amended, etc., as the case may be, the presiding officer should ask if the assembly is ready for the question? If no further suggestions are offered by the members, the chairman will then state the question, and call for a vote of the members, in the first place on the affirmative, the form of which has been heretofore considered.

TAKING UP THE QUESTION.

A question having been postponed to a certain time, the member interested in the question has a right to insist, at the

appointed time, that the question be taken up. No delay or debate is allowed on the matter of taking it up. The presiding officer will then put the motion whether the meeting proceed to take up the order of the day. If the decision be favorable, the members will proceed to consider the business appointed for the day.

Referring to a Committee.

If it be thought best to refer a question to a committee, it is done on motion. Such reference to a committee is termed a "commitment" of the question. If to a special committee, the chair may name such committee, or they may, upon request of the presiding officer, be appointed by the meeting. Frequently, the person moving that the question be referred, not desiring to be on the committee himself, will, with the motion, suggest the name of some one as chairman of the committee. If no objection is made, such person may be selected.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

It is more common, however, for the person interested in a measure, to move its reference to a committee, the presiding officer to appoint the same. If it be a select committee, it is in accordance with parliamentary rule for the presiding officer to appoint as chairman on the committee, the mover of the resolution.*

When a question is referred, the committee may be instructed by the assembly to take such course of action in the examination of the subject as is desired, and report upon the whole, or portions of the subject, as may seem advisable. A portion may be referred to one committee, and the remainder of the proposition, involving a different principle, may be given to another committee.

The clerk may give the bill to any member, but it is usual to hand it to the one first named on the committee.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The committee may meet where they please, unless ordered to meet in a certain place by the assembly; and can meet at such time as they desire, when the main body is not in session.

Any member of the main body may be present at the meeting of the committee, but cannot vote.

Amendments to the Question.

The committee having given their report to the meeting, or the question having been considered by the assembly itself, may lack yet a few essential points necessary to make the same what it should be when passed. To add these is what is termed amending the question.

DIVIDING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Cushing recommends where a question contains two or more parts that are so distinct from each other as to form separate propositions, some of which the assembly may favor, and the others not, that the motion be divided, and submitted in

^{* &}quot;Though the majority on a committee should be favorable to a measure, the minority may be of those who are opposed to it in some particulars. But those totally opposed to it should never be appointed: and if any one of that view be named, he should rise and state the fact, when the main body will excuse him from serving." — Chairman's Assistant.

parts to the assembly, for their approval or rejection. This is thought a more expeditious manner of disposing of the same than to add several amendments to the question, the result in the end being the same.

This division may be made by motion; the mover designating in his motion the manner in which he would have the division made.

JUDGMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It is, of course, for the presiding officer and the assembly to consider whether the question is of such a complicated nature as to require such division. As a rule, no division should be made, unless the parts are so separate and distinct that either alone would form a separate and distinct proposition.

BLANKS.

The member of an assembly who introduces a long and complicated question, containing several points, yet one so dependent on the other as not to be separable, may prepare his questions with blanks for the assembly to fill up.

The proposition before the meeting, in such case, may contain an outline of all that is required, while the members of the assembly will very readily fill the blanks with the time, amount, cost, or whatever they may wish to particularize.

Amendments.

Much time may frequently be saved in a deliberative assembly by the member who introduces a motion, carefully considering the question himself before presenting it, as well as learning the wishes of the members by private consultation. As this is not always practicable, however, many questions must first be made ready for being voted upon by being amended in the public assembly itself.

For the purpose of effecting such changes in a question as the members may desire, the question may be altered:

- 1st. By an amendment.
- 2d. By an amendment to an amendment.

As there must be a line drawn somewhere, parliamentary law prevents there being any more amendments to amendments than the foregoing; but still more changes may be made in the proposition before the meeting, by alterations in the amendments.

AN AMENDMENT TO AN AMENDMENT.

To illustrate: John Smith, member of the assembly, says:

"I move that a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to collect funds for the poor of this town."

The motion being seconded, and the question stated by the chairman, William Jones says:

"I move an amendment; that this committee to collect funds consist of seven persons, to be appointed by the chair.

The amendment being seconded, and stated as before, James Brown says:

"I move an amendment to the amendment; that the chairman of this meeting appoint seven persons a committee to collect funds, to be used wholly in the interests of the poor of the west division of this city."

The question being again before the house as in the former case, Walter Harper says:

"I move another amendment; that one half of the funds collected go to the children's aid society, the other half to the general poor fund of the entire city."

The chairman here remarks that the last amendment is out of order, as there can be but one amendment to an amendment.

He further says:

"The amendment to the amendment is first in order. It is moved" (here he states the amendment to the amendment, or calls upon the mover to do so, puts the question and declares the result).

If the motion is lost, he says:

- "The next question in order is the amendment to the question, (here he states the amendment, and puts the same as before). Should this be lost, he says:
- "The question is now on the original motion." (He here states the question, puts the motion as before, and announces the result.)

Nature of Amendments.

Amendments cannot be made to privileged questions; such as a motion to adjourn, the previous question, or to lay on the table.

An amendment to an amendment, even though greatly at variance with the amendment, will still be in order, it being left to the discretion of the assembly to determine whether they will change from their previous action.

SPEAKING TO AN AMENDMENT.

A member who may have spoken to the main question, may speak to the amendment, after the same is moved.

If it is desired to add to a sentence a new paragraph, it is important that the paragraph be very carefully considered, being made as perfect as possible, as it cannot be changed after being adopted in that form. Or, should it be resolved to strike out a paragraph, the same care should be taken to have the sentence as complete as may be, after the words are stricken out.*

COMMITMENT TO A COMMITTEE,

When a long and complicated question is before the house, if there be a standing committee, the easiest method of disposing of the question is to refer the same to such committee. If, however, the time of the convention will admit, and there be no other business appointed or occupying the present attention of the assembly, it will be in order for the members to immediately proceed to the disposal of the question, by the following process:

- 1st. By amendments striking out all unnecessary matter.
- 2d. By the addition of all essential matter.
- 3d. By combining two or three propositions, where it can be done, in one.

^{*} When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next, those to be inserted; and lastly, the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put, first, on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—Hatsull.

all. He value ensures in each failnes immension, meill all sie tiegenes is!

VIEW CHETCHETT MEET IT THERE.

As intendment has be table in the intention and inintendment of that intendment is in other that so intendnent is the intendment of the intendment can be made.

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If in amendment is, been accepted to be assembled a sample afterward, so absent or relevant our me amendment may be at amendment as a present the question in the bearest state.

Thus, if the amendment concert of mer that there and it is never to a new jour and the motion termilal jour annual afterwards or rejected. For it has been adopted in him form, thought it or movest of the control term and the motion be seen from these tenders afterwards be presented in the meeting resource to allow them is remain.

The only alternative now self in meeting, about I seem recipited this is considered only the one in make the proposition is that is the out of the out of

The rise is parliamentary practice to that while terminaters. Which have been accepted to rejected monotoxiler-white to managed both words may afterward to adopted to rejected if accompanies by their words.

Inserting Classes and Striking Out.

When it is proposed to amend by adding a permit paragraph and must paragraph or words are rejected, sum paragraph on word, but only be althougher by added by the adding of other word, with the table thereby manying the sense of the word, a choice to be added.

hitema in proposed to organi semala, where to a paragraph, and the mem by note to allow upon where, its remain, those words has not allements be trouved that at each other words or acted to these words interesty that you accept to the words interesty that you describe of what is well effort to type, to accept this

Amendments Changing the Question, by Striking Out Certain Words and Adding Others.

The following manger may be made in a proposition

1. To inverse certain words and invertible mining in their

* Then a more on the arrangement where a part to the question, the part after any forms a war a more mention and to experience. The read forms a form of many processing out the arms of the process of the forms of many processes of processing as many the process of the other process of the process of the arms of the arms of the forms of the process o

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Americans not then be made, anding the part of the work model, with others, or moding words according to the with others.

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In telemining he time a voice he account stall invoce in the intere, or the number of anything testion. The time is in in the interest of anything testion. The time is in period or small in interest is to be interest in interest in manual at any as to animal a visit in members than the interest in its action at the action in the present out testine time? In the present out testine time is animal in the present out testine time? In the second of any the interestiment.

Probert Continue.

Parliamentary usage has bettermined that when a question is some females, no minimal stall be recovered example the historiage which are terment "provinged questions," and make a the following order.

is. A meson having been moved, semantical and put by the main mass be because by a value of the assembly before anything use is a notice.

20. A notion is adjourn takes precedence ever all takes, for the reason that, otherwise the assembly night be compelled to monome it session, without such motion, as indefinite time against its will. This pression, however, monor be experienced after a question has been actually put, and while the members of the meeting are writing upon the same.

31. As wher if the day stands next in precedence. That is, a present that has been postponed to a certain hear; should the person interested in the preston move that it be trace up and disposed if then, such motion is in order. Thus, if a preston has been postponed to a choice and at that time it is moved to take up that question, even though there be another question before the house, that motion most be received by the minute.

the The previous pressure stands next in order, and when moved and seministic mass be yet. This question minimize of 30 leaver motion, such as amendment or postponement to a certain time.

* In Senate, January St. 178, a medical to pastpasse until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the constitution. The swint is used in the second Tuesday in February with the second Tuesday in February. There is war in second in the struct of the same and the structure of June. Objected, that it was not in order, so the quanties absorbed first by put on the same time decided animet, a integer manual be put to quanties. It was answered that this rule takes pince on it. Either banks for a time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be exactly out a world war at a motion may be received to meet any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out as to the hand for the motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to meet any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out and a bank for the time thereby produced that the rate can begin to operate his till the propositions for different times, and to operate his proceduring at the proposition of the motion and to it the proposition for different times, and the integer to the integer. For till the short time is struck out to include the proceduring out the largest. Otherwise, it would be in the post-off try of a kinger. For till the short time is struck out to include the motion and the not amend. In scheduling out in the second Tuesday in February. The first motion and the notion therefore, in the first of June. It is would have been remained the rot of this to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the precent proceedings only instead of one motion and two questions. The procedure are two motions and two questions to effect it; the motion being it roted as well as the precision. In July each two questions.

AMENDMENT AND POSTPONEMENT.

If an amendment and postponement are proposed, the latter is put first, because, in case of postponement, the amendment, at the time appointed, may be then brought up, when the main question is again considered.

A motion for postponement being followed by one referring the question to a committee, the latter must be put first.

Reading Papers.

A motion being made relative to reading papers which relate to the principal question, must be put before the main question.

In referring to a committee, the order of the commitment is as follows:

- 1st. Committee of the whole.
- 2d. Standing committee.
- 3d. Special committee.

A motion being made and seconded cannot be withdrawn, though, if no one object, the chairman need not put the question.

A motion having been made and it being subsequently moved to commit the question, or to postpone, to amend, or to lay on the table, the motion to lay on the table comes first. That being lost, the next question is on the amendment. Next comes the postponement; then the commitment, and lastly, the putting of the question.

POSTPONEMENT.

If it is moved that a question be postponed to a certain time, the time appointed can be amended, and the amendment can be amended. The amendment to the amendment comes first, and the amendment before the main question.

It being moved to insert or strike out anything, and the matter to be inserted or stricken out being amended, the amendment must be put first.

DATES AND NUMBERS.

Blanks being filled with different sums or dates, the question is to be put first on the longest time and largest sum.

A disagreement between members should be disposed of before the putting of the main question.

An appeal from the decision of the chair, or a motion to withdraw a question, must be acted upon before the putting of the main question.

Orders of the Day.

When several questions have been postponed to a certain day, such questions are termed the orders of the day. Upon a motion being made on the day appointed, that the orders of the day be taken up, such motion takes precedence of any other question that may be introduced at the time, and being decided in the affirmative, must be first put. The questions are then considered in the order of their priority, in their appointment for that particular day.

A question which has been postponed to a certain hour, or which lies on the table, it is regarded discourteous to call up in the absence of the mover or against his wishes, provided the matter has reference to private and local concerns in his particular charge; especially if the delay of the question does

not particularly interfere with the order of business before the general assembly.

Decisions as to Order.

Whenever, as is frequently the case, disagreements and questions of order arise among members of an assembly, and the chairman is appealed to as the arbitrator in such case, he will himself decide the matter, and the expression of his decision is in order before the transaction of other business. If, however, any member of the assembly objects to the ruling of the chair, he can appeal from the decision of the presiding officer, and have the matter decided by a vote of the meeting.

In such cases the presiding officer will put the question on the appeal as follows:

"It is desired that an appeal be taken from the chair. Do the members of this meeting sustain the decision of the chairman?"

The question is then before the assembly for consideration and debate, in which the chairman will take part if he desires to do so.

Vote of the Chairman.

As a rule in most assemblies, on ordinary questions, the chairman is not expected to participate in the debate, but simply to make statement of facts, maintain order, and facilitate the business of the meeting by affording information relative to questions in order, put questions, determine the vote, etc. While the chairman does not usually vote, he nevertheless retains the great advantage of being able to determine, if he chooses, in case of a tie vote, what the majority vote shall be.

A TIE VOTE.

In legislative assemblies, such as councils, legislatures, etc., the regulations of the code under which the assembly works sometimes give the presiding officer the privilege of voting only in case of a tie vote, and in that case he is compelled to vote. In all other meetings, the chairman may cast his vote when a ballot is taken. This privilege he does not usually exercise, however, unless he is desirous of making a tie, for the purpose of preventing the passage of a question.

AN EXAMPLE.

Thus, if there be eleven persons to vote besides the chairman, and the vote stands six for the adoption of the resolution and five against, the chairman may vote with the minority, and thus defeat the resolution by making the vote a tie.

HE MAY VOTE OR NOT.

Or, in case the vote is a tie, he may vote with the opponents of the measure, and thus defeat the proposition, or, if unwilling to have his vote go on record, he may decline to vote, as the question is defeated in either case.

Reading All Papers.

When papers are brought before the meeting, it is the conceded right of every member of the assembly to have them read at least once, before he can be compelled to vote on them, though no member should insist on the privilege of all papers, accounts, etc., being read, without the consent of the other mem-

here. To do so would so transpare on the time of the assembly as to serverily prevent the transaction of numbers. If nowever, it a evident that when a member take for the reading of any decament pertaining to the question, that his object is inforsaction, and not decay, the chairman may instruct the tierk to read the paper a transic a vote of the members, unless the same be rejected to, in which case the question must be put.

REALTHO PRECHER

Nother has a member a right to insist on the therk reading any trees pertaining to the subject, not that the member himself claim the privilege of reading a document, even his own speech, without leave of the house, if the same he objected to. If the speaker, however, is earnestly features of affording more light on the subject, without consuming time innecessarily, he is assally allowed to proceed without objection.

If the time of the assembly be taken up with a large amount of business, it is customary to read the title of a petition or examinication to be considered, and refer the same to the appropriate standing committee. If, however, any member of the assembly insists that the paper shall be read, his right is admitted to exist.

Proper Time for Speaking on a Question.

The usual plan of procedure in speaking to a question is as follows:

- set. A motion is made by a member.
- 24. The motion is seconded by another member.
- 3d. The question is then stated to the meeting by the chairman, with the further remark, as follows:
- " The question is now before the meeting, what is your pleasure in reference to it."

The question is now in condition for debate. Every member has a right to the expression of his opinion once upon the subject, either for or against. He has also the privilege of talking as long as he chooses, even adjourning to the next day, and the next, in legislative assemblies, unless by common consent a regulation has been imposed, restricting the time of speaking to a certain period.

HINTS TO CEASE SPEAKING.

If, however, the person speaking fails to secure the attention of the house, it should be a sufficient evidence that his remarks are without influence and effect, and good judgment will dictate that he should resume his seat. If disorder is caused by his continuance in speaking, it is the duty of the chairman to preserve decorum in the meeting, by calling the speaker to order, and requesting him to take his seat.

The Member Entitled to Speak First.

As between several speakers who may wish to speak upon a question which has been introduced, the person making the motion is, by courtesy, entitled to speak first. The person moving an adjournment is entitled to speak first upon the reassembling of the meeting, after the adjournment; and of two members using at the same time, the person opposing the

question has a right to the four before the member favoring the proposition.

LOSSES THE RACHT TO THE PLOOP.

A speaker having resigned his right to the floor, thereby forfeits his privilege of speaking my more to the question then under discussion, except by express permission of the assembly, unless for the purpose of offering some brief explanation in reference to his former remarks on the question.

The question having been put in the affirmative, and a vote taken on the same, any member who has not yet spoken may speak to the question before the negative is put. The coming of other members into the mon after the affirmative of the question has been put, when the negative is under discussion, makes it necessary to put the affirmative again.

Times of Speaking.

As a rule, no member can speak more than once to the main question. Should the question be referred to a committee, however, he may speak on the report of the committee, though the question is the same as before.

Should there be an amendment, he may speak upon that, though it may involve essentially the same principles as the main question; and he may also speak upon an amendment to an amendment. Thus, a member desirous of speaking to a question again, may, by moving its reference to a committee, and the addition of amendments, obtain the floor several times, essentially upon the same question.

Suspension of Rules.

When it is discovered that a standing rule of the assembly is in conflict with a question of very considerable importance, which it is desirable should be acted upon, it has become the custom to suspend such rule, for the purpose of passing the question; such suspension taking place by motion, being seconded and passed by a majority vote.

Taking a Vote.

There are several methods of putting a question to vote; these being by ballot, viva voce, by calling the yeas and nays, by raising of hands, by standing, and by dividing the house, one party going to one side of the room, the other to the opposite side.

The question is in all cases put first in the affirmative, and if the chairman cannot himself determine by either of the above methods, in consequence of there being a large number of persons present, he may appoint certain members to act as tellers, to take the vote in different divisions of the house, taking the affirmative vote first.

The method adopted will depend upon the number and character of the audience, and the size and convenience of the room in which the meeting convenes.

* It is usual, in the code of rules adopted in deliberative assemblies, and especially legislative bodies, to provide that a certain number exceeding a majority, as two thirds or three fourthe, shall be competent to the suspension of a rule in a particular case; when this is not provided, there seems to be no other mode of disposing with a rule than by general consent. — Cushing's Manual.

Concluding Remarks.

The harmony and success of a public meeting will depend very largely upon the order preserved by the presiding officer.

If the assemblage be of a character where any trouble is to be apprehended, it is well for the projectors of the meeting to notify officers, having authority to preserve order, to be in attendance. The chairman, however, will greatly aid in the preservation of stillness, by requesting all persons in to room to come forward and be seated in his near presence. I et him see that every seat, if possible, is filled in front. A magnetic connection and sympathy exists between the presiding officer and the audience, when the congregation is placed closely around the chairman's desk, that is favorable for the president of a meeting. Seated near the chairman, the audience can more distinctly hear all that is said, they will take a greater interest in the meeting, and hence will observe better order.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Veteran members of the meeting, and persons who have won honorable distinction in the cause that the meeting assembles to consider, distinguished past presicing officers, and other notabilities whose presence will lend dignit to the rostrum, the chairman may appropriately call to the stand, to occupy a seat beside him, all of which, well managed by the presiding officer, tends to give dignity, respectability, and influence to the proceedings of the assemblage.

The Ladies.

In the preparation of this work on parliamentary usages, the author has, for convenience sake, made reference to, and spoken only of, the masculine gender. Realizing, however, that the time is now at hand when the women of the country will take a much more active part in public affairs than they have done hitherto, this chapter is also prepared with special reference to the wants of conventions, and other assemblages, composed wholly, or in part, of ladies; the only change required in the wording being the personal pronouns, which make reference to the male sex.

Titles of Women who act as Officers.

When a woman acts as presiding officer of a meeting, the person addressing her should say, "Mrs. President," or "Miss President," as the case may be.

The presiding officer will designate the speaker, if a lady, by name, by number; or as the lady, the number, the delegate, the representative, etc., as may be most convenient.

The titles of clerk, secretary, recording officer, treasurer, etc., are the same, whether applied to ladies or gentlemen.

Adjournment.

If the meeting be a regular session of a legislature, or council, and it is moved and voted to adjourn, such adjournment is understood to be until the next regular meeting. If it is desired to meet before that, the meeting will adjourn to reassemble at the time specified.

If the meeting be not in regular session, it is necessary, if the business be unfinished at the time of adjournment, to adjourn to a certain time. If, however, the business for which the assembly was called is completed, and no subsequent assemblage is necessary, it is moved and seconded to adjourn, which being put by the president, and carried, the meeting is dissolved.







the Press.





writing for the Press, while being explicit, the writer should make the statement as brief as possible.

Though in ordinary conversation talk may be cheap, in the newspaper, words cost money. If sent by telegraph, they cost for transmission; time is consumed in their examination by the editor and proofreader; money is expended in putting them in type; ink and paper must be furnished on which they make their impress; and time is to be occupied by the reader in their perusal; therefore, each word should convey as much significance as possible.

General Directions.

- 1. If, unavoidably, a long article is written relating to a variety of subjects, it is well to break the sameness of the appearance by sub-heads, scattered through the article, relating to different subjects considered in the composition.
- 2. Write very plainly, on white paper with black ink, taking care to write names of persons, dates and places, with the utmost distinctness.
- 3. Use sheets of paper about six by nine inches in size, numbered in their order if more than one sheet be used. Very large sheets, on the compositor's case, make it inconvenient for the type setter.
- 4. Write on but one side of the sheet. Thus the paper containing your communication may be, if necessary, cut into parts, and distributed among several compositors who will place your composition in type.
- 5. As a rule, in short news articles, never use the pronouns I or you. A plain, succinct record of the news is all that is required. If necessary for the writer to refer to himself, it is better to say "Our reporter" or "The writer."

6. Never waste time in complimenting the editor or his paper, when writing a letter for publication. Commence at once with the subject in hand, and close when you have done.

Local Reporting.

That kind of journalistic writing most easily taken up, and yet quite difficult to do well, is that of presenting in attractive form a judicious report of home news.

Much demand exists for more reportorial talent, especially on the country newspaper. Thousands of exciting incidents and events transpire, the details of which, written up for the press, would greatly edify the readers of the country journal, the editor of which, knowing nothing of the affair, is compelled to fill his paper with foreign news of less interest to his subscribers.

As a general rule, there is not sufficient local matter to be obtained, nor space to be filled, in the weekly country journal, to make it an object for the publisher to employ, at a weekly salary, a person whose exclusive business shall be collecting local news; and yet the editor is desirous of obtaining all the important home intelligence there is, and will willingly pay for such as he may publish, at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per column, when an arrangement may be made for the correspondent to write regularly.

Of course no writer should expect compensation until it is clearly shown that his or her writings are of decided service to the paper in which they are published. When they become so, editors and publishers readily concede the fact, and are willing to pay what the articles are worth.

Important Reportorial Qualifications.

The reporter should be truthful. In writing of any event, great care should be taken to state the actual facts. To do this, the reporter should possess the energy to go to the scene of action, if possible, himself, and learn the exact condition of affairs. It is often unsafe to depend upon hearsay.

The reporter should carefully guard against allowing his own opinions to warp or bias his report of the sayings or doings of others, thus giving, almost without his being conscious of the fact, an untruthful representation. A plain, unvarnished report should be made, and nothing else.

Much discretion should be exercised in the personal mention of individuals. A dozen words, thoughtlessly written, may do irreparable injury to the reputation of an innocent person: a paragraph in praise may add to the life-long happiness and prosperity of the individual upon whom it is bestowed. As a general rule, while praise may be personally given, if wrongs exist, it is better to speak of them in general terms, rather than couple them with names of the individuals at fault; though, if the person be notoriously persistent in a course of wrong doing, justice demands newspaper exposure.

Subjects of Local and General Interest.

ITEMS FOR THE NEWSPAPER.

For the advantage of the inexperienced writer, making record of home news, the following partial list is given, containing subjects of general interest to the public.

Accidents.-When, where, to whom.

Amusements, Excursions, Etc.—When, where; character of amusement, etc.

Births.—When, where, name of parents and sex of child.
Burglary.—When, where, by whom, amount stolen, etc.
Change of Business Firms.—When, and names of the parties.

Crops.—Present condition and future prospects.

Crime of any kind.—Names of offenders; nature of the crime.

Churches.—Change of pastors, revivals, election of church officers, etc.

Dissolutions of Partnership.—Names of parties, where going, what to do.

Deaths.—Who, when, where, cause.

Discoveries.—Of curiosities, or anything new or valuable.

Distinguished Arrivals.—At the hotels or elsewhere.

Divorces.—Who, when, where, cause. When and where married.

Elopements.—Names of parties and circumstances.

Election Intelligence.—Election takes place when, candidates to be, or are elected, etc.

Fires.—Whose property, when, where, cause, amount of insurance, names of companies insured in.

Facts and Figures.—Concerning any products raised in the vicinity, amount sold, profits, etc.

Festivals.—Held by whom, for what object, amount realized, etc.

Improvements.—By whom, where, and costs.

Inventions.—Patents granted to whom, what for, nature of the improvement.

Lectures.—Past, or to come; when, where, by whom, substance of what was said.

Marriages.—Who, when, where, by whom married, where gone on bridal tour.

Murders.—When, where, who, by whom, object of the murder, circumstances.

New Comers.—Their business, where located, where from, etc.

New Manufactures.—In prospect, when, where, by whom established, kind, etc.

New Buildings.—To be or built, erected by whom, for what purpose, cost, etc.

Price of Staple Commodities.—In the market, prospect for the future, etc.

Parties Leaving Town.—Who, when, where going, business going into.

Presentations.—By whom, to whom, where given, what presented, why.

Railroads.—New roads in prospect, profits of present roads, etc.

Sales of Real Estate.—By whom, to whom, who will occupy, amount paid, etc.

Shows, Exhibitions, Fairs.—Where, when, who gives them, character of entertainment.

Schools.—Facts and figures concerning them, change of teachers, improvements needed, etc.

Secret Societies.—Election of officers, prosperity and condition of the society.

Strange Phenomena.—In the heavens, in the elements, on or in the earth, where, when.

Suggestions of Improvements Needed.—Where, when, by whom, cost, etc.

Surgical Operations. — By whom performed, of what character, condition of patient.

Sickness. — Who sick, cause, by what physician attended, health of the community.

Telegraphs. — What new lines are to be established, present cost of telegraphing, etc.

Violation of Law. — Whereby parties are arrested and fined, what offense, when, where, etc.

Writing for the Metropolitan Press.

In every locality something will occasionally transpire the details of which will be of general interest to the public at large, in which case the publishers of papers in the large cities will esteem it a favor for some person to give them the facts.

Should the town in which the correspondent is stationed be sufficiently large, and the news frequently occurring important, the publisher will pay an accepted regular correspondent for news that he prints, from \$1 to \$10 per article, as may be agreed between publisher and correspondent.

Only such matter is desired for the metropolitan journal as will interest the people throughout the entire country. Of such news are facts concerning: — Enactments of Law. Severe accidents. Fires. Crops. Murders. Elopements. Burglary. Schools. Churches. New manufactures. Railroads. Elections. Weather. Discoveries. Inventions. Strange phenomena. Important Statistics. Personal mention of distinguished persons, etc.

RESULTS OF BAD PENMANSHIP.

Especial pains should be taken, when writing for the press, to write legibly. The error is very common with some authors and prominent men, of writing in a manner such as to seriously trespass upon the time and patience of printers and correspondents upon whom they inflict their penmanship.

This fault is a very serious one, and causes much waste of time and pecuniary loss to printers. Lawyers frequently prepare their briefs, clergymen their sermons, and others their copy, in a penmanship so entirely illegible as to compel several re-settings of much of the same, in type, before it is correct. Of course this loss of time must be borne by the compositor, and frequently, with those printers employed in setting type by the thousand, bad manuscript entails a loss in their earnings of several dollars per week.

While to filch from the pocket of the printer, in this manner may not be deemed so dishonorable as to steal his purse, the result is, however, all the same.

Again, business men who would regard it a great intrusion for another to trespass on their time for even a half hour, will show the discourtesy to write a letter to a correspondent which may consume hours and even days of his time in deciphering the same.

This evil would be less if it stopped here. Unfortunately, however, it goes beyond and afflicts the coming penmanship of our youth. The boy that will pick up the half consumed cigar and smoke out the balance of the stump, thinking that thereby he makes a man of himself, will look upon bad penmanship, when executed by distinguished men, as an evidence of genius, and is not unlikely to imagin; himself a great man, because he imitates their pot-hooks and scrawls.

Eminent men are liable to have faults. If the error is an illegible penmanship, this defect is none the less a fault, because the man may have distinguished reputation and redeeming qualities in other directions.

Young writers should not therefore ape bad penmanship as an evidence of genius. Of two articles written for the newspaper, all things else being equal, that one stands much the best chance for publication which is most plain in penmanship. Let the young author see that the composition is not only correctly written, when prepared for the press, but that it is so perfectly legible that its merit may be readily seen upon examination.





BOOKS.

HE accompanying illustrations, upon this page, represent the principal sizes of books, namely: Folio, a long book; Quarto (4to), nearly

square, (shape of HILL's MANUAL); Octavo (8vo), the general size; and Duodecimo (12mo), a small book, as seen below.

FOLIO.

The standard size of book paper is 25 x 38 inches; one half of the sheet being 19 x 25 inches, which folded in two leaves, having four pages, makes a book of the size called a *folio*.

QUARTO.

When the half sheet is folded in four leaves, making eight pages, it forms a quarto in size.

OCTAVO.

The half sheet folded again, eight leaves, sixteen pages, forms an octavo, or folded into sixteen leaves forms a sixteenmo.

DUODECIMO.

By folding the same into twelve leaves, making twenty-four pages, we have a *duodecimo*. Folded into eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, we form an 18mo; into 24 leaves, and we have a 24mo, &c.

The words Post, Crown, Demy, Royal, etc., used in connection, as Royal Octavo, designate the sizes of paper of which books are made.

Modern facilities for the manufacture of paper enable publishers to have any desired size made to order, as has been done in the case of this book.

The marks a, b, c; 1, 2, 3; 1*, 2*, 3*, 1A, &c., occasionally found at the bottom of a page, are what printers term *signature* marks, being printed for the direction of the binders in folding the sheets.

The art of covering books in a superior manner, was in use long before the art of printing was discovered, some of the most beautiful and elaborate binding being executed as early as the 11th century. Books, which were in manuscript, in those days, were few, and so very valuable that great care was taken in their preservation, jewelers and other artisans engaging in the manufacture and ornamentation of their covers.

With the advanced civilization of the 19th century, however, the superior machinery for book binding has not only cheapened the cost, but the facilities in some large establishments, are such as to enable manufacturers to elegantly bind, in muslin, one hundred and fifty copies per hour.



FOLIO.



QUARTO, "4to."





Duodecimo, "12mo."

OCTAVO, "8vo."

NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

The poetry and other matter occupying the lower portion of the following oblong spaces, it will be seen, are printed in a style much more open than the matter occupying the upper part of the space. This results from placing a thin piece of metal, called a lead, between the lines. H. ading matter having these leads between the lines is called leaded: thus, the reading matter in the following spaces is what is termed solid and leaded; the upper portion being solid, and the lower part leaded.

This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of n This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newsp

This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, fr This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Bri This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Tw This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E 1284 This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G 1 2345678910
This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P 1 2345678910
This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q E S T U V W X Y Z B 1 12 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q E S T U V W X Y Z B 1 12 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
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This page contains a spec

BRILLIANT.

When all of then that time could wither, of has among the dust we treed I

PEARL.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig forestells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillish, and expable man, on a mistakeb) as the perverse, idling, consists fits the perverse. In the provided of the tree of the provided of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman. Goed morals and itsedy industry are indispensable. Among the business habits that are highly valued in the apprentice are punctuality, order, neatness and dispatch. The boy who is prompily at his work in the morning soon wins the esteem of his employer. The lad who keeps the shop and store in a neat and orderly manner ere long becomes a valuable assistant, and the youth who, in addition to these qualifications, is active in the dispatch of business, is certain to make himself useful to those with whom he may engage. The boy

Will not thy own meek heart demand me there? That heart whose fondest throb to me was given ! My name on earth was ever in thy prayer, And wilt thou never utter it in beaven !

NONPAREIL.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman. Good morals and steady industry are indispensable. Among the business habits that are highly valued in the apprentice are punctuality, order, neatness and dispatch. The boy who is

The love that lived through all the stormy past, And meekly with my harsher nature bore, And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last, Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

DIAMOND.

For I shall feel the sting of coaseless pain, If there I meet thy gentle spirit not; Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again. In thy serencet eyes, the tender thought,

AGATE.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny, and if he fall to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he sput, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman. Good morals and steady industry are indispensable, Among the business habits that are highly valued in the apprentice are punctuality, order, nestness and dispatch. The boy who is promptly at his work in the morning soon wins the esteem of his employer. The lad who keeps the shep and store in a next and orderly manner ere long becomes a

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind. In the resplendence of that glorious sphere, And larger movements of the unfettered mind. Wilt thou forget the love that joined us here?

MINION.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is not it will make because edge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman.

> A happier lot than mine, and larger light, Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will In cheerful homage to the rule of right, And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

BREVIER.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume my heart as heat the scroll,
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

LONG PRIMER.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

PICA.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of

GREAT PRIMER.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient,

BOURGEOIS.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig fore-tells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade

Yet, though thou wearest the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

SMALL PICA.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy

will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it

ENGLISH.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the

TWO LINE SMALL PICA.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclina-

DIRECTIONS FOR READING PROOF.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS

THOUGH severe une me of printing was the individual by wyom the art of printing was THOUGH several differing opinions exist as to first discovered, yet all authorities concur in admitting Peter Schoeffer to be the person's Cafes who invented cast metal types, having learned the art-of of cutting the letters from the Gutenbergs/ he is also supposed to have been the first who engraved on copper plates. The 7/-/ following testimony is preseyed in the family, 8 by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg: 10 > Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Fausts design, and being himself S. Caps. desirous ardently to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (incidendi) the characters in a matrix, that the letters might easily be 5/ singly cast instead of being cut. He pri-12 vately cut matrices for the whole alphabet: Als Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only 17 w.f. 16 daughter Christina in marriage, a promise 3 Jul $/_{\text{which he soon after performed.}}$ as/ But there were many difficulties at first "no ¶ with these letters, as there had been before 3 Rom. with wooden ones, the metal being too soft 3 Stal. to support the force of the im pression: but? this defect was soon remedied, by mixing a substance with the metal which sufficiently 6. • O hardened it√' land when he showed his master the

EXEMPLIFIED.

THOUGH several differing opinions exist as to the individual by whom the art of printing was first discovered, yet all authorities concur in admitting PETER SCHOEFFER to be the person who invented cast metal types, having learned the art of cutting the letters from the Gutenbergs: he is also supposed to have been the first who engraved on copper-plates. The following testimony is preserved in the family, by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg:

'Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Faust's design, and being himself ardently desirous to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (incidendi) the characters in a matrix, that the letters might easily be singly cast, instead of being cut. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet: and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only daughter Christina in marriage, a promise which he soon after performed. But there were as many difficulties at first with these letters, as there had been before with wooden ones, the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficiently hardened it.'

EXPLANATION OF THE CORRECTIONS.

letters cast from these matrices.



ACKELLAR'S American Printer gives the following rules for correcting proof which will be found of convenience to all who write for the press:

A wrong letter in a word is noted by drawing a short perpendicular line through it, and making another short line in the margin, behind which the right letter is placed. (See No. I.) In this manner whole words are corrected, by drawing a line across the wrong word and making the right one in the margin opposite. A turned letter is noted by drawing a line through it, and writing the mark No. 2 in the margin.

If letters or words require to be altered from one character to another, a parallel line or lines must be made underneath the word or letter,—viz. for capitals, three lines; small capitals, two lines; and Italics, one line; and, in the margin opposite the line where the alteration occurs, Caps, Small Caps, or Ital. must be written. (See No. 3.)

When letters or words are set double, or are required to be taken out, a line is drawn through the superfluous word or letter, and the mark No. 4 placed opposite in the margin.

Where the punctuation requires to be altered, the correct point, marked in the margin, should be encircled.

When a space is omitted between two words or letters which should be separated, a caret must be made where the separation ought to be, and the sign No. 6 placed opposite in the margin.

No. 7 describes the manner in which the hyphen and ellipsis line are marked.

When a letter has been omitted, a caret is put at the place of omission, and the letter marked as No. 8.

Where letters that should be joined are separated, or where a line is too widely spaced, the mark No. 9 must be placed under them, and the correction denoted by the marks in the margin.

Where a new paragraph is required, a quadrangle is drawn in the margin, and a caret placed at the beginning of the sentence. (See No. 10.)

No. II shows the way in which the apostrophe, inverted commas, the star and other references, and superior letters and figures, are marked.

Where two words are transposed, a line is drawn over one word and below the other, and the mark No. 12 placed in the margin; but where several words require to be transposed, their right order is signified by a figure placed over each word, and the mark No. 12 in the margin.

Where words have been struck out, that have afterward been approved of, dots should be marked under them, and Stet. written in the margin. (See No. 13.)

Where a space sticks up between two words, a horizontal line is drawn under it, and the mark No. 14 placed opposite, in the margin.

Where several words have been left out, they are transcribed at the bottom of the page, and a line drawn from the place of omission to the written words (see No 15); but if the omitted matter is too extensive to be copied at the foot of the page, Out, see copy, is written in the margin, and the missing lines are enclosed between brackets, and the word Out, is inserted in the margin of the copy.

Where letters stand crooked, they are noted by a line (see No. 16); but, where a page hangs, lines are drawn across the entire part affected.

When a smaller or larger letter, of a different font, is improperly introduced into the page, it is noted by the mark No. 17, which signifies wrong font.

If a paragraph is improperly made, a line is drawn from the broken-off matter to the next paragraph, and No \P written in the margin. (See No. 18.)

Where a word has been left out or is to be added, a caret must be made in the place where it should come in, and the word written in the margin. (See No. 19.)

Where a faulty letter appears, it is marked by making a cross under it, and placing a similar one in the margin (see No. 20); though some prefer to draw a perpendicular line through it, as in the case of a wrong letter.

MARKS USED IN CORRECTING PROOF.

Q Turn letter.

Indent line one em quadrat.

Take out; expunge.

The caret shows where the letter or word is \wedge omitted.

Insert space.

Less space.

Close up entirely.

Remove type, and insert a space, in place of what is removed...

Take out type, and close up.

Bad type.

T Push down space.

Plane down a letter.

No paragraph.

Placed under erased words, restores them.

Stel. Written in the margin, restores a cancelled word or words that have dots under them.

Begin a paragraph.

/ Letters stand crooked.

/-/ Should be a compound word.

□ or ∟ Remove to the left.

or | Remove to the right.

Carry higher up on page.

L Carry down.

Three lines, beneath writing, denote capitals.

Two lines, beneath writing, denote small capitals.

— One line, beneath writing, denotes italics.

w. f. Wrong font type.

M. Transpose letters, words or sentences.

l. c. Lower case, or small letters.

J. C. Small capitals.

O Period.

(:) Colon.

Calls attention to some doubtful word or sentence.

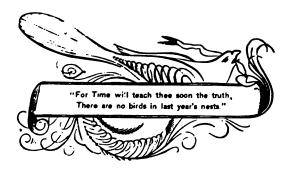




















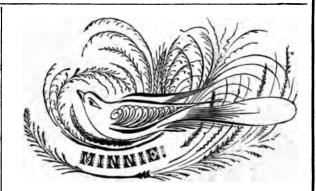
SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL CARDS.

















BRUSH LETTERS FOR MARKING PURPOSES - MODERN STYLE.

ABCDEFGHIJKIMNOPQRSTUVWX VZ&...abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyy.z. 1234567890.

Enquire, Huntington, Chicago, Rochester, Buttalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Ohio.

Hill Standard Book Co.,
No. 103 State St.,
Chicago, Ilis.

PLAIN ROMAN LETTERS.

ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVW
XYZ.&ƌ
abcdefghijklmnopq
rstuvwxyz.ææ12345
67890.\$£

ANTIQUE POINTED EXTENDED.

ABCDEFGHIJK LMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ&. 1234567890.

ONE-HAND DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.





DORIC.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP QRSTUVWXYZ? abcdefghijklmnopqrs tuvwxyz&\$1234567890.

POINTED CONDENSED.

ABGDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ&\$1234567890?. OLD ENGLISH TITLE TEXT

ABCAKIGHUNALA NOPORSTAPWXLZ abedefighijklınınoyarstuvwxyz

OLD ENGLISH FANCY TEXT.

OTOKKKHKOKKEDKK OKKKKKOKK OKKKKOKK

ab t d e f g h i j k l m n o p n r * t u v w x y z.

MEDIEVAL.

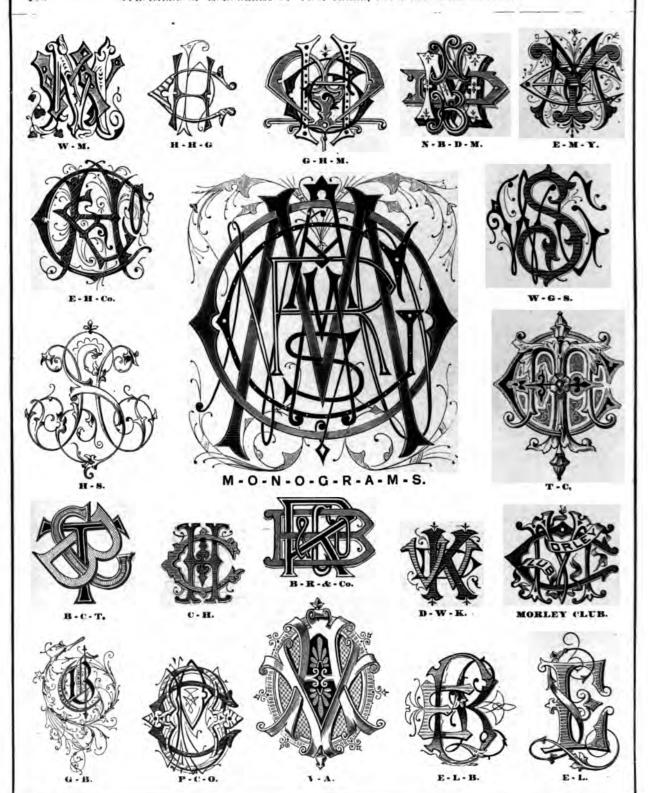
MRCARFGRIKANA OPQRICUTURE abrdesghijklmnopqrsku umpg. 1234567890.

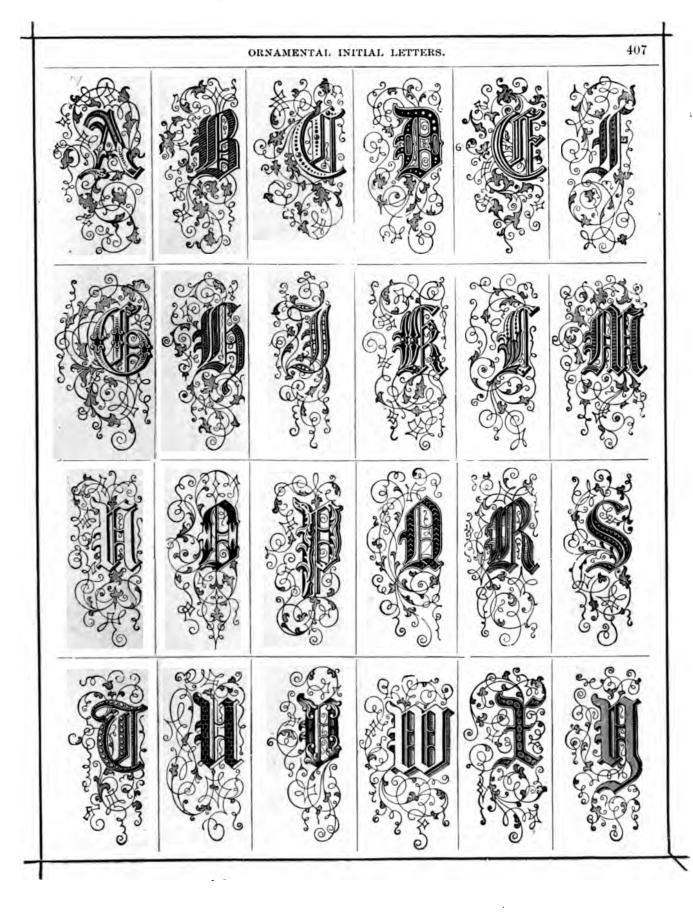


(The signatures of the committee of award are here omitted for want of room.)

406

SPECIMENS OF MONOGRAMS OF TWO, THREE, FOUR AND NINE LETTERS.















































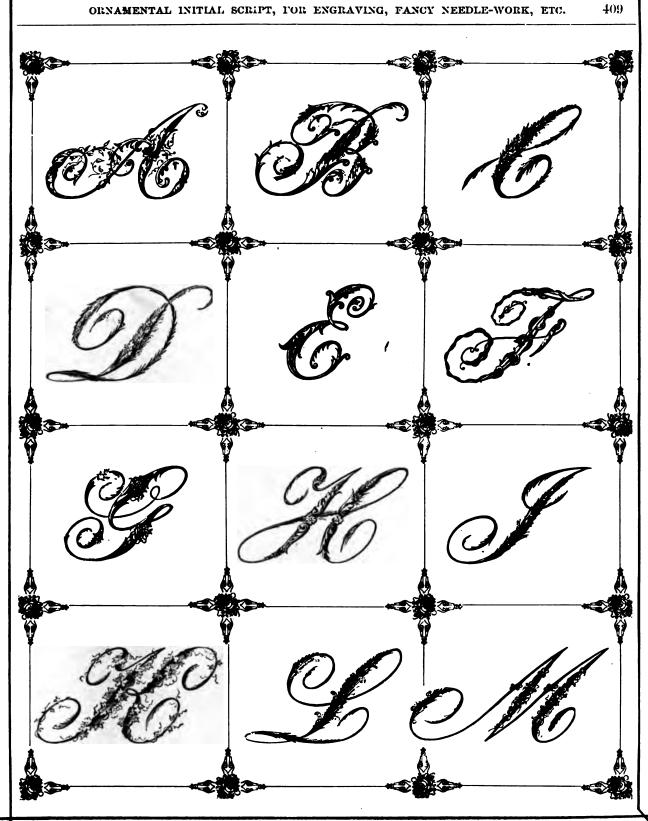


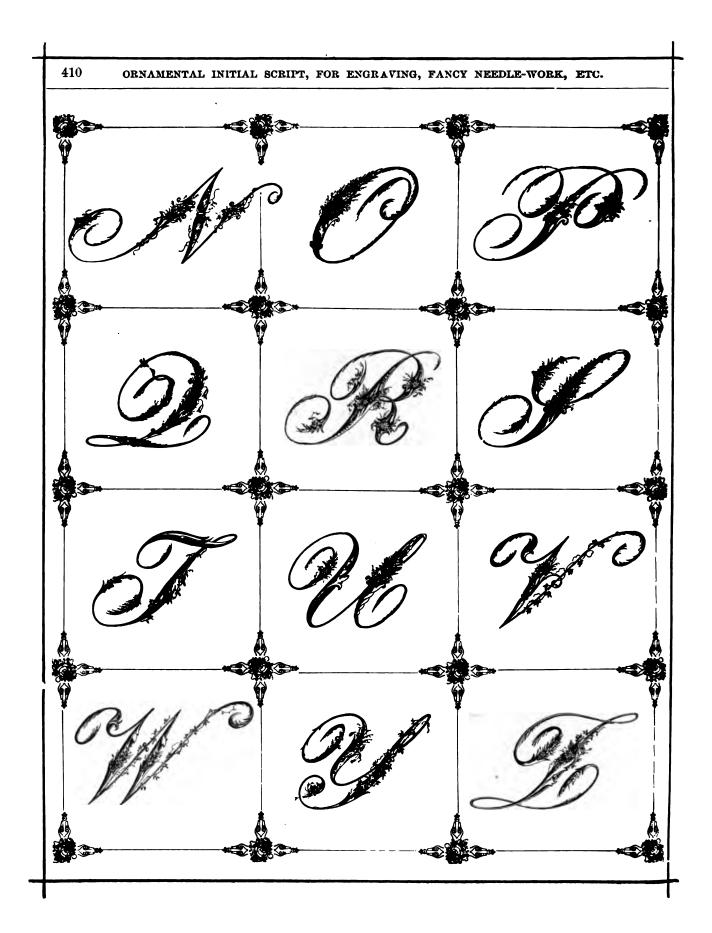
















Sign Punctuation.



Illustrations of the Proper Wording and Punctuation of Sign Writing.

Unusually Large Marks are used to Distinctly Illustrate Punctuation.

The following samples of Signs will be found convenient by Sign Writers as showing correct punctuation.

BANK.

POST-OFFICE.

JOHN SMITH.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

J. H. SMITH.

JOHN H. SMITH.

CHARLES SMITH. HENRY JONES.

C. SMITH & H. JONES.

SMITH & JONES.

The period (.) is used at the end of every sentence, even if it be but one word; as, Bank. Merchant Tailor. John Smith. William Jones, Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs. The period is also used to show the omission of letters, at the last of a name or word, called abbreviation; as Co. for Company; H. J. Smith for Henry James Smith. In the abbreviation of Chas., Wm., Thos., Jas., Robt., Bros., and Saml., while the rule is to use the apostrophe, it is customary to use the period.

The comma (,) is used, in sign painting, to show the omission of words. This is shown in the following sentences:

Brown and West and Co. are Dealers in Paints and Oils and Glass, and so forth.

To avoid repeating the and we use the comma, thus:

Brown, West & Co., Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

The apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of letters, in the beginning or middle of a word, thus: 't is for it is; 't were for it were;

'73 for 1873; comp'y for company; pack'g for packing; d's for days; m's for months; y's for years; gen'l ag't for general agent, etc.

The apostrophe is also used to show the possessive, thus: Brown's Bank. If the owner's name terminates with an s, the apostrophe follows the s; as, Wells' Bank, Briggs' Store. If two or more persons are spoken of, in the possessive, the apostrophe follows the s; as, Ladies' Entrance; Gents' Parlor; Tomlinson Brothers' Bank. If, however, the person's name takes the character of an adjective, describing the article, no apostrophe is required; as, Briggs House; Merchants Bank.

This character (f) stands for and, and came originally from Et., Etc. in script, the Latin abbreviation for et cetera—"and the rest." The first is used in connecting firm names, and the other at the end to avoid details. Thus, Smith f Brown; or Smith, Brown f Co., Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Ac.

Where the placing of a period or other mark, after a letter or figure, would decidedly injure the appearance of the same, good taste may suggest that such mark be omitted. See Nos. 44 and 42, next page.

For other marks in punctuation, see page 52.

A light faced letter is used in the following advertisements, to illustrate the punctuation conspicuously.

NORTH AMERICA

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CAPITAL, - - \$200,000.

J. HARTLEY WELLS, Pres't. DAVID BRIGGS, Sec'y.

S. & J.

EDITOR.

EDITOR'S ROOM.

SUPT'S OFFICE.

LADIES' PARLOR.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

DRY GOODS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

JONES SCHOOL.

BRIGGS HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

JONES' STORE.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PROF. A. B. COOK.

DR. HENRY WING.

SAML. H. SMITH, M.D.

FIRE INS. COMP'Y.

A. M. EXPRESS CO.

AMERICAN PACK'G CO.

JONES BROS., WEST & HOYT.

PAGE BROS.' BLOCK.

WELLS, WADE BROS. & COOK.

Mc MICKEN & ST. CLAIR.

ST. CLAIR BROS.' EXCHANGE.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

BENNETT & PETERS.

STOVES AND HARDWARE.

SM:TH, JONES & BLACK.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

MRS. WM. HENRY WEST.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

C. CLINTON BROWN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.

DELAND & McGANN.

44 BROWN BROTHERS. 44

42 BRAINARD'S SONS. 42

C. S. BELDON, CLARK & CO.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

F. BURT, SHAW & SONS,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AG'TS.

ST. CLAIR BROS. & SONS, GEN'L AGENTS.

D. O. WELLS, BRIGGS & SONS,

AG'TS N. W. MANUF'G CO.

HIRAM BROWN,

DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

H.O. SMITH,

DEALER I

LUMBER.

HOYT & WEBSTER,

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

BRIGGS, WELLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, WALL-PAPER & STATIONERY.

JONES, COX & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND STOVES;

ALSO, GEN'L AG'TS FOR

AURORA SILVER-PLATE MANUF'G CO.

WEBB & GREEN.

GEN'L AG'TS FOR THE

N. W. MANUFACTURING COMPANY;

AND DEALERS IN

R. R. SUPPLIES, PIG IRON AND LEAD.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY;

CLEVELAND, O.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, AGENT.

A. E. SMALL.

SMALL & COOK.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law;

ROOM 15, STEVENS BLOCK,

OFFICE HOURS: 19 TO 12 A. M.

MILWAUKEE.

P. D. Cook.

NORTHERN LIGHT, NO 8;

MANUFACTURED BY

FRIDLEY, ST. ANNE & BROTHER,

ELKHART, IND.

PATENTED, AUG. 1, 1870. RE-ISSUED, SEPT. 10, 1872.

SHNIEDEWEND, LEE & CO.,

ELECTROTYPERS:

MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS, METAL FURNITURE, AND SUPERIOR FINISHED LEADS.

NO. 111 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILI..

ST. CLAIRE & Mc CLURE,

SUCCESSORS TO HATCH BROS. ;

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

"COSMOPOLITAN," "STEWART," AND
"WESTERN HOME," COOKING STOVES.

NO. 44 MAPLE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PUSH ALONG! KE

KEEP MOVING!

CHAS. McGILL.

THE HOUSE-MOVER.

ADDRESS P. O. Box 1,108, OR CALL AT 91 PECK AVE.,

SALEM, MASS.

BLACK BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE:

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND FURS.

70 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, ST. CROIN, ILL.

THE LARGEST GENTS' FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

OAK HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

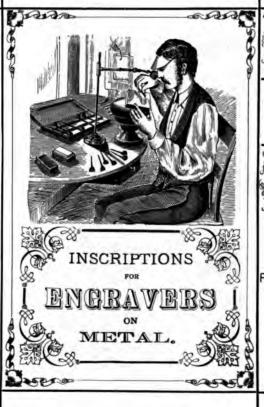
Nos. 148, 150, 152 AND 154 PRINDLE ST.

HOWARD'S LARGE OVEN,

AIR-TIGHT, SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVE.

PAT'D MAY 4, 1871.

OSCAR D. HOWARD.





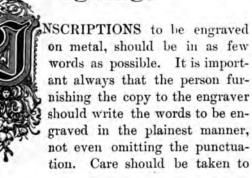
Engravers' Inscriptions.



Wording and Punctuation of Inscriptions for Engraving.

Forms of Wording, appropriate in marking Rings, Spoons, Pins, Coffin-Plates, Cane-Heads, Watches, Silverware, etc., for use in Presentation on the occasion of Weddings, Marriage Anniversaries, Birthdays, etc., etc.

STYLES OF LETTERING.



plainly distinguish the I from the J, and other letters, that in script are likely to be taken for others. Special care should also be observed in spelling.

The following forms of wording, styles of lettering, punctuation, and arrangement of sentences will be found serviceable, both for the engraver and those persons who wish to have engraving executed.

Carrie Jane.

Charles Horton.

MINE EVER.

To My Husband.

REMEMBER.

Mrs. A. Williams. To May Sister.

FORGET ME NOT.

From a Friend. Will of Friendship.

Christmas, 1870.

Chas. O. Wilson;

From a Friend.

XMAS.

1872

4. A. Friggs & Minnie Buch.

____July 7, 1871.____

Martin Mells to May King. December 26, 1869.

William H. Brown

JANUARY 1, 1869.

Aged 25 y'rs, 3 m's.





Born, May 12, 1835.







Mother:

CHRISTMAS, 1873.

FROM HER FATHER.

From Her Father.

May 12, 1873.

Jannie Mi. Frown;

From Her Mother.

18th Birthday,

June 10th, 1873.

Harvey A. Rent;

Father and Molher. 21st Birthday.

From MER CHILDREN. Christmas, 1872.

PRESENTED TO

Ar. **长**Ars. Nrowning.

Apr. 1, 1868.

Jugust 17th, 1878: THEIR MANY FRIENDS.

25th Anniversary Wedding;

Their Many Friends, AS A TOKEN OF

Esteem and Respect.





Somb-Stone Inscriptions.



UAL recent wording of Tomb-Stone Inscriptions is shown in the following. In comparison, it will be seen that the modern inscription is generally much more brief than that of the olden time. For-

merly it was customary to chisel in rude letters epitomized biographical histories of the deceased on the tomb-stones that marked their last resting place. Among such are many quaint, curious and foolish inscriptions that, so far as perpetuating the memories of the deceased was concerned, had better never have been engraved on the headstones.

The lesson taught in these examples is, that the more concise the inscription, the more favorably coming generations will judge of the handful of dust that lies beneath the leaning tombstone. The most approved modern forms, accompanied by epitaphs, are shown herewith, together with the correct grammatical wording and punctuation of the same. The following appropriately accompany the inscription.

Brief Epitaphs.

Father.	Our Mother.	Charlie.
All is Well.	Cone Home.	Christ is my Mope.
Darling Sister.	Cone, but not Forgotten.	The Morning Cometh.
Me will Meet again.	Rest, Angling Sister, Rest.	Pying is but Going Home.
Över in the Summer Kand.	İn after Cime we'll meet Her.	There shall be no Night there.
Absent, not Pead.	Bentle, Sweet little Freddie.	They are not Pead.

She faltered by the wayside, and the Angels took her home.

MINNIE,

inninger,

Sept. 15th, 1873. AGED 1 Mo. & 15 D's.

Beneath this stone, in soft repose, ls laid a mother's dearest pride; A flower that scarce had waked to life And light and beauty, ere it died.

Teuman Martin.

Aged 60 Years. August 2, 1870,

Barriel Theresa.

AGED 41 Years. Oct. 4, 1872.

"I Fear not Death."

Johnny.

-MONTH DIEDER

November 1st, 1871. AGED 5 Y's & 8 M's.

"Tis a little grave, but O, have care, For world-wide hopes are buried there, How much of light, how much of joy, Is buried with a darling boy."

Harvey J. K

51st Regiment, Illinois Vols., Killed at the Battle of Perryville,

October 8th, 1863.

Aged 51 Y's, 6 M's, 10 D's.

Parling Freddie. Bon. M. Randall,

The Angels called Him.

MARY ELLEN,

Thas. Williamson,

Born at Keene, N. H., Jan. 8, 1805.

Born into Spirit Life Sept. 6th, 1865.

NOT DEAD, BUT GONE BEFORE.

December 1, 1872. Aged 36 Years.

CHARLES II.

Stevenson, Chos. & A. Smith,

-HENCED I E DOVERNO

December 25th, 1870. AGED 4 Y'S, 3 M'S & 4 D'S.

SACRED

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

August 10, 1871. Aged 50 Years.

"I go to prepare a place for thee."

BORN. ---DIED.

Sept. 21st. 1841.

Nov. 21st, 1872.

He Died as He Lived-a Christian.

August 15, 1869. AQED 61 Years.

A Member of the U.S. Congress for 20 Years, he died as he lived, a pure and upright man.

Dec. 28th, 1873. Aged 92 Y's, 8 M's.

"Farewell to thee, my house of clay! Long have we two been bound together, But I forsake thy porch to-day,

And yield thee up to wind and weather. Sleep, sleep at last! thy sleep shall be My rest, my strength, my victory!"

Died October 5, 1869. AGED 61 Years.

MINNIE B. PHELPS.

BOBN INTO SUMMER LAND

Sept. ist, 1872. Aged 19 Y's, 3 M's.

DARLING SISTER:

" Yet, though theu wear'st the glory of the sky.
We know thou'lt keep the same beloved name;
The same fair, thoughtful brow and gentle eye.
Lovelier in heaven a sweet climate, yet the sam

ENTERED SPIRIT LIFE

Beptember 9, 1872. Aged 38 Y's, 6 M's.

"O land beyond the setting sun:
O realm more fair than poet's dream'
How clear thy silvery streamlets run,
Ilow bright thy golden glories gleam!
For well we know that fair and bright,
Far beyond numan ken or dream,
Too glorious for our feeble sight,
Thy skies of cloudiess asure beam."

Derbie:

The angels called him on a sunny day, August 15th, 1872.

AGED 5 Y'S, 6 M'S, 4 D'S.

"We shall all go home to our Father's house,
To our Father's house in the axies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
And our love ne broken ties;
We shall roam en the banks of the River of Peace.
And bathe in its blissful tide;
And ene of the jors of our heaven shall be,
The little boy that died."





Selections for Epitaphs.



GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS.

Brief Extracts from the Best Poems, suitable to accompany Tomb-Stone Inscriptions.



ERY inscription on tomb-stones may appropriately be accompanied by an epitaph, which should be expressive yet very brief. Formerly it was customary oftentimes to inscribe several stanzas of poetry upon the headstone. With the improved

taste of later years, however, it is considered best to condense the epitaph into a few words, usually not exceeding four lines in length.

The following appropriate stanzas for epitaphs are culled from the best poems:

'We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see.
Over the river, over the river,
My darling stands waiting to welcome me."

"Amiable, she won all; intelligent, she charmed all; fervent, she loved all; and dead, she saddened all."

"He carries the lambs in his bosom."

"Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Throned above —
Souls like thine with God inherit
Life and love."

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

"Not thus his nobler part shall dwell
A prisoner in this narrow cell;
But he, whom we now hide from men,
With youth renewed, shall live again."

"Death, thou art but another birth, Freeing the spirit from the clogs of earth."

"Ay, hold it true, whate'er befall,
And feel it, when we sorrow most,
"T is better to have loved and lost,
Than to have never loved at all."

- "Shed not for her the bitter tear,
 Nor give the heart to vain regret;
 "T is but the casket that lies here,
 The gem that filled it sparkles yet."
 - "Sheltered and safe from sorrow."
- "Ere sin could harm, or sorrow fade,
 Death came with friendly care;
 The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
 And bade it blossom there."
 - "Happy infant, early blest!
 Rest, in peaceful slumbers, rest."
- "This lovely bud, so young, so fair,
 Called hence by early doom,
 Just came to show how sweet a flower
 In Paradise would bloom."
- "Suffer little children to come unto me."
- "There, in the Shepherd's bosom,
 White as the drifted snow,
 Is the little lamb we missed one morn,
 From the household flock below,"
- "Sweet flower, transplanted to a clime Where never comes the blight of time."
- "So the bird of my bosom fluttered up to the dawn, A window was opened — my darling was gone! A truant from time, from tears, and from sin, For the angel on watch took the wanderer in."
- "O Death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?"
- "From meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,
 In the resplendence of that glorious sphere,

In the resplendence of that glorious sphere, And larger movements of the unfettered mind, Come darling, oft, and meet me here."

- "A happier lot than ours, and larger light, surrounds thee there."
 - "Gone to a land of pure delight,
 Where saints immortal reign;
 Infinite day excludes the night,
 And pleasures banish pain."
- "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me."
 - "Triumphant smiles the victor's brow,
 Fanned by some angel's purple wing.
 Where is, O grave, thy victory now?
 And where, insidious death, thy sting?"
 - "Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."
 - "Sweet is the scene when virtue dies!

 When sinks a righteous soul to rest,

 How mildly beam the closing eyes,

 How gently heaves the expanding breast!"
 - "Here I lay my burden down, Change the cross into the crown."
- "I shall know the loved who have gone before, And joyfully sweet will the meeting be, When over the river, the peaceful river, The angel of death shall carry me."
 - "Because I lived, ye shall live also."
 - "Life is real, life is earnest,
 And the grave is not its goal;
 'Dust thou art, to dust returnest,'
 Was not spoken of the soul."
 - "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven"

"Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,	
And sweet the strains that angels pour	r.
O! why should we in anguish weep?	
They are not lost, but gone before."	

"I am the resurrection and the life."

"From darkness and from woe,
A power like lightning darts;
A glory cometh down to throw
Its shadow o'er our hearts."

"Heaven's eternal year is thine."

"Known and unknown, human, divine, Sweet darling hand and lips and eye; Dear heavenly one, thou canst not die, Mine, mine forever, ever mine."

" Death loves a shining mark."

"Life's duty done, as sinks the day,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

"Gone before us, O our brother,
To the spirit land!

Vainly look we for another,
In thy place to stand."

"Her children rise up and call her blessed."

"She was but as a smile,
Which glistens in a tear,
Seen but a little while,
But, oh! how loved, how dear!"

"We loved her."

"We only know that thou hast gone,
And that the same returnless tide,
Which bore thee from us, still glides on,
And we, who mourn thee, with it glide."

"There shall be no night there."

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

"I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes; cold is his forehead fair.
My hand that marble felt,
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart whispers that — he is not here."

"Far off thou art, but ever nigh; I have thee still, and I rejoice."

"To us for sixteen anxious months,
His infant smile was given,
And then he bade farewell to earth
And went to live in heaven."

"Where immortal spirits reign, There we shall meet again."



when, with heart attuned to the glories of the twilight scene, we listen enraptured to the closing song of busy nature, hushing to repose—this is poetry!

spring-time evening,

The coming storm, preceded by the rushing wind; the dark, angry, approaching clouds, capped with the flashing, darting lightning, with the low muttering, and anon the deeptoned thunder, coming nearer and nearer in its awful grandeur! To the lover of the grand and sublime — this is poetry!

The silvery quiet of the moonlight night, when we wander amid the jessamines and roses, with our darling, whispering words of love, and dreaming of the future — this is poetry!

The midnight hour in the attic, when, through the crevices of the roof and windows, we catch glimpses of the flashing lightning, and listen, slumber, and dream to the music of the pattering rain-drops on the roof — this is poetry!

The roaring cataract, the silvery rivulet, the towering mountain, the dark ravine, the opening rosebud, the cherub child, the waving grain, the modest violet,—all breathe the music of poetry!

The beautiful face, the gentle, thrilling pressure of the hand, the kettle singing for tea, the joyous meeting of the husband and wife on the return from labor at the twilight hour, the smile, the kiss—all this is poetry!

It flashes in the sky, it blossoms on the earth, it breathes music in the air, delighting the eye, charming the ear, and filling the soul with ineffable happiness — all this is poetry!

To appreciate, to comprehend, and to interpret this golden, sunny halo of beauty, is the gift of the poet.

Poetry is not necessarily told in rhyme. It is oftentimes revealed as beautifully in prose. B. F. Taylor illustrates this very strikingly in the following description of

The Old Church.

"Last evening we were walking leisurely along. The music of choirs in three churches came floating out into the darkness around us, and they were all new and strange tunes but one; and that one, it was not sung as we had heard it, but it awakened a train of long buried memories, that rose to us even as they were before the cemetery of the soul had a tomb in it. It

was sweet old 'Corinth' they were singing—strains that we have seldom heard since the rose-color of life was blanched—and we were in a moment back again to the old church; and it was a summer afternoon, and yellow sunbeams were streaming through the west windows, and the silver hair of the old deacon who sat in the pulpit was turned to gold in its light, and the minister, who, we used to think, could never die, so good was he, had concluded 'application' and 'exhortation,' and the village choir were singing the last hymn, and the tune was 'Corinth.'

"It is years—we dare not think how many—since then, and the prayers of 'David the son of Jesse' are ended, and the choir scattered and gone—the girl with blue eyes that sang alto, and the girl with black eyes that sang air; the eyes of one were like a June heaven at noon, and the other like the same heaven at night. They both became wives, and both mothers, and both died. Who shall say they are not singing 'Corinth' still, where Sabbaths never wane, and congregations never break up? There they sat, Sabbath after Sabbath, by the square column at the right of the 'leader,' and to our young ears their tunes were 'the very soul of music.' That column bears still their penciled names, as they wrote them in those days in life's June, 183—, before dreams of change had overcome their spirits like a summer's cloud.

"Alas! that with the old singers most of the sweeter tunes have died upon the air! But they linger in memory, and they shall yet be sung in the sweet reunion of song that shall take place by and by, in a hall whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, whose doors are gold, and where hearts never grow old. Then she that sang alto, and she that sang air, will be in their places once more."

More frequently, however, the poet gives expression to his emotions in rhyme, such form of expression having the advantage of musical sound, accompanied by sentiment. Unfortunately, however, much of that which passes for poetry is but rhyme, being devoid of sense or moral.

For the assistance and guidance of those who would correctly write poetry, we give herewith the rules of versification, accompanied by a vocabulary of rhymes, followed by a number of standard poems from the best authors, that are models in their respective kinds of verse.

Versification.



ERSIFICATION is the art of making verse. Verse is rhythmical language, keeping time like music; having syllables arranged according to accent,

quantity, and generally rhyme; being so divided into lines as to promote harmony.

Two kinds of verse are in use by poets, namely, blank verse and rhyme. Rhyme is characterized by a similarity of sound at the end of one line with another; as

- "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid '
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial . . . fire;
 Hands, that the rod of empire might have . . swayed,
 Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."
- "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the . . fold, And his cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold."

Blank Verse.

Blank verse is the name given to a kind of poetry without rhyme, which was the form that the earlier poets almost entirely made use of. The poetry of the Greeks and Romans was generally without rhyme, and not until the Middle Ages, when introduced by the Goths from the North, did rhyme come into the Latin and the vernacular tongues of modern Europe.

Blank verse is particularly suited to the drama, and was very popular in the sixteenth century, during which time, and the beginning of the seventeenth century, Shakespeare wrote his plays. The following from Milton's "Paradise Lost" representing Eve's lament and farewell to Eden, written in 1667, illustrates the power of expression in blank verse:

"O unexpected stroke, worse than of death! Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades, Fit haunt of gods? where I had hoped to spend, Quiet though sad, the respite of that day That must be mortal to us both. O, flowers That never will in other climate grow, My early visitation and my last At even, which I bred up with tender hand From the first spring bud, and gave ye names! Who now shall rear thee to the sun, or rank Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount? Thee lastly, nuptial bower? by me adorn'd By what to sight or smell was sweet! from thee How shall I part, and whither wander down Into a lower world, to this obscure And wild? How shall we breathe in other air Less pure, accustom'd to immortal fruits?"

Accent and Feet.

Upon careful observation, it will be seen that we involuntarily divide a line of rhythmical verse into meter, by a sort of keeping time with hands and *feet*: accenting at regular intervals certain syllables, thus giving the peculiar musical accompaniment which makes poetry attractive.

There are four kinds of feet in English verse called *Iambus*, *Trochee*, *Anapest* and *Dactyl*. The distinguishing characteristic of *Iambic* verse is, that we always accent the second syllable in reading the same; as "Behóld, how gréat."

The *Trochee*, like the lambus, consists of two syllables, with the accent on the first syllable; as "Sée the dístant fórest dárk and wáving."

The Anapest has the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented; as "O'er the land of the frée and the hôme of the brave."

The Dactyl contains three syllables, with the accent on the first; as dúrable, brávery.

Meters,

Verse is also named according to the number of feet in each line; a foot in Iambic being two syllables. Monometer is a line of one foot; dimeter, of two feet; trimeter, of three feet; tetrameter, of four feet; pentameter, of five feet; hexameter, of six feet; heptameter, of seven feet; octometer, of eight feet.

Examples.

The following examples represent the *Iambic*, *Trochaic*, *Anapestic*, and *Dactylic*, in the different kinds of *meter*. A straight line (-) over a syllable, shows that such syllable is accented. A curved line (-) indicates the unaccented.

IAMBIC .- One foot.

"They go

IAMBIC .- Two feet.

- "To me | the rose No longer glows,"
- "Their love | and awe Supply | the law."

IAMBIC .- Three feet.

"Blue light | nings singe | the waves, And thunder rends the rock."

IAMBIC.—Four feet.

"And cold | er still | the winds | did blow, And darker hours of night came on."

IAMBIC .- Five feet.

"För präise | too dear | 1ÿ lov'd | ör warm | 1ÿ sought, Enfeebles all internal strength of thought."

IAMBIC .- Six feet.

"His heart | is sad, | his hope | is gone, | his light | is passed; He sits and mourns in silent grief the lingering day."

IAMBIC .- Seven feet.

"The lof | ty hill, | the hum | ble lawn, | with count | less beau | ties shine;

The silent grove, the solemn shade, proclaim thy power divine."

Note.—It has become common in writing modern poetry to divide this kind of verse into four lines; alternate lines having four and three feet; thus,—

"The lofty hill, the humble lawn, With countless beautier shine; The silent grove, the solemn shade, Proclaim thy power divine."

IAMBIC.—Eight feet.

O all | yĕ peo | plĕ, clap | yŏur hands, | and with | trium | phant vôic | ĕs sing;

No force the mighty pow'r withstands of God the universal King.

Note.—It is common at present to reduce this verse into lines of eight syllables, as follows,—

"O all ye people, clap your hands, And with triumphant voices sing, No force the mighty pow'r withstands Of God the universal King."

Stanza-Long, Short, and Common Meter.

A stanza is a combination of several lines in poetry, forming a distinct division of the poem; thus,—

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

A Verse.

Verse is but a single line of a stanza, thus .-

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day."

Long Meter.

The long, short, and common meters are known by the number of feet or syllables found in them. Long meter stanzas contain in each line four Iambic feet, thus—

"Through every age, eternal God
Thou art our rest, our safe abode;
Iligh was thy throne ere heaven was made,
Or earth, thy humble footstool, laid."

Short Meter.

Short meter stanzas contain three lines of six syllables, and one of eight syllables—the third line being the longest, and containing four Iambic feet, thus—

"Sweet is the time of Spring,
When nature's charms appear;
The birds with ceaseless pleasure sing,
And hail the opening year."

Common Meter.

Iambic verse of seven feet, divided into two lines, the first containing four, and the latter three feet, makes what is known as common meter; thus—

"When all thy mercies, O, my God! My rising soul surveys, Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise."

Each species of Iambic verse will admit of an additional short syllable; as

Upon a mount | ain, Beside a fount | ain.

Trochaic Verse.

The accent in *Trochaic* verse occurs on the first syllable. The foot consists of two syllables.

TROCHAIC.—One foot.

Changing. Ranging.

TROCHAIC.—Two feet.

Fancy | viewing, Joys ensuing.

TROCHAIC.—Three feet.

"When thy | heart Is | mourning."

"Go where comfort waits thee."

TROCHAIC.—Four feet.

"Round a | holy | calm dif | fusing, Love of peace and lonely musing."

TROCHAIC.—Five feet.

All that | walk on | foot or | ride in | chariots, All that dwell in palaces or garrets.

TROCHAIC.— Six feet.

On a | mountain | stretch'd be | neath a | hoary | willow, Lay a shepherd swain and viewed the roaring billow.

TROCHAIC.— Seven feet.

Hāstēn | Lord to | rescue | me, and | set me | sase from | trouble.

Shame thou those who seek my soul, reward their mischief double.

TROCHAIC.—Eight feet.

NOTE.—Trochaic and Iambic are frequently found combined in one stanza.

Once up | on a | midnight | dreary | while I | pondered | weak and | weary

Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore.

Anapestic Verse.

Anapestic verse contains three syllables to the foot, with the accent on the last syllable.

ANAPESTIC .- One foot.

" On the land, Let me stand."

ANAPESTIC .- Two feet.

" But his cour | age 'gan fail, For no arts could avail."

This form admits of an additional short syllable; as

"But his cour | age gan fail | him, For no arts could avail him."

ANAPESTIC.—Three feet.

Ö yë woods | sprëad your branch | ës apace, To your deepëst rëcëssës I hie; I would hide with the beasts of the chase, I would vanish from every eye.

ANAPESTIC.—Four feet.

May Y gov | ern my pass | ions with ab | solute sway, And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

This measure admits of a short syllable at the end; as

On the warm | cheek of youth | smiles and ro | ses are blend | ing.

Dactylic Verse.

In *Dactylic* verse the accent occurs on the first syllable of each successive three, being on the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth syllables.

DACTYLIC.—One foot.

Cheerfully, Fearfully.

DACTYLIC .- Two feet.

Father all | glorious O'er all victorious.

DACTYLIC .- Three feet.

Wearing a | way in his | youthfulness, Loveliness, beauty, and truthfulness.

DACTYLIC.—Four feet.

"Boys will an | ticipate, | lāvīsh and | dīssīpate,
All that your būsy pate hoarded with care;
And, in their foolishness, passion, and mulishness,
Charge you with churlishness, spurning your pray'r."

DACTYLIC.—Five feet.

" Now thou dost | welcome me, | welcome me, | from the dark | sea.

Land of the beautiful, beautiful land of the free."

DACTYLIC .- Six feet.

"Time, thou art | ever in | motion, on | wheels of the | days, years, and | ages,

Restless as waves of the ocean, when Eurus or Boreas rages."

DACTYLIC .- Seven feet.

"Oût of the | kingdom of | Christ shall be | gathered, by | angels o'er Satan victorious,

All that offendeth, that lieth, that faileth to honor his name ever glorious."

DACTYLIC .- Eight feet.

Nimröd thë | huntër was | mighty in | hunting, and | famed as the | ruler of | cities of | yore;

Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, from Shinar's fair region his name afar bore.

Other Kinds of Poetical Feet.

Besides the foregoing there are other kinds of feet that sometimes occur. These are named the pyrrhic, the spondee, the amphibrach, and the tribrach. The pyrrhic consists of two short and the spondee of two long syllables. The amphibrach contains three syllables, of which the first and third are short and the second long. The tribrach consists of three short syllables.

Examples.

Pyrrhic.—" On the tall tree."

Spondee.—" The pale moon."

Amphibrach.—" Delightful, Domestic."

Tribrach.—" Numerable, conquerable."

Poetical Pauses.

The full effect in reading poetry is most completely given when a slight pause is made at the close of every line, even though the sense may not require a pause. Frequently a pause for sense is found in or near the middle of the line, particularly of long lines, in which it improves the rhythm, and brings out the meaning of the poem with much better effect. This pause is called the cœsural pause, and is shown in the following examples.

Cæsural Pause.

On her white breast | a sparkling cross she wore— Which Jews might kiss | and infidels adore. Her lively looks | a sprightly mind disclose, Quick as her eyes | and as unfixed as those; Favors to none, | to all she smiles extends, Oft she rejects, | but never once offends.

"Then her cheek | was pale, and thinner | | than should be | for one so young;

And her eyes, | on all my motions, | | with a mute observance hung."

The final pause occurs at the end of each line whether the sense requires it or not, though

it should not be too distinctly marked, as it consists merely in a brief suspension of the voice without any change in tone or accent. The following example shows its effect.

Final Pause.

Ye who have anxiously and fondly watched
Beside a fading friend, unconscious that
The cheek's bright crimson, lovely to the view,
Like nightshade, with unwholesome beauty bloomed.

Varieties of Poetry.



EVERAL leading kinds of poetry are named as follows: *Epic*, *Dramatic*, *Lyric*, *Elegiac*, *Pastoral*, and *Didactic*.

Epic Poetry.

Epic poetry pertains to the narrative, descriptive, and heroic in character, and is the highest and most difficult of poetry to write well. Among the best of the Epic poems may be mentioned, Homer's "Iliad" in Greek, Virgil's "Eneid" in Latin, and Milton's "Paradise Lost" in English.

Dramatic Poetry.

Dramatic poetry is also an elevated species of poetry, and takes nearly equal rank with the Epic. This kind of poetry includes the dramas, tragedies, comedies, melodramas, and operas.

Lyric Poetry.

Lyric poetry, as its name indicates, was the kind of verse originally written to be sung as an accompaniment to the lyre. This class of poetry is the oldest in the language of all nations, comprising, as it does, the songs of the people. In the Lyric are included the Songs, Hymns, Odes, and Sonnets.

Elegiac Poetry.

Elegiac poetry includes the elegies, such as Milton's "Lycidias," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and poems of grave, solemn, and mourn-

ful character. Gray's "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard" is undoubtedly the most complete specimen of this class of poetry to be found in any language.

Pastoral Poetry.

In the early history of the world, throughout certain portions of Europe, a distinct occupation was that of the shepherd, whose duty was to care for the flocks, as they roamed in the valleys and among the hills. Leading thus a life of dreamy ease among the charms of nature, the shepherds of better culture took readily to the writing of verse, which poetry, usually descriptive of rustic life, became known as Pastoral poetry.*

This class of poetry includes the poems that relate to country scenes, and the quiet, the simplicity, and the happiness found in rural life.

Of these may be included, in modern poems, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Sower," "Twenty Years Ago," "Maud Muller," and others of like character.

Didactic Poetry.

Didactic poetry pertains chiefly to the meditative and instructive, and includes such poems as Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," Thomson's "Seasons," Pope's "E say on Man," and kindred poems.

Kinds of Poems.



ARIOUS kinds of poems are known by certain names, which are defined as follows:

Odes.—Sacred hymns, such as are sung in church.

Peans.—Songs of praise and triumph.

Ballads.—An easy form of descriptive verse, written in such style as to be easily sung by the people, who may have little acquaintance with music.

^{*} From the Latin word pastor, a shepherd.

Epigrams.— A short poem, witty and concise, treating of a single subject, usually ending with an unexpected, ingeniously expressed natural thought.

Sonnets.— The Sonnet is a poetical composition, consisting of fourteen lines, so constructed that the first eight lines shall contain but two rhymes, and the last six but two more; and so arranged that, in the first part, the first line is made to rhyme with the fourth, fifth, and eighth—the second rhyming with the third, sixth, and seventh, while in the second part, the first, third, and fifth; and the second, fourth, and sixth also rhyme with each other, as shown in the following:

Autumn.

"The blithe birds of the summer tide are flown;
Cold, motionless, and mute, stands all the wood,
Save as the restless wind, in mournful mood,
Strays through the tossing limbs with saddest moan.
The leaves it wooed with kisses, overblown
By gusts capricious, pitiless and rude,
Lie dank and dead amid the solitude;
Where-through it waileth, desolate and lone.
But with a clearer splendor sunlight streams
Athwart the bare, slim branches; and on high
Each star, in Night's rich coronal that beams,
Pours down intenser brilliance on the eye;
Till dazzled Fancy finds her gorgeous dreams
Outshone in beauty by the autumn sky."

Cantatas.—The Cantata is a musical composition, partaking of the nature of an anthem, being intermixed with airs and recitatives; and may be adapted to a single voice, or many.

Charades. The Charade may be in either prose or poetry, and contains as a subject a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; these to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together.

Canzonets.—A short song consisting of one, two, or three parts is termed a Canzonet. The following, of two parts, is an illustration.

BLACK EYES AND BLUE.

Black eyes most dazzle in the hall; Blue eyes most please at evening fall. The black a conquest soonest gain; The blue a conquest most retain; The black bespeak a lively heart Whose soft emotions soon depart; The blue a steadier flame betray,
That burns and lives beyond a day;
The black may features best disclose;
In blue may feelings all repose;
Then let each reign without control,
The black all MIND—the blue all SOUL.

Epitaphs.—An Epitaph is usually a stanza in poetry, which follows the inscription on a tombstone.*

Satires.—The Satire is a poem used in exposing folly and wickedness, in keen, cutting words; holding the same up to ridicule and contempt.

Parodies.—A ludicrous imitation of a serious subject, usually in rhyme, is termed a Parody, as follows—

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed — Close at my elbow stir their lemonade."

Prologues.—The Prologue is a short poem, introductory to a play or discourse, usually recited before the performance begins.

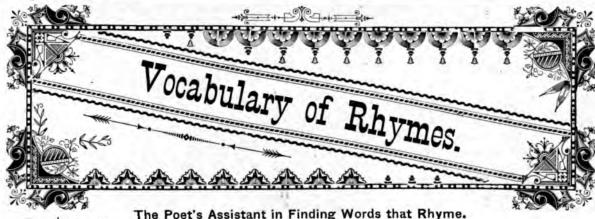
Epilogues.—The Epilogue is a short poem, which frequently reviews the principal incidents of the play, delivered by one of the actors at the close of a dramatic performance.

Impromptus.—An Impromptu is a poetical composition, made at the moment, without previous study.

Acrostics.—An Acrostic is a stanza of several lines, the first letters of which, taken in their order from top to bottom, make a word or sentence.

Friendship, thou 'rt false! I hate thy flattering smile! Return to me those years I spent in vain, In early youth, the victim of thy guile, Each joy took wing, ne'er to return again — Ne'er to return; for, chilled by hopes deceived. Dully the slow-paced hours now move along: So changed the time, when, thoughtless, I believed Her honeyed words, and heard her syren song. If e'er, as me, she lure some youth to stray, Perhaps, before too late, he'll listen to my lay.

* See chapter on Epitaphs.



the Poet's Assistant in Thiding Words that Knyme

MONG the gems of literature that will live longest in the history of the world, will be various beautiful poems. Poetry is not always in rhyme, but generally it is.

As a rule, a prominent feature of beauty in the poem is the pleasant sensation produced by words coming near each other of similar sound.

In the stanza, Maud Muller, on a summer's day, Raked the meadow, sweet with hay,"

ti is seen that the pleasant jingling of "DAY" and "HAY" has much to do in making the verse attractive.

To express the same idea without rhyme thus:

Maud Muller raked one day in summer,
In a meadow where the hay was sweet,

is to deprive the sentiment of much of its

Rhyme is, in fact, one of the prominent essentials of sweet verse, though to make the complete poem, common sense and truth must be expressed with rhyme.

It is sometimes the case that rhyme can be so ingeniously arranged, however, as to make a poem a success from the simple arrangement of rhyming words. Thus:

> "Hi diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle, The cow jumped over the moon; The little dog laughed to see such a craft, And the dish ran away with the spoon."

Though nonsensical and ridiculous, this, with many others of the Mother Goose Melodies, is more attractive to the child than any of the choicest stanzas in Gray's Elegy.

A pleasant and intellectual pastime may be had by a company of young people, in the construction of impromptu rhymes. To conduct the exercise, one of the number is seated at the table, provided with paper and pencil. When all are in readiness, the hostess of the occasion announces a subject upon which they are to write a poem. Suppose the subject to be "Spring." The person sitting next to the secretary will give the first line, the poetic feet decided upon, perhaps, being eight syllables to the line. The first line presented to the secretary may read,

In spring-time when the grass is green.

It is now in order for the second person in the group to give the next line ending with a word that rhymes with "green." Half a minute only will be allowed for the line to be produced. The individual, whose turn it is, gathers thought and says:

A thousand blossoms dot the scene.

This may not be very good poetry, but the

rhyme is complete and the poetry is as good as may be expected with so short a time in which to produce it. The next continues by presenting the third line as follows:

A perfume sweet loads down the air.

The fourth says.

The birds now sing, and mate, and pair.

The fifth continues,

O: charming season of the year.

The sixth may be at a loss for the suitable word to rhyme with "year," but must produce something in the half-minute, and here it is:

I wish that you was always here

Whether the word "you" is a suitable word in this place, the rhymsters have not time to de-

termine, as the composition must progress rapidly so that a twenty-line metrical composition may be produced in ten minutes.

As poetry this extemporaneous effusion, when finally read by the secretary, will not be very good—it may be only doggerel rhyme—but it will be amusing to see it produced, and its production will be a decidedly intellectual exercise.

For the advantage of the student who may aim to write the best of verse, as well as the impromptu poet in the social circle, who may wish to test the ability to rapidly make rhyme, the following vocabulary, from Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, is given:

Classification of Words that Rhyme.

AB.-Bab, cab, dab, mab, nab, blab, crab, drab, scab, stab. Allowable rhymes, babe, astrolabe, etc.

ACE.—Ace, dace, pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, chace, grace, place, space, trace, apace, deface, efface, disgrace, displace, misplace, embrace, grimace, interlace, retrace, populace, etc. Perfect rhymes, base, case, abase, debase, etc., Allowable rhymes, grass, glass, etc., peace, cease, etc.,

ACH.-Attach, detach, etc. Perfect rhymes, batch, match, etc. Allowable rhymes, fetch, wretch, etc.

ACK.—Back, cack, hack, jack, lack, pack, quack, tack, sack, rack, black, clack, crack, knack, slack, snack, stack, track, wrack, attack, zodlac, domoniac, symposiac, almanac. Allowable rhymes, bake, take, etc., neck,

ACT.—Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, detract, distract, exact, protract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, earlar, with the preterite and participles of verbs in ack as backed, hacked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake, as baked, caked, etc.

AB.—Add, had, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, brad, clad, glad, plad, shad, etc. Allowable rhymes, cade, fade, etc., glede, bead, read, etc.

A BE.—Cade, fade, made, jade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spade, trade, degrade, evade, dissuade, invade, persuade, blockade, brigade, esplanade, cavalcade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, palisade, etc. Perfect rhymes, aid, maid, braid, afraid, upbraid, etc., and the preferits and participles of verbs in ay. ey, and eigh, as played, obeyed, weighed, etc. Allowable rhymes, ad, bad, etc., bed, dead, etc., bead, mead, etc., heed, need, etc.

AFE -Safe, chafe, vouchsafe, etc. Allowable rhymes, leaf, sheaf, etc., deaf, etc., laugh, staff, etc.

AFF.—Gaff. chaff. draff, quaff, staff, engraff, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph, etc. Perfect rhyme, laugh. Allowable rhymes, safe, chafe, etc.

AFT.—Aft. haft, raft, wait, craft, shaft, abalt, graft, draft, ingraft, handicraft. Perfect rhymes, draught, the preterits and participles of verbs in aff and augh as quaffed, laughed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ale, as chafed, vouchsafed, etc.

A.G.—Bag. cag. fag. gag. nag. rag. tag. wag, brag. crag. drag, flag, knag. shag. snag, stag, wrag, scrag, Brobdignag.

AGE.—Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, swage, assuage, engage, disengage, enrage, presage, appendage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, page, pag

AID, see ADE. AIGHT, see ATE. AIGN, see ANE.

AIL.—All, bail, fail, hall, jail, mail, nail, quail, rail, sail, tail, wail, fiail, frail, snail, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewail, entail, prevail, retail, countervail, etc. Perfect rhymes, ale, bale, dale, gale, hale, maie, pale, sale, tale, vale, wale, scale, stale, wale, whale, impale, exhale, regale, veil, nightingale, etc. Allowable rhymes, peal, steal, etc., bell, cell, etc.

AIM, see AME.

AIM, see AME.

AIN.—Cain, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, vain, wain, drain, plain, slain. Spain, stain, swoin, train, twain, sprain, strain, abstain, amain, attain, complain, contain, constrain, detain, distani, distrain, enchain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, pertain, obtain, refrain, regain, remain, restrain, retain, sustain, appertain. Perfect rhymes, bane, cane, dane, crane, fane, Jane, lane, mane, plane, vane, wane, profane, hurricane, etc., deign, arraign, campaign, etc., feign, reign, etc., vein, rein, etc. Allowable rhymes, lean, mean, etc., queen, seen, etc., ban, can, etc., den, ben, etc.

AINT.—Faint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint, acquaint, attaint, complaint, constraint, restraint, etc. Perfect rhyme, seint. Allowable rhymes, cant, pant, etc., lent, rent, etc.

AIR, see ARE. AISE, see AZE. AIT, see ATE. AITH, see ATH. AIZE, see AZE.

AKE.—Ake, bake, cake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, take, wake, brake, drake, flake, shake, snake, strake, spake, awake, betake, forsake, mistake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespake. Perfect rhymes, break, steak, etc. Allowable rhymes, back, rack, etc., beck, deck, etc., speak, weak, etc.

AL.—Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, cannibal, capital, cardinal, comical, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, russical, natural, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, prophetical, rational, satirical, reciprocal, rhetorical, several, temporal, tragical, tyrannical, carnival, schismatical, whimsical, arsenal. Allowable rhymes, all, ball, etc., all, mail, etc., ale, pale, etc.

ALD.—Bald, scald, emerald, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in all, aul and awl, as called, mauled, crawled, etc.

ALE, see AIL.

ALF.-Calf, half, behalf, etc. Allowable rhymes, staff, laugh, etc. ALK.—Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calk, etc. Perfect rhyme, hawk. Allowable rhymes, sock, clock, etc.

ALL.—All, ball, call, etc. Perfect rhymes, awl, bawl, brawl, crawl, scrawl, sprawl, squall. Allowable rhymes, cabal, equivocal, etc. See AL. ALM.—Calm, balm, becalm, pealm, palm, embalm, etc., and rerbs whose plurals and third persons singular rhyme with alms, as calms, becalms, etc.

ALT.—Halt malt, exalt salt vault assault dead tault and fault, the last of which is, by Pope, rhymed with thought, bought, etc. ALVE.-Calve, halve, salve, valve.

AM.—Am. dam. nam. pam. ram. cram. dram. flam. sham. swam. epigram, anagram, etc. Perfect rhyme, lamb. Allowable rhymes, dame, lame,

AME.—Blame, came, dame, same, flame, fame, frame, game, lame, name, tame, shame, inflame, became, defame, misname, misbecame, overcame, etc. Perfect rhymes, aim, claim, maim, acclaim, declaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim. Allowable rhymes, dam, ham, etc., hem, them, etc., dream, gleam, etc.

AMP.—Camp, champ, cramp, damp, stamp, vamp, lamp, clamp, decamp, encamp, etc.

A.N.—Ban, can, Dan, man, Nan, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, plan, scan, span, than, unman, fore-ran, began, trepan, courtesan, partisan, artisan, pelican, caravan, etc. Allowable rhymes, bane, cane, plain, mane, etc., bean, lean, wan, swan, etc., gone, upon, etc.

ANCE —Chance, dance, glance, lance, trance, prance, entrance, romance, advance, mischance, complaisance, circumstance, countenance, deliverance, consonance, dissonance, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, maintenance, temperance, intermperance, exorbitance, ordinance, concordance, sufferance, sustenance, utterance, arrogance, vigilance, expanse, enhance.

ANCH. --Branch, stanch, blanch, ranch, hanch. Perfect rhymes, launch, paunch.

AND.—And, band, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, grand, gland, stand, strand, command, demand, countermand, disband, expand, with stand, understand, reprimand, contraband, etc. Allowable raymes, wand, fond, bond, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ain and can, as remained, leaned, etc.

ANE, see AIN.

ANG.—Bang. fang. gang. hang. pang. tang. twang. sang. rang. har angue. clang. Allowable rhymes, song. long. etc.

ANGE.—Change. grange, range. strange. estrange, arrange. exchange. interchange. Allowable rhymes, revenge, avenge, etc.

ANK. -Bank, blank, shank, clank, dank, drank, slank, frank, spank, stank, lank, plank, prank, rank, thank, disrank, mountebank, etc.

ANSE, see ANCE.

ANT .- Ant, cant, chant, grant, pant, plant, rant, slant, aslant, com-

plaisant, displant, enchant, gallant, implant, recant, supplant, transplant, absonant, adamant, arrogant, combatant, consonant, cormorant, protestant, significant, visitant, covenant, dissonant, disputant, elegant, elephant, ex-orbitant, conversant, extravagant, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, militant, predominant, sycophant, vigilant, petulant, etc. Allowable rhymes, taint, paint, etc. See AINT and ENT.

AP.—Cap, gap, hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, tap, chap, clap, trap, flap, knap, slap, snap, wrap, scrap, strap, enwrap, entrap, mishap, etc. Allowable rhymes, cape, tape, etc., cheap, heap and swap.

· APE.—Ape, cape, chape, grape, rape, scrape, shape, escape, mape, crape, etc. Allowable rhymes, heap, keep, etc.
APH, see AFF.

A PBE.—Lapse, elapse, relapse, perhaps, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of the present tense in ap, as caps, maps, etc., he raps, he laps, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ape and cap, as apes, he apes, heaps, he heaps, etc.

APT.—Apt, adapt, etc. Rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in ap, as tapped, slapped, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of the verbs in ape, as aped, escaped, etc.

A.B.—Bar, car, far, jar, mar, par, tar, spar, scar, star, chair, afar, debar, unbar, catarrh, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular, singular, titular, vinegar, seimitar, calendar, collender. Perfect rhyme, the plural verb are. Allowable rhymes, bare, prepare, etc., pair, repair, wear, tear, war, etc. and words ending in er or or, having the accent on the last syllable, or last but two.

ARB.-Barb, garb, etc.

ARCE.-Farce, parse, Mars, etc. Allowable rhyme, scarce.

ARCH.-Arch, march, parch, starch, countermarch, etc.

ARD.—Bard, card, guard, hard, lard, nard, shard, yard, bombard, dis-rd, regard, interlard, retard, disregard, etc., and the preterits and parti-ples of rerbs in ar, as barred, scarred, etc. Allowable rhymes, cord, ward, etc.

ARD.—Ward, award, reward, etc. Allowable rhymes, hard, card, see the last article, hoard, lord, bird, curd, and the preterits and participles of the verbs in ar, or, and ur, as barred, abhorred, incurred, etc.

ARE.—Bare, care, dare, fare, hare, mare pare, tare, rare, ware, flare, glare, scare, share, snare, spare, square, stare, sware, prepare, aware, beware, compare, declare, ensarer. Perfect rhymes, air, hair, fair, lair, pair, chair, stafr, affair, debonnair, despair, impair, repair, etc., bear, pear, swear, tear, wear, forbear, forswear, etc., there, were, where, ere, e'er, ne'er, elsewhere, whate'er, howsoe'er, whene'er, where'er, etc., heir, co-heir, their. Allosuble rhymes, bar, car, etc., err, prefer, and hear, here, etc., regular, singular, war, etc.

here, etc., regular, singular, war, etc.

ARES.—Unawares. Rhymes, their's, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in are, air, cir, ear, as care, he cares, pair, he pairs, heirs, bear, he bears, etc. The allowable rhymes are the plurals of nouns and the third persons singular of verbs which are allowed to rhyme with the termination ars, as bars, cars, errs, prefers, etc.

ARF .- Scarf. Allowable rhymes, dwarf, wharf.

ARGE.—Barge, charge, large, targe, discharge, o'ercharge, surcharge, enlarge. Allowable rhymes, verge, emerge, gorge, forge, urge, etc.

ARK.—Bark, cark, Clark, dark, lark, mark, park, shark, spark, stark, embark, remark, etc. Allowable rhymes, cork, fork, etc.

ARL .- Snarl, marl, parl. Allowable rhymes, curl, furl, etc.

ARM.-Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm, alarm, disarm. Allowable rhymes, warm, swarm, storm, etc.

ARN.-Barn, yarn, etc. Allowable rhymes, warn, forewarn, etc., horn, morn, etc. ARN.-Warn, forewarn. Perfect rhymes, horn, morn, etc. Allowable rhymes, barn, yarn, etc.

ARP. -Carp, harp, sharp, counterscarp. Allowable rhyme, warp.

ARSH.—Harsh, marsh, etc.

ART.—Art. cart. dart. hart. mart. part, sinart, tart, start, apart, deart, inpart. dispart. counterpart. Perfect rhymes, heart, etc. Allowable hymes, wart, thwart, etc., hurt, etc., dirt, ifirt, etc., pert, etc.

ART (sounded ORT).—Wart, thwart, etc. Perfect rhymes, short, retort, etc. Allowable rhymes, art, sport, court, etc.
ARTH, see EARTH.

ARVE.-Carve, starve, etc. Allowable rhymes, nerve, deserve, etc.

AS. -Was. Allowable rhymes, has, as.

ASS.—Ars. brass, clars, grass, lass, mass, pass, alas, amass, cuirass, repass, surpass, morass, etc. Allowable rhymes, base, face, deface, etc., loss, toos, etc.

ASE, see ACE.

ASH.—Ash, cash, dash, clash, crash, flash, gash, gnash, hash, lash, plash, rash, thrash, slash, trash, abash, etc. Allowable rhymes, wash, quash, etc. leash, etc.

ASH .- Wash, quash, etc. Allowable rhymes, cash, dash, etc.

ARK .- Ask, task, bask, cask, flask, mask.

ASP.-Asp, clasp, gasp, grasp, hasp. Allowable rhymes, wasp, etc.

AST.—Cast, last, blast, mast, past, vast, fast, aghast, avast, forecast overcast, outcast, repast. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ass, as classed, amassed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ace, as placed, etc. Nouns and verbs in aste, as taste, waste, etc.

ASTE. — Baste, chaste, haste, paste, taste, waste, distaste. Perfect rhymes, waist, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ace, as faced, placed, etc. Allowable rhymes, cast, fast, etc., best, nest, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess, as messed, dressed, etc.

AT.—At, bat, cat, hat, fat, mat, pat, sat, rat, tat, vat, brat, chat, flat, plat, sprat, that, gnat. Allowable rhymes, bate, hate, etc.

ATCH.-Catch, match, hatch, latch, patch, scratch, smatch, snatch,

ATE. - Bate, date, fate, gate, grate, hate, tate, mate, pate, plate, prate, rate, sate, state, skate, slate, abate, belate, collate, create, debate,

elate, dilate, estate, ingrate, innate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, abdicate, abominate, abrogate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, affectionate, advocate, adulterate, aggravate, agitate, alienate, animate, annihilate, antedate, anticipate, antiquate, arbitrate, arrogate, articulate, assassinate, calculate, capitulate, capitulate, capitulate, congratiate, commemorate, comministe, contaminate, corroborate, congratiate, congregate, consecrate, contaminate, corroborate, cultivate, calculate, congregate, consecrate, contaminate, corroborate, cultivate, candidate, co-operate, considerate, consulate, capacitate, debliate, dedicate, degenerate, delegate, deliberate, denominate, depopulate, dislocate, deprecate, discriminate, eclavate, delicate, disconsolate, desperate, educate, effeminate, elevate, emulate, estimate, elaborate, equivocate, eradicate, evaporate, exaggerate, exasperate, expostulate, exterminate, extricate, facilitate, fortunate, generate, gratulate, hesitate, litterate, inluminate, introducate, intrinate, intimidate, intoxicate, intricate, invalidate, inveterate, inviolate, legitimate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predominate, premeditate, prevaricate, procrastinate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, esparate, sophisticate, stipulate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, vindicate, violate, unfortunate, Errefer hymnes, batt, plait, strait, wait, await, great, Neat, etc., bat, etc., bet, etc.

ATH .- Bath, path, etc. Allowable rhymes, hath, faith, etc.

ATHE.-Bathe, swathe, lathe, rathe.

AUB, see OB. AUCE, see AUSE. AUCH, see OACH.

AUD.-Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud. Perfect rhymes, broad, abroad, bawd, and the preterits and participies of verbs in aw, as gnawed, sawed, etc. Allowable rhymes, odd, nod, etc., ode, bode, etc., also the word load.

AVE.—Cave, brave, gave, grave, crave, lave, nave, knave, pave, rave, save, shave, slave, stave, wave, behave, deprave, engrave, outbrave, forgave, misgave, architrave. Allowable rhyme, the auxiliary verb have.

AUGH, see AFF. AUGHT, see OUGHT. AULT, see ALT. AUNCH.-Launch, paunch, haunch, staunch, etc. AUNCE, see ONSE.

AUNT.—Aunt, daunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt. taunt, vaunt, avaunt. Perfect rhymes, slant, aslant. Allowable rhymes, want, etc., pant, cant, etc.

AUSE.—Cause, pause, clause, applause, because. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns, and third persons singular of verbs in aw, as laws, he draws, etc. Allowable rhyme, was.

AUST. see OST.

A.W.-Craw, daw, law, chaw, claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, jaw, law, maw, paw, raw, straw, thaw, withdraw, foresaw.

AWD, see AUD. AWK, see ALK.

AWI..-Bawl, brawl, drawl, crawl, scrawl, sprawl, squall. Perfect rhymes, ball, call, fall, gall, small, hall, pall, tall, wall, stell, install, forestall, thrall, inthrall.

AWN.-Dawn, brawn, fawn, pawn, spawn, drawn, yawn, lawn, with-drawn.

AX.—Ax. tax, wax. relax, flax. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ack. as backs, sacks, etc., he lacks, he packs, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of rerbs in ake, as cakes, lakes, etc., he makes, he takes, etc.

AX.—Bray, clay, day, dray, tray, flay, fray, gay, hay, flay, lay, may, nay, pay, play, ray, say, way, pray, spray, slay, spay, stay, stray, sway, affray, allay, array, astray, away, belay, bewray, betray, decay, defray, delay, disarray, display, dismay, essay, forelay, gainsay, inlay, relay, repay, roundelay, virelay. Perfect rhymes, neigh, weigh, inveigh, etc., prey, they, convey, obey, purvey, survey, disobey, grey. Allowable rhymes, tea, sea, fee, see, glee, etc.

AZE.—Craze, daze, blaze, gaze, glaze, maze, raze, amaze, graze. Per fect rhymes, raise, praise, dispraise, etc., paraphrase, etc., and the nount plural, and third persons singular of the present tense of rerbs in ay, eigh, and ey, as days, he invelghs, he obeys, etc. Allocable rhymes, case, tease, seize, etc., and keys, the plural of key, also the axcillaries has and was.

E and EA, see EE. EACE, see EASE.

EACH.—Beach, breach, bleach, each, peach, preach, teach, impeach. Nearly perfect rhymes, beech, leech, speech, beseech. Allowable rhymes, tetch, wretch, etc.

EAD, see EDE and EED. EAF, see IEF.

EAGUE.—League, Teague, etc. Perfect rhymes, intrigue, fatigue, etc. Allowable rhymes, Hague, vague, etc., leg, beg, etc., bag, rag, etc.

EAK, see AKE.—Beak, speak, bleak, creak, freak, leak, peak, squeak, streak, weak, tweak, wreak, bespeak. Nearly perfect rhymes, cheek, leek, creek, meek, reek, seek, sleek, pique, week, shriek. Allowable rhymes, beck, speck, etc., lake, take, thick, lick, etc.

EAL.—Deal, heal, reveal, meal, peal, seal, steal, teal, veal, weal, zeal, squeal, repeal, conceal, congeal, anneal, appeal. Nearly perfect rhymes, eel, heel, feel, keel, kneel, peel, reel, steel, which which tell, etc., bale, tale, etc., bill, fill, etc., all, fall, etc.

EALM, see ALM.

EALTH.-Health, wealth, stealth, commonwealth, etc.

EAM.—Bream. cream, gleam, seam, scream, steam, stream, team, beam, ream. Perfect rhymes, finame, scheme, theme, blaspheme, extreme, sureme. Nearly perfect rhymes, deem, teem, beseem, misdeem, esteem, diskeem, redeem, seem, etc. Alloscoble rhymes, dame, lame, etc., timb, him, tc., them, hem, etc., lamb, dam, etc. See AME.

EAN.—Bean, clean, dean, glean, lean, mean, wean, yean, demean, unclean. Prefect rhymes, convene, demeane, intervene, mien. Nearly perfect rhymes, machine, keen, screen, seen, green, spicen, between, careen, foreseen, serene, obacene, terrene, etc., queen, etc. Allowable rhymes, bane, mane, etc., ban, man, etc., bin, thin, begin etc.

EANS, see ENSE. EANT, see ENT. EAP, see EEP and EP. EAR, see EER.

EARD —Heard, herd, sherd, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in er, as erred, preferred, etc. Allowable rhymes, board, the preterits and participles of verbs in ere, ear, and ar, as revered, feared, barred.

EARCH.-Search, perch, research. Allowable rhymes, church, smirch, lurch, parch, march, etc.

EARN, see ERN. EARSE, see ERSE. EART, see ART. EARTH.-Earth, dearth. Perfect rhymes, birth, mirth, etc. Allowable rhymes, hearth, etc.

DASE, sounded EACE.—Cease, lease, release, grease, decease, de-rease, increase, surcease. Perfect rhyme, peace. Nearly perfect rhymes, lece, niece, fleece, geese, frontispiece, apiece, stc. Allowable rhymes, less, ees, etc., lace, mace, etc., miss, hiss, etc., nice, vice, etc.

EASH, see ESH.

EAST.—East, feast, least, beast. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in case, as cease, increased, etc. Nearly perfect rhyme, priest. Allowable rhymes, haste, taste, etc., best, chest, etc., fist, list, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess and iss, as dressed, bissed.

EAT.—Bleat, eat, feat, heat, meat, neat, recat, wheat, beat, cheat, defeat, estreat, escheat, entreat, retreat. Perfect rhymes, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete. Nearly perfect rhymes, feet, fleet, gleet, greet, meet, sheet, sleet, street, sweet, discret. Allowable rhymes, bate, grate, hate, etc., get, met, etc., bit, hit, etc. See ATE.

EATH.-Breath, death, etc. Allowable rhymes, heath, sheath, teeth, EATHE.—Breathe, sheathe, etc. Perfect rhymes, wreath, inwreath, bequeath, beneath, underneath, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, seethe, etc.

EAVE.—Cleave, heave, interweave, leave, weave, bereave, inweave. Perfect rhymes, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive. Nearly perfect rhymes, eve, grieve, thieve, aggrieve, achieve, believe, disbelieve, relieve, reprieve, retrieve. Allowable rhymes, live, give, etc., lave, cave, etc., and have.

EBB .- Ebb, web, etc. Allowable rhymes, babe, astrolabe, etc., glebe,

ECK.-Beck, check, deck, neck, speck, wreck. Allowable rhymes, break, take, etc., beak, sneak, etc.

EAT.—Sect, abject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, deject, detect, direct, disrespect, disaffect, dissect, effect, eject, erect, expect, indirect, infect, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, recollect, reflect, reject, respect, select, subject, suspect, architect, circumspect, dialect, intelect. Perfect rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in eck, as decked, checked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake and eak, as baked, leaked.

are are ear, as baked, leaked.

ED.—Bed, bled, fed, fied, bred, led, shred, shed, sped, wed, abed, inbred, misled. Perfect rhymes, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, thread, tread, behead, o'erspread. Allowable rhymes, bead, mead, etc., bilde, fade, etc., maid, paid, etc., and the preferris and participles of verbs in sy, ey, and eigh, as bayed, obeyed, weighed, etc.

EDE. see EED.

EDGE.—Edge, wedge, fledge, hedge, ledge, pledge, sedge, allege. Allow-ble rhymes, age, page, etc., siege, oblige, etc., privilege, sacrilege, sorti-

EE.—Bee, free, glee, knee, see, three, thee, tree, agree, decree, degree, diagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, he, me, we, she, be, jublice, Lee. Nearly perfect rhymes, sea, plea, fiea, tea, key. Allowable rhymes, all words of one syllable ending in y, ye, or le, or polysyllables of these terminations having the accent on the ultimate or antepenultimate syllable.

EECE, see EASE. EECH, see EACH.

EED.—Creed, deed, indeed, bleed, breed, feed, need, meed, heed, reed, speed, seed, steed, weed, proceed, succeed, exceed. Perfect rhymes, knead, read, intercede, precede, recoede, concede, impede, supersede, etc., bead, lead, mead, plead, etc. Allowable rhymes, bed, dead, etc., bld, hld, etc., made, blade, etc.

EEF, see IEF. EEK, see EAK. EEL, see EAL. EEM, see EAM. EEN, see EAN.

EEF.—Creep, deep, sleep, keep, peep, sheep, steep, sweep, weep, asleep, Nearly perfect rhymes, cheap, heap, reap, etc., Allowable rhymes, ape, rape, etc., step, nep, etc., hip, lip, etc.

EER.—Beer, deer, fieer, geer, jeer, peer, meer, leer, sheer, steer, sneer, cheer, veer, plekeer, domineer, cannoneer, compeer, engineer, mutineer, ploneer, privateer, charioteer, chanticleer, career, mountaineer. Perfect rhymes, here, sphere, adhere, cohere, interfere, persevere, rovere, austere, severe, sincere, hemisphere, etc., ear, clear, dear, fear, hear, near, sear, smear, spear, tear, year, appear, besmear, disappear, endear, auctioneer. Allowable rhymes, hare, dare, etc., preter, deter, character, etc. raineer. Perfect revere, auster-hear

EESE, see EEZE. EET, see EAT. EETH, see EATH. EEVE, see EAVE.

EEVE, see ELAVE.

EEZE—Breeze, freeze, wheeze, sneeze, squeeze, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ee, as bees, he sees. Perfect rhymes, cheese, these, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, case, appease, disease, displease, tease, seize, etc., and the plurals of nouns in ea, as teas, pleas, etc., and the polysyllables ending in es, having the accent on the ante-penultimate, as images, monarchies, etc.

**There Cost Let Let Let Let Verst use. Alloughle rhymes lift sife.

EFT.—Cleft, left, theft, weft, bereft, etc. Alloicable rhymes, lift, sift, etc., and the third person singular, present tense, of verbs in afe, aff, augh, and iff, as chafted, quaffed, bayand, whiffed, etc.

EG.-Egg, leg, beg, peg. Allowable rhymes, vague, plague, etc., league, Teague, etc.

EIGH, see AY. EIGHT, see ATE. EIGN, see AIN. EIL, see AIL. EIN, see AIN. EINT, see AINT. EIR see ARE. EIT, see EAT. EIVE, see EAVE. EIZE, see EEZE.

BLL.—Ell, dwell, fell, hell, knell, quell, sell, bell, cell, dispel, foretell, excel, compel, befell, yell, well, tell, swell, spell, smell, shell, parallel, sentinel, infidel, citadel, refel, repel, rebel, impel, expel. Allowable rhymes, bale, sail, etc., heal, peal, etc., eel, steel, etc.

ELD.—Held, geld, withheld, upheld, beheld, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of rerbs in ell, as swelled, felled, etc. Allocable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ale, all, etc., heal, seal, etc., ds impaled, waled, etc., healed, sealed, etc.

ELF.-Elf, pelf, self, shelf, himself, etc.

ELK.-Elk, whelk, etc.

ELM.-Elm, helm, realm, whelm, overwhelm, etc. Allowable raymes

ELP.-Help, whelp, yelp, etc.

ELT.-Belt, gelt, melt, felt, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt. Perfect rhame.

ELVE. -Delve, helve, twelve, etc.

ELVES.—Eves, themselves, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in elf and elve, as twelves, delves, shelves, etc.

EM.—Gem, hem, stem, them, diadem, stratagem, etc. Perfect rhymes, ondemn, contemn, etc. Allowable rhymes, lame, tame, etc., team, seam.

EME, see EAM.

EMN.—Condemn, contemn, etc. Perfect rhymes, gem, hem, etc. Allowable rhymes, lame, tame, etc., team, seam, etc.

EMPT.-Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt.

EN.—Den, hen, fen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, when, wren, denizen. Al-cocable rhymes, bane, fane, etc., mean, bean, etc.

lossable rhymes, bane, fane, etc., mean, bean, etc.

ENCE.—Fence, hence, dense, pence, thence, whence, defense, expense, offense, pretense, confirmence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confidence, consequence, continence, benevolence, concupicence, difference, diff. fidence, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, impenituence, importance, importance, indigence, indosence, inference, intelligence, innocence, magnificance, recompense, reference, residence, reverence, vehemence, violence. Perfect rhymes, sense, dense, cense, condense, immense, intense, propense, dispense, suspense, prepense, incense, frankincense, intense, propense, dispense, suspense, prepense, incense, frankincense.

H.—Bench, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stench, for wrench, intrench. ENCH

END.—Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, amend, attend, ascend, commend, contend, defend, depend, descend, distend, expend, extend, forefend, impend, misspend, obtend, offend, portend, pretend, protend, suspend, transcend, unbond, apprehend, comprehend, condecend, discommend, recommend, reprehend, dividend, reverend. Perfect rhymes, friend, befriend, and the preterits and participles of verbe in en, as penned, kenned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbe in ean, as gleaned, yeaned, etc.

ENDB.—Amends. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of sours and third revenue.

ENDS.—Amends. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present lense, of verbs in end, as friends, he mends, etc.

ENE, see EAN.

ENGE.-Avenge, revenge, etc.

ENGTH.-Length, strength, etc.

ENSE (sounded ENZE).—Cleanse. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in en, as hens, fens, he pens, he kens, etc.

nouns and third persons singular, present lense, of verbs in en, as hens, fens, he pens, he kens, etc.

ENT.—Bent, lent, rent, pent, scent, sent, shent, spent, tent, vent, went, absent, meant, ascent, assent, attent, augment, cement, conhent, consent, descent, dissent, event, etc., attent, augment, cement, conhent, consent, descent, dissent, event, etc., toment, frequent, indent, invent, lament, misspent, o'erspent, present, prevent, relent, repent, resent, overth, ferment, outwent, underwent, discontent, unbent, circumvent, represent, ferment, action, accomptishment admonishment, acknowledgment, alliment, arcibert, accomplishment admonishment, acknowledgment, alliment, arribrament, argument, banishment, battlement, blandishment, as bonishment, arribrament, complement, complement, continent, corpulent, detriment, different, diffident, diligent, disparagement, document, element, eloquent, emment, equivalent, establishment, evident, excellent, excrement, exigent, experiment, firmament, frauduent, everemment, embellishment, imprentient, impenitent, impenitent, impenent, inclonet, incompetent, inconnet, inclonet, incompetent, incompete

ENTS.—Accoutrements. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ent, as scents, he assents, etc.

EP.-Step, nep, etc. Allowable rhymes, leap, reap, etc., rape, tape, etc. EPT.—Accept, adept, except, intercept, etc. Perfect rhymes, crept, slept, wept, kept. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbe in ape, esp and eap, as peeped, reaped, shaped, etc.

in ape, eep and eap, as peeped, reaped, shaped, etc.

ERE.—Err, aver, defer, infer, deter, inter, refer, transfer, confer, prefer, parterre, administer, wagoner, islander, arbiter, character, villager, cottager, dowager, forager, pillager, voyager, massacre, gardener, elanderer, fitterer, idolater, provender, theater, amphitheater, foreigner, lavender, messenger, passenger, sorecerer, interpreter, officer, mariner, harbinger, minister, register, canister, chorister, sophister, presbyter, lavegiver, philosopher, astrologer, loiterer, prisoner, grasshopper, astronomer, sepulcher, thunderer, traveler, murderer, usurer. Alloseable raymes, bare, care, etc., ear, fear, etc., bar, car, etc., sir, fir, her, etc.

ERCH, see EARCH. ERCE, see ERSE. ERD, see EARD. ERE, see EER.

ERGE. -- Verge, emerge, absterge, immerge. Perfect rhyme, dirge. Nearly perfect rhymes, urge, purge, surge. Allowable rhymes, barge, large,

ERN.—Fern, stern, discern, concern. Perfect rhymes, learn, earn, earn, etc., Allowable rhymes, barn, yarn, etc., burn, turn, etc.

ERSE.—Verse, hearse, absterse, adverse, averse, converse, disperse, numerse, perverse, reverse, traverse, asperse, intersperse, universe. Percet rhymes, amerce, coerce, etc., flerce, tlerce, pierce, etc. Allowable tymes, farce, parse, Mars, etc., purse, curse, etc.

ERT.—Wert, advert, assert, avert, concert, convert, controvert, desert, divert, exert, expert, insert, invert, pervert, subvert. Allowable rhymes, heart, part, etc., shirt, dirt, etc., hurt, spurt, etc.

ERVE.—Serve, nerve, swerve, preserve, deserve, conserve, observe, serve, disserve, subserve. Allowable rhymes, starve, carve, etc., curve,

ESS.—Bless, dress, cess, chess, guess, less, mess, press, stress, acquiesce, access, address, assess, compress, confess, caress, depress, digross, distress, excess, express, impress, oppress, possess, profess, recess, repress, redress, success, transgress, adulteress, bashfulness, bitterness, cestenss, renderssdress, emptiness, eatherstans, bitterness, cestenss, centruless, commenters, distriness, diocess, drawiness, eagerness, easiness, embassadress, emptiness, evenness, fatheriess, filthiness, foishness, forgetfulness, forwardness, frentfulness, fulsomeness, giddiness, greediness, genteness, governess, happiness, haughtiness, heaviness, diness, lascrivousness, lawfulness, laziness, littleness, iveliness, lottiness, lioness, lociviousness, notioness, prophetess, motheriess, motheriess, motheriess, nectioness, nectioness, nectioness, prophetess, ransomness, readiness, restoness, sorveress, sordiness, steadiness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, stibournness, sturdiness, surliness, votaress, usefulness, wakefulness, wathonness, waapnless, wariness, wildingness, wilfulness, wariness, wildeness, weariness, wildeness, weapnless, wariness, wildeness, wathonness, childishness.

Allowable rhymes, mass, pass, etc., mace, place, etc.
ESE*, see EEZE.

ESE, see EEZE.

ESH.—Flesh, fresh, refresh, thresh, afresh, meah. Allowable rhymes, ash, flash, etc.

ESK.—Desk. Perfect rhymes, grotesque, burlesque, etc. Allowable hymes, mask, ask, etc.

EST.—Best, chest, crest, guest, jest, nest, pest, quest, rest, test, vest, west, arrest, attest, bequest, contest, detest, digest, divest, invest, infest, molest, obtest, protest, retest, suggest, unrest, interest, manifest, etc. Perfect rhymes, breast, abreast, etc. and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess, as dressed, expressed, etc. Allowable rhymes, cast, fast, etc., haste, waste, etc., beast, least, etc. See EAST.

ET.—Bet, jet, fret, get, let, met, net, set, wet, whet, yet, debt, abet, eget, beset, forget, regret, alphabet, amulet, anchoret, cabinet, epithet, arapet, rivulet, violet, counterfeit, cornet, etc. Perfect rhymes, sweat, areat, etc. Allowable rhymes, bate, hate, etc., beat, heat, etc.

ETCH.—Fetch, stretch, wretch, sketch, etc. Allowable rhymes, match, atch. etc., peach, bleach, etc.

ETE, see EAT. EVE, see EAVE. EUM, see UME.

EW.—Blew, chew, dew, brew, drew, flew, few, grew, new, knew, hew, Jew, mew, view, threw, yew. crew, slew, anew, askew, bodew, exchew, renew, review, withdrew, screw, interview, etc. Perfect rhymes, blue, clue, cue, glue, hue, rue, sue, strue, accrue, ensue, endue, imbue, imbrue, pursu, audue, adieu, purlieu, perdue, resdue, avenue, revenue, retinue.

EWD, see EUD. EWN, see UNE.

EX.—Sex. vex. annex. convex. complex. perplex. circumflex, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in eck. as checks, he checks, etc. Allowable rhymes, ax, wax, etc. co., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of cerbs in ake, ack, eak, eke, lque, ike, etc., brakk, rakes, etc., he takes, he break, racks, he ckes, pikes, he likes, he plues.

EXT.—Next, pretext, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ex. as vexed, perplexed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ax. as waxed, etc.

EY, see AY.

IB.-Bib, crib, squib, drib, glib, nib, rib. Allowable rhymes, bribe, tribe,

IBE.—Bribe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, describe, superscribe, prescribe, cribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe. Allowable rhymes, bib, crib, e

scribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe. Allowable raymes, old, crib, etc.

ICE.—Ice, dice, mice, nice, price, rice, spice, slice, thrice, trice, advice,
entice, vice, device. Perfect raymes, rise, concise, precise, paradise, etc.
Allowable raymes, miss, kiss, hiss, artifice, avarice, cockatrice, benefice,
cleatrice, edifice, orifice, prejudice, precipice, sacrifice, etc., piece, fleece,

ICH. see ITCH.

ICK.—Brick sick chick kick lick nick pick quick stick thick trick arithmetic, asthmatic, choleric catholic, phlegmatic heretic rhetoric, schismatic, splenetic lunatic, politic, empiric. Allowable rhymes, like, pike, etc., weak, speak, etc.

ICT.—Strict, addict, afflict, convict, inflict, contradict, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in lck, as licked, kicked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ike, eak, as liked, leaked, etc.

ID.—Bid, chid, hid, kid, lid, slid, rid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid. A able rhymes, hide, chide, particide, etc., and the preterits and participererbs in y or ie. as died, replied, etc., lead, bead, mead, deed, need, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ee, as freed, agreed, etc. a. rticiples of need, etc.,

una une preterits and participles of verbs in ee, as freed, agreed, etc.

IDE.—Bide, chide, hide, gilde, pride, ride, slide, side, stride, tide, wide, bride, abide, guide, astide, bestide, bestide, betide, confide, decide, deride, divide, preside, provide, subside, misguide, subdivide, etc. Perfect hymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ie and y, as dyed, replied, etc., and the participle sighed. Allowable rhymes, bead, mead, etc., bld, hid, etc.

II DES.—Ides, besides. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ide, as tide, he rides, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ead, id, as beads, to leads, etc., kids, he bids, etc.

IDGE,-Bridge, ridge, abridge, etc.

IDST. Midst, amidst, etc. Perfect rhymes, the second person singular, of the present tense of verbs in id, as thou biddest, thou hiddest, etc. Allowable rhymes, the second persons singular of the present tense of verbs in ide, as thou hidest, thou readest, etc.

IE, or Y.—By, buy, cry, die, dry, eye, fly, fry, fle, hie, lie, ple, ply, pry, rye, shy, sly, spry, sky, sty, tle, try, vie, why, ally, apply, awry, belie, comply, decry, defy, descry, defy, deny, imply, espy, outrie, outfly, rely, reply, supply, untie, amplify, beautify, certify, crucify, delfy, dignify, edify, fal-

sify, fortify, gratify, glorify, indemnify, justify, magnify, modify, molify, mortify, pacify, petrify, purify, purify, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, scarify, signify, specify, stupefy, terrify, testify, verify, vilify, yitrify, vivify, prophesy. Perfect rhyma, high, nigh, sigh, thigh. Allowable rhymae, bee, she, tea, sea, etc., pleurisy, chemistry, academy, apostasy, conspiracy, confederacy, ecstasy, democracy, embassy, fallacy, legacy, supremacy, lunacy, privacy, piracy, malady, remedy, tragedy, comedy, cosmography, geography,
IECE, see EASE.

IEF.—Grief, chief, fief, thief, brief, belief, relief, etc. Perfect rhymes, reef, beef, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, leaf, sheaf, etc.

IEGE.-Liege, siege, oblige, disoblige, assiege, besiege

IELD.—Field, yield, shield, wield, afield. Nearly perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in eal, as healed, repealed, etc.

IEN, see EEN. IEND, see END. IERCE, see ERSE. IEST, see EAST. IEVE, see EAVE.

IFE.—Rife. fife, knife, wife, strife, life. Allowable rhymes, cliff, skiff, stiff, whiff, etc.

IFF, see IFE.

IFT.-Gift, drift, shift, lift, rift, sift, thrift, adrift, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in iff, as whifted, etc.

IG.-Big, dig., gig. fig., pig, rig, sprig, twig, swig. Allowable rhymes, ague, Teague, fatigue, etc.

IGE, see IEGE. IGH, see IE. IGHT, see ITE. IGN, see INE, IGUE, see EAGUE.

INE, IGUE, see EAGUE.

IKE.—Dike, like, pike, spike, strike, alike, dislike, oblique. Allowable rhymes, leak, speak, antique, etc., lick, pick, etc.

ILL.—Bill, chill, fill, drill, gill, bill, ill, kill, mill, quill, rill, shrill, skill, spill, still, swill, thrill, till, trill, will, distill, fuffil, instill, codicil, daffodil, utensil. Perfect rhymes, all words ending in the with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as volatile, etc. Allowable rhymes, byle, chyle, file, feel, reel, etc., meal, peal, seal, etc., and words in ble, having the accent on the antepenultimate, as suitable, etc.

II.B.—Child, mild, wild, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs of one syllable in lie, or of more syllables, provided the accent be on the last, as piled, reviled, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ill, as filled, willed, etc., in oil, as oiled, boiled, etc.

ILD. Gild, build, rebuild, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in illed, as filled, willed, etc. Allowable rhymes, child, mild, and their allowable rhymes, which see.

ILE.—Bile, chyle, file, guile, isle, mile, pile, smile, stile, style, tile, vile, while, awhile, compile, revile, defile, exile, erewhile, reconcile, beguile. Allocable rhymen, oli, boil, etc., bill, fill, etc.

ILK .- Mirk, silk, bilk, etc.

ILT .- Gilt, jilt, built, quilt, guilt, hilt, spilt, stilt, tilt.

ILTH .- Filth, tilth, etc.

IM.—Brim, dim. grim, him, rim, skim, slim, trim, whim, prim. Perfect hymes, limb, hymn, limn. Allowable rhymes, lime, time, climb, etc., team, gleam, etc

IMB, see IM.

I.E.—Chime, time, grime, climb, clime, crime, prime, mime, rhyme, c, thyme, lime, sublime. *Allowable rhymes*, brim, dim, maritime, etc.

IM ES. Bettimes, sometimes, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ime, as chimes, he hymes, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in eam and im, as dreams, brims, he swims,

IMP.-Imp, pimp, limp, gimp.

IMPSE.—Glimpre. Rhymes, the plurals of nouns, third person present, of verbs in imp, as imps, he limps, etc.

IN.—Chin, din, fin, grin, grin, in, inn, kin, pin, shin, sin, spin, skin, thin, tin, win, within, assassin, javelin, begin. Allowable rhymes, chine, dine, etc., lean, bean, etc., machine, mggazine, etc.

INCE.-Mince, prince, since, quince, rinse, wince, convince, crince. INCH .- Clinch, flinch, winch, pinch, inch.

INCT.—Instinct, distinct, extinct, precinct, succinct, etc., and the pre-terits and participles of verbs in ink, as linked, pinked, etc.

IND.—Bind, find, mind, blind, hind, kind, grind, rind, wind, behind, unkind, remind, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ine, as refined. Allocable rhymes, rescind, presind, and the noun wind, as it is frequently pronounced, also the participles of verbs in oin, as joined.

INE.—Dine, brine, mine, chine, fine, line, nine, pine, shine, shrine, kine, thine, trine, twine, vine, wine, whine, combine, confine, decline, define, incline, inshrine, intwine, opine, calcine, recline, refine, repine, superfine, interline, countermine, undermine, supine, concubine, porcupine, divine. Perfect rhymes, sign, assign, consign, design, etc. Allowable rhymes, bin, thin, tin, origin, join, loin, etc., polysyllables ending in ine, pronounced in, as masculine, feminine, discipline, libertine, heroine, etc.

ING.—Bring, sing, fling, cling, ring, sling, spring, sting, swing, wing, wring, thing, etc., and the participles of the present tense in ing, with the accent on the antepenultimate, as recovering, altering, etc.

INGE. -Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge, infringe.

INK.-Ink, think, wink, drink, blink, brink, chink, clink, link, pink, shrink, sink, slink, stink, bethink, forethink.

INT.-Dint, mint, hint, flint, lint, print, squint, asquint, imprint.

IP.—Chip, lip, hip, clip, dip, drip, nip, sip, rip, serip, ship, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip, equip, eldership, fellowship, workmanship, rivalship, and all seconds in ship, with the accent on the antepenultimate. Allowable rhymes, wipe, gripe, etc., leap, heap, etc.

IPE.—Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe, type, stripe, wipe, archetype, prototype. Allowable rhymes, chip, lip, workmanship, etc.

IPSE.—Eclipse. Rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ip, as grips, strips, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ipe, as gripes, wipes, etc.

IR, see UR. IRCH, see URCH. IRD, see URD.

IRE.—Fire, dire, hire, ire, lyre, mire, quire, sire, spire, squire, wire, tire, attire, acquire, admire, aspire, conspire, desire, inquire, entire, expire, inspire, require, retire, transpire, Tyre. Perfect rhymes, friar, liar, brier, and nouns formed from verbs ending in ic or y, as crier, dyer, as also the comparative of adjectives of the same sounding terminations, as nigher, shyer, etc.

IRGE, see ERGE.

IRL.-Girl, whirl, twirl. Nearly perfect rhymes, curl, furl, churl, etc. IRM .- Firm, affirm, confirm, infirm. Nearly perfect rhymes, worm,

IRST, see URST. IRT, see URT.

IRTH .- Birth, mirth. Perfect rhymes, earth, dearth, which see.

ISS.—Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, abyse, amiss, submiss, dismiss, remiss.

Allowable rhymes, mice, spice, etc., peace, lease, etc.

IS, pronounced like IZ.—Is, his, whiz.

ISE, see ICE and IZE.

ISH .- Dish, wish, fish, cuish, pish

ISK .- Brisk, frisk, disk, risk, whisk, basilisk, tamarisk,

ISP.-Crisp, wisp, lisp.

IST.—First, list, mist, twist, wrist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, amethyst, anatomist, antagonist, annalist, evangelist, eucharist, exorcist, herbalist, humorist, oculist, organist, satirist, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in iss, as missed, hissed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ice, as spiced, sliced, etc.

IT.—Bit, cit, hit, fit, grit, flit, knit, nit, pit, quit, sit, split, twit, wit, whit, writ, admit, acquit, commit, emit, omit, outwit, permit, remit, submit, transmit, refit, benefit, perquisite.

Allowable rhymes, beat, heat, etc., bite, mite, light, etc.

ITCH and HITCH.—Ditch, pitch, rich, which, Fitch, bitch, flitch, hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch, niche, enrich.

ITE and IGHT.—Bite, cite, kite, mite, quite, rite, snite, spite, trite, white, write, contrite, disunite, despite, indite, invite, excite, incite, polite, requite, recite, unite, reunite, acontle, appetite, parasite, proselyte, expedite, Perfect rhymes, blight, benight, bright, fight, flight, fright, height, light, kinght, night, might, plight, tight, slight, sight, spright, wight, affright, alight, aright, foresight, delight, despite, unsight, upright, bedight, oversight. Allowable rhymes, eight, weight, etc., bit, hit, etc., favorite, hypocrite, infinite, requisite, opposite, apposite, exquisite, etc.

ITH. -Pith. smith, frith.

TTHE.-Hithe, blithe, tithe, scythe, writhe, lithe. Allowable rhyme, with.

IVE.—Five, dive, alive, gyve, hive, drive, rive, shrive, strive, thrive, arrive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive. Allowable rhymes, give, live, sieve, forgive, outlive, fugitive, laxative, narrative, prerogative, primitive, sensitive, vegetive, affirmative, alternative, contemplative, demonstrative, diminutive, distributive, donative, inquisitive, lenitive, massive, negative, prespective, positive, preparative, provocative, purgative, restorative.

IX.—Fix, six, flix, mix, affix, infix, prefix, transmix, intermix, crucifix, etc., and the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ick, as wicks, licks, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ike, as pikes, likes, etc.

IXT -Betwixt. Rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ix, as fixed, mixed, etc.

ISE and IZE.—Prize, wise, rise, size, guise, disguise, advise, authorize, canonize, chastise, civilize, comprise, criticise, despise, devise, enterprise, excise, exercise, idolize, immortalize, premise, revise, signalize, solemnize, surprise, surmise, suffice, sympathize, tyrannize, add the plurals of sours and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs ending in icory, as pies, lies, he replies, etc. Allocable rhymes, miss, hiss, precipice, etc.

O, see OO and OW.

OACH.-Broach, croach, proach, abroach, approach, encroach, repoach. Perfect rhyme, loach. Allowable rhymes, botch, notch, etc., match, hutch, etc.

OAD, see AUD and ODE. OAF, see OFF. OAK, see OKE. OAL, see OLE. OAM, see OME. OAN, see ONE. OAP, see OPE. OAR, see OBE. OAPD, see ORD. OAST, see OST. OAT, see OTH.

OB, - Fob, bob, mob, knob, sob, rob, throb. Perfect rhymes, swab, squab. Allowable rhymes, daub, globe, robe, dub, etc.

OBE. - Globe, lobe, probe, robe, conglobe. Allowable rhymes, fob, mob, etc., rub, dub, etc., daub, etc.

OCE. see OSE.

OCK.—Block, lock, cock, clock, crock, dock, frock, flock, knock, mock, rock, shock, stock, sock. Allowable rhymes, oak, poke, cloak, etc., look, took, etc., buck, suck, etc.

DCT.—Concoct. Rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ock. as blocked, locked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oak and oke, as croaked, soaked, yoked, etc.

OD.—Clod, God, rod, sod, trod, nod, plod, odd, shod. Allowable rhymes, ode, code, mode, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as sowed, did sow, etc.

ODE and OAD.—Bode, ode, code, mode, rode, abode, corrode, explode, forbode, commode, incommode, episode, etc. Perfect rhymcz, road, toad, goad, load, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as owed, showed, etc. Allowable rhymes, blood, flood, clod, hod, nod, broad, fraud, etc. See OOD.

OE, see OW.

OFF and OUGH. -Off. scoff, etc. Perfect rhymes, cough, trough, tc. Allowable rhymes, oaf, loaf, etc., proof, roof, etc. See OOF.

OFT.—Oft, croft, soft, aloft, etc., and the preterits and participles of erbs in off and uff, as ruffed, scoffed, etc.

OG.-Hog, bog, cog, dog, clog, fog, frog, log, jog, etc. Perfect rhymers, dialogue, epilogue, agog, synagogue, catalogue, pedagogue. Allowable rhymes, rogue, vogue, etc.

OGUE. - Rogue, vogue, prorogue, collogue, disembogue. Allomable hymes, bog, log, dialogue, etc.

OICE.-Choice, voice, rejoice. Allowable rhymes, nice, vice, rice, etc. OID,—Void, avoid. devoid, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in oy, as buoyed, cloyed, etc. Allowable rhymes, hide, bide, ride, etc.
OIL.—Oil, boil, coil, moil. soil, spoil, toil, despoil, embroil, recoil, turmoil, disembroil. Allowable rhymes, isle, while, tile, etc.

OIN.—Coin, join, subjoin, groin, loin, adjoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin. Allowable rhymes, whine, wine, fine, etc. See INE.

OINT.—Oint. joint. point, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counterpoint. Allowable rhymes, pint.

OISE.—Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise, etc., and the plurais of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in 0y, as boys, cloys, etc. Allowable rhymes, wise, size, prize, and the plyrais of souns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in 10 or y, as pies, tries, etc.

OIST.—Holst, moist, foist. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles feerbs in olce, as rejoiced. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles feerbs in ice, as spiced.

OIT.—Coit. exploit, adroit, etc. Allowable rhymes, white, light, might, mite, etc.

OK E.—Broke, coke, smoke, spoke, stroke, yoke, bespoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, etc. Perfect rhymes, choke, cloak, oak, soak. Allowable rhymes, stock, mock, etc., buck, luck, etc., talk, walk, etc., look, book, etc. See OCK and OOK.

OL.—Loll, doll, droll, extol, capitol, etc. Atc., bawl, etc., hole, mole, etc., dull, mull, etc. Allowable rhymes, all, ball,

OLD.—Old, bold, cold, gold, hold, mold, sold, sold, told, behold, enfold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold. Perfect rhymes, preterits and participles of verbs in oil, owl, ole and oal, as rolled, cajoled, foaled, bowled, etc.

OLE.—Bole, dole, jole, hole, mole, pole, sole, stole, whole, shole, cajoic, condofe, parole, patrol, pistole, etc. Perfect rhymes, coal, foal, goal, sole, bowl, droll, prowl, roll, scroll, toll, troll, control, enroll, etc., soul, etc., to roll, etc. Allowable rhymes, gull, dull, etc., bull, full, etc., loll, doll, etc., to tool, cool, etc.

OLEN.-Stolen, swollen.

OLT.—Bolt, colt, jolt, holt, dolt, molt, revolt, thunderbolt. Allowable ymes, vault, fault, salt, etc.

OLVE.-Solve, absolve, resolve, convolve, involve, devolve, dissolve,

OM. see UM.

OM E.-Loam, dome, home, tome. Perfect rhymes, foam, roam, comb. llowable rhymes, dum, hum, come, bomb, etc., troublesome, etc. See

OMB, see OOM. OMPT, see OUNT. ON. see UN.

ON.—Don. on. con. upon. anon. etc. Perfect rhymes, gone, undergone, etc. Allowable rhymes, dun. run, won, etc., own, moan, etc., lone, bone, etc., Amazon, cinnamon, comparison, caparison, garrison, skeleton, union,

OND. - Pond, bond, fond, beyond, abscond, correspond, despond,

diamond, vagabond, etc., and the prescrits and participles of verbs is on, as donned, conned, etc. Alioscable rhimnes, the prefer is and participles of verbs is one, can and un, as stoned, monaged, stunned, etc.

ONCE, see UNCE.

ONE.—Prone, bone, drone, throne, alone, stone, tone, lone, zone, atone, enthrone, dethrone, postpone, etc. Perfect rhymes, grown, flown, disown, thrown, sown, own, loan, shown, overthrown, groan, blown, moan, known. Allorable rhymes, dawn, lawn, etc., on, con, etc., none, bun, dun, etc., more store etc.

ONG.—Long, prong. song, thong, strong, throng, wrong, along, belong, rolong. Allowable rhymes, bung, among, hung, etc.

ONGUE, see UNG. ONK, see UNK.

ONSE.—Sconse, ensconce, etc. Allowable rhymes, once, nonce, askance, etc.

ONT.-Font. Perfect rhyme, want. Allowable rhymes, front, affront, itc., confront, punt, runt, etc., the abbreviated negatives, won't, don't,

OO.—Coo. woo. Nearly perfect rhymes, shoe, two, too, who. etc.. do, ado, undo, through, you, true, blue, flew, strew, etc. Allowable rhymes, know, blow, go, toe, etc.

Know, Diow, go, toe, etc.

OOD.—Brood, mood, food, rood, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in 00, 00 cooed, wood, etc. Allowable rhymes, wood, good, hood, stood, withstood, understood, brotherhood, livelihood, likelihood, neighborhood, widowhood, etc., blood, flood, etc., feud, allude, habitude, etc., the preferits and participles of verbs in ue and ow, as brewed, strewed, etc., imbued, subdued, etc., but, and the three apostrophized auxiliaries, would, could, should, pronounced would, could, should, etc., ode, code, and the preferits and participles of verbs in ow, as crowed, rowed, etc., also nod, hod, etc.

OOF.—Hoof, proof, roof, woof, aloof, disproof, reproof, behoof. Allowable rhymes, huff, ruff, rough, enough, etc., off, scoff, etc.

OOK.—Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, rook, shook, took, mistook, undertook, formook, betook. Allowable rhymes, puke, fluke, etc., duck, luck, etc., broke, spoke, etc.

OOL.-Cool, fool, pool, school, stool, tool, befool. Allowable rhymes, pule, rule, etc., dull, gull, etc., bull, pull, etc., pole, hole, etc.

OOM.—Gloom, groom, loom, room, spoom, bloom, doom, etc. Perfect rhymes, tomb, entomb, and the city Rome. Nearly perfect rhymes, whom, womb, etc. Allowable rhymes, come, drum, etc., bomb, thumb, clomb, etc., plume, spume, etc., and from, home, comb, etc.

OON.—Boon, soon, moon, noon, spoon, swoon, buffoon, lampoon, pol-troon. Allowable rhymes, tune, prune, etc., bun, dun, etc., gone, done, etc., bone, alone, etc., moan, roan, etc. See ON E.

OOP.—Loop, poop, scoop, stoop, troop, droop, whoop, coop, hoop, etc. **rfect rhymes, soup, group, etc. **Allowable rhymes, dupe, up, sup, tup, tc., cop, top, etc., cope, hope, etc.

OOR.—Boor, poor, moor, etc. Pegfect rhymes, tour. amour, paramour, contour. Allowable rhymes, bore, pore, etc., pure, sure, etc., your, pour, etc., door, floor, etc., bur, cur, etc., sir, stir, etc.

OOSE.—Goose, loose, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, the nouns deuce, use, tc., profuse, seduce. Allowable rhymes, dose, jocose, globose, etc., moss, etc., us, pus, thus, etc.

OOT.—Root, boot, coot. hoot, shoot. Nearly perfect rhymes, suit, fruit, etc., lute, impute, stc. Allowable rhymes, rote, vote, etc., goat, coat, etc., but, but, soot, etc., foot, put, etc., bot, got, etc.

out, hut, soot, etc., foot, put, etc., hot, got, etc.

OOTH.—Booth, sooth, smooth. Allowable rhymes, tooth, youth unouth, forsooth, etc. Though these-are frequent, they are very improper hymes, the th in one class being flat, and in the other sharp.

OOZE.—Ooze, noose. Perfect rhymes, whose, choose, lose. Nearly percet rhymes, the verbs to use, abuss, etc. Alloscable rhymes, doze, hose, tc., buzz and does, the third persons singular of do, with the plurals of touss and third persons singular intense, of verbs in ow, o, e, ew, e, as foes, goes, throws, views, imbues, flues, etc.

OR Che hop, deep comp. for ton prop. flog shop slop sop stop.

OP.—Chop, hop, drop, crop, fop, top, prop, flop, shop, slop, stop, wap, underprop. Allowable rhymes, cope, trope, hope, etc., tup, sup, etc.,

coop. etc.

OPE.—Sope, hope, cope, mope, grope, pope, rope, scope, slope, tope, trope, aslope, elope, interlope, telescope, heliotrope, horoscope, antelope, etc., and ope, contracted in pactury for open. Allowable rhymes, hoop, coop, etc., lop, top, etc., tup, sup, etc.

OPT.—Adopt rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in op, as hopped, lopped, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ope, upe, oop, and up, as coped, duped, hooped, cupped, etc.

OR.—Or, for, creditor, counselor, confessor, competitor, emperor, ancestor, ambassador, progenitor, compirator, successor, conqueror, governor, abhor, metaphor, bachelor, senator, etc., and every seord in or, has ing the accent on the last, or last syllable but two, as abhor, orator, etc. Allowable rhymes, bore, tore, etc., boar, hoar, etc., pure, endure, etc., pur, demur, etc., stir, sir, etc.

ORCH.—Scorch, torch, etc. Allowable rhymes, birch, smirch, church, tc., porch, etc.

OECE.—Force, divorce, enforce, perforce, etc. Perfect rhymes, corcoanse, hoarse, course, discourse, recourse, intercourse, source, resource.

Allowable rhymes, worse, purse, etc., horse, endorse, etc.

ORD.—Cord. lord. record, accord, abhorred. Allowable rhymes, hoard, aboard, ford, afford, sword, etc., word, curd, bird. etc.. and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, ur and ir, as bored, incurred, stirred,

ORE.—Bore, core, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, sore, store, swore, tore, wore, adore, afore, ashore, deplore, explore, implore, restore, forbore, forswore, heretofore, hellebore, sycamore. Perfect rhymes, boar, oar, roar, soar, four, door, floor, and o'er for over. Allowable rhymes, hour, sour, etc., pow'r for power, show'r for shower, etc., bur, cur, etc., poor, your, etc., abhor, orstor, senstor, etc. See OOR and OR.

ORGE.—Gorge, disgorge, regorge, etc. Allowable rhymes, forge, urge, dirge, etc.

ORK .-Ork, cork, fork, stork, etc. Allowable rhumes, pork, work,

ORLD.—World rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of erbs in url, as hurled, curled, etc.

ORM and ARM.—Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, misinform, uniform, multiform, transform. Allowable rhymes, form (a seal and worm.

ORN, rhyming with HORN.—Born, corn, morn, horn, scorn, thorn, dorn, suborn, unicorn, Capricorn. Allowable rhymes, the participles borne, adorn, suborn, unicorn, Capricorn. Allowable rhymes, the part (suffered) shorn, etc., the verb mourn, the nouns urn, turn, etc.

ORN, rhyming with MORN.—Born, shorn, torn, worn, lorn, love-lorn, sworn, forsworn, overborn, forlorn. Perfect rhyme, mourn. Allowable rhymes, born, corn, etc., urn, burn, etc.

ORSE, see ORCE.—Horse, endorse, unhorse.

Allowable rhymes, 10786, curse, etc., remorse, coarse, course, corse, etc.

ORST, see URST. ORT, see ART.

ORT, rhyming with WART.—Short, sort, exhort, consort, distort, extort, resort, retort, snort. Allowable rhymes, fort, court, port, report, etc., dirt, shirt, etc., wort, hurt, etc.

ORT, rhyming with **COURT**.—Fort, port, sport, comport, disport, export, import, support, transport, report. Allowable rhymes, short, sort, etc., dirt, hurt, etc.

OBTH.—Forth, fourth. Allowable rhymes, north, worth, birth, earth, etc.

(sounded) OCE.—Close, dose, jocose. Perfect rhymes gross, verbose. Allowable rhymes, moss, cross, etc.,

OSE (sounded) OZE. — Close, done, home, pose, chose, gloze, froze, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, discompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, precompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arose, presuppose, foreclose, etc., and the plurals of nouns and aposticipalized preterits and participles of verbe in ow, oe, o. etc., as rows, glows, foes, gogs, etc. Alloscable rhymes, the rerbs choose, lose, etc., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ow, rhyming with now, as cows, and the word buzz.

OSS.—Boss, loss, cross, dross, moss, toss, across, emboss, Allowable rhymes, the nouns close, dose, jocose, etc., and us, thus, etc.

OST.—Cost, frost, lost, accost, etc., and the preferits and participles of words in oss, as moused, embossed, etc., the errb exhaust, and the noun holocaust. Allowable rhymes, ghost, host, post, compost, most, etc., cost, boast, toast, etc., bust, must, etc., roost, and the preferits and participles of verbs in oose, as loosed, etc.

OT, see AT.—Clot, cot. blot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, soot, shot, sot, spot, apricot, trot, rot, grot, begot, forgot, allot, besot, complot, counterplot. Allowable rhymes, note, vote, etc., boat, coat etc., but, cut, etc.

OTCH.-Botch, notch, etc. Perfect rhyme, watch. Allowable rhymes, much, such, etc.

OTE.—Note, vote, mote, quote, rote, wrote, smote, denote, promote mote, devote, anecdote, antidote, etc. Prefect rhymes, boat, coat. bl doat, gloat, float, goat, oat, overfloat, afloat, throat, moat. Allow rhymes, bout, flout, etc., hot, cot, etc., but, cut, etc., boot, hoot, etc.

OTH.—Broth, cloth, froth, moth, troth, betroth. Perfect rhyme. wrath. Allowable rhymes, both, loth, sloth, oath. growth, etc., forsooth, the noun mouth, and the solemn auxiliary doth, to which some poets add loathe, clothe, but I think improperly. See OOTH.

OU, see OO and OW. OUBT, see OUT.

OUCH. - Couch, pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crouch. Allowable hymes, much, such, etc., coach, roach, etc.

OUD.—Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, aloud, crowd, overshroud, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as he bowed, vowed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as owed, flowed, etc., blood, flood, etc., bud, mud, etc.

OVE.—Wove, inwove, interwove, alcove, clove, grove, rove, stove, strove, throve, drove. Allowable rhymes, dove, love, shove, glove, above, etc., move, behoove, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, groove, prove, reprove. etc.

OUGH, see OFF, OW and UFF.

OUGHT. - Bought, thought, ought, brought, forethought, fought, nought, sought, wrought, besought, bethought, methought, etc. Perfect rhymes, aught, naught, caught, taught, etc., sometimes draught. Allowable rhymes, not, yacht, etc., note, vote, etc., butt, hut, etc., hoot, root,

OUL, see OLE and OWL.

OULD.—Mould. Perfect rhymes, fold, old, cold, etc., and the presents and participles of verbs in owl, ol and ole, as bowled, tolled, cajoled, etc. Allowable rhymes, the presents and participles of verbs in ull, as guiled, pulled, etc.

OUNCE.-Bounce, flounce, renounce, pounce, ounce, denounce, pro-

OUND.—Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, confound, compound, expound, profound rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in own, as frowned, renowned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in one, oan and un, as toned, moaned, sunned, etc., consequently fund, refund, etc., and wound (a hurt), pronounced woond.

OUNG, see UNG.

OUNT.—Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, remount, surmount, ecount, discount, miscount. Allowable rhymes, want, font, don't, won't,

OUP. see OOP.

OUR.—Hour, lour, sour, our, scour, deflour, devour, etc., rhymes perfectly with bower, cower, flower, power, shower, tower, etc., pronounced bow'r, tow'r, etc. Allowable rhymes, bore, more, roar, pour, tour, moor, poor, etc., pure, sure, etc., stir, bur, cur, etc.

OURGE, see URGE, OURNE, see ORN and URN.

OURS.—Ours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third per-ons present of verbs in our and ower, as hours, scours, deflours, bowers,

showers, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oor and ure, as boors, moors, etc., cures, endures, etc.

OURS.—Yours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in ure, as cures, endures, etc. Allowable rhymes, ours, and its perfect rhymes and the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our, ore and ur, as boors, moors, etc., shores, pores, etc., burs, stirs, etc.

OURSE, see ORCE. OURT, see ORT. OURTH, see ORTH. OUS, see US.

OUS, pronounced OUCE. - House, mouse, chouse, etc. Allowable rhymes, the nouns close, dose, jocose, etc., deuce, use, produce, etc., us, thus, etc., mouse, and the noun nouse.

OUSE, pronounced OUZE, see OWZE.

OUT.—Bout, stout, out, clout, pout, gout, grout, route, scout, shout, shout, stout, sprout, trout, about, devout, without, throughout, etc., shymes perfectly with doubt, redoubt, misdoubt, drought, etc. Allowedle rhymes, note, vote, etc., boat, coat, etc., lute, suit, etc., got, not, etc., nut, shut, hoot, boot, etc.

OUTH.-Mouth, south, when nouns have the th sharp. The verbs to mouth, to south, may allowably rhyme with booth, smooth, etc., which see.

mouth, to south, may allowably rhyme with booth, smooth, etc., which see.

O.W., sounded O.U.—Now, bow, how, mow, cow, brow, plow, sow, vow,
prow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, etc. Perfect rhymes, bough, plough,
slough, (mire), etc., thou. 'Allowable rhymes, go, no, blow, so, etc.

O.W., sounded O.W.E.—Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know,
low, mow, row, show, sow, stow, slow, snow, throw, trow, below,
bestow, foreknow, outgrow, overgrow, overflow, overthrow, reflow, foreshow, etc. Perfect rhymes, go, no, toe, foe, owe, wo, oh, so, lo, though,
hoe, ho, ago, forego, undergo, dough, row, slow, and the verb to sew weith
the needle). Allowable rhymes, now, cow, vow, do, etc. See the last article.

O.W.I. Coll. F. Coll. group, and fown how, now, pow,

OWL, see OLE.—Cowl, growl, owl, fowl, howl, prowl, etc. Perfect hymes, scowl, foul, etc. Allowable rhymes, bowl, soul, shoal, goal, etc., rhymes, scowi, dull, gull, etc.

OWN, see ONE.—Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, grown, adown, renown, embrown, etc. Perfect rhyme, noun. Al rhymes, tone, bone, moan, own, and the participles thrown, shown,

OWSE, see OUSE.—Blouse. Perfect rhymes, brouse, trouse, rouse, spouse, carouse, souse, espouse, the rerbs to house, mouse, etc., and the plurals of nouns and third persons, present tense, of rerbs in ow, as brows, allows, etc. Allowable rhymes, hose, those, to dose, etc.

allows, etc. Attoractic raymes, nose, those, to use, etc. O. X.—Ox, box, fox, equinox, orthodox, heterodox, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in ock, as locks, stocks, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oke, oak, and uck, as strokes, oaks, cloaks, sucks, etc.

OY.—Boy, buoy, coy, employ, cloy, joy, toy, alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, destroy, enjoy, employ.

OZE, see OSE.

UB.—Cub, club, dub, drub, grub, rub, snub, shrub, tub. Allowable rhymes, cube, tube, etc., cob, rob, etc.
UBE.—Cube, tube. Allowable rhymes, club, cub, etc.

UCE.—Truce, sluice, spruce, deuce, conduce, deduce, induce, introduce, roduce, seduce, traduce, julce, reduce, ctc., rhyme perfectly selfs his nouns see, abuse, profuse, abstrate, dissue, excuse, misuse, obtuse, recluse.

UCH, see UTCH.

UCK.-Buck, luck, pluck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck. Allowable rhymes, puke, duke, etc., look, took, etc.

UCL—Conduct, deduct, instruct, obstruct, aqueduct. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of nerbs in uck, as ducked, sucked, etc. Aliosable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uke and ook, as puked, hooked, etc.

UD.—Bud, scud, stud, mud, cud, rhyme perfectly with blood and flo Allowable rhymes, good, hood, etc., rood, food, etc., beatitude, latitude.

TIDE.—Rude, crude, nood, etc., rood, rood, etc., dec., dec., destrude, intrude.

TIDE.—Rude, crude, prude, allude, conclude, delude, elude, exclude, exude, include, intrude, obtrude, seclude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, interlude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, solicitude, solitude, vicissitude, abitude, singratitude, inapitude, lassitude, plenitude, promptitude, servitude, similitude, etc. Perfect rhymes, leud, feud. etc., and the preterite and participles of verbs in ew, as skewed, viewed, etc. Allowable rhymes, bud, cud. etc., good, hood, etc., blood, flood, etc.

UDGE.-Judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, prejudge.

UE, see EW.

UFF.—Buff. cuff. bluff. huff. gruff. luff. puff. snuff. stuff. ruff. rebuff. counterbuff. etc. Perfect rhymes. rough, tough, enough, slough (cust skis), chough. etc. Allowable rhymes, loaf, oaf, etc.

UFT.—Tuft. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uff, as cuffed, stuffed.

UG.—Lug, bug, dug, dug, hug, rug, slug, snug, mug, shrug, pug. .Alloncable rhymes. vogue, rugue, etc.
UICE, see USE. UISE, see ISE and USE. UIE, see IE.

UKE.—Duke, puke, rebuke, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, cook, look, book, etc. Allowable rhymes, duck, buck, etc.

UL and ULL.—Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, null, trull, skull, annul, disannul. Allowable rhymes, fool, tool, etc., wool, bull, pull, full, bountful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merciful, wonderful, worshipful, and every word ending in ful, having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

ULE.-Mule, pule, yule, rule, overrule, ridicule, misrule. Allowable rhymes, cull, dull, wool, full, bountiful. See the last article.

ULGE.-Bulge, indulge, divulge, etc.

ULK.-Bulk, hulk, skulk.

ULSE. -- Pulse, repulse, impulse, expulse, convulse.

ULT.-Result, adult, exult, consult, indult, occult, insult, difficult. Al ocable rhymes, colt, bolt, etc.

locable rhymes, colt, bolt, etc.

L'M.—Crum, drum. grum, gum, hum, mum, scum, plum, stum, sum, swum, thrum. Perfect rhymes, thumb, dumb, succumb, come, become, overcome burthensome, cumbersome, frolicsome, humorsome, quarrelsome,

troublesome, martyrdom, christendom. Allowable rhymes, fume, plume, rheum, and room, doom, tomb, hecatomb.

UME.-Fume, plume, assume, consume, perfume, resume, presume, de

UMP.—Bump, pamp, jump, lump, plump, trump, stump, rump, thump. UN. -Dun, gun, nun, pun, run, sun, shun, tun, stun, spun, begun. Perfect rhymes, son, won, ton, done, one, none, undone. Allowable rhymes, on, gone, etc., tune, prune, etc. See ON.

UNCE. -Dunce, once, etc. Allowable rhyme, sconce

UNCH .- Bunch, punch, hunch, lunch, munch.

UND.—Fund, refund. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in un, as shunned, etc.

UNE.—June, rune, untune, jejune, prune, importune, etc. Nearly perfect tymes, moon, soon, etc. Allowable rhymes, bun, dun, etc.

UNG.—Clung, dung, flung, hung, rung, strung, sung, sprung, slung, stung, swung, unsung. Perfect rhymes, young, tongue, among. Allowable rhymes, song, long, etc.

UNGE.-Plunge, spunge, expunge, etc.

UNK .- Drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spunk, punk, trunk, slunk. Perfect

UNT. -Brunt, blunt, hunt, runt, grunt. Perfect rhyme, wont (to be ac

UP.-Cup, sup, up. Allowable rhumes, cope, scope, and dupe, group, UPT.—Abrupt, corrupt, interrupt. Perfect rhymes, the participles of perbs in up, as supped, etc.

UE. Blur, cur. bur, fur. slur, spur, soncur, demnr, incur. Perfect hymes, sir, stir. Nearly perfect rhymes, fir, stc. Allowable rhymes, pore,

URB.—Curb, disturb. Nearly perfect rhymes, verb, herb, etc. Allow-able rhyme, orb.

URCH.—Church, lurch, birch. Nearly perfect rhymes, perch. search. Allowable rhyme, porch.

Allowave rayme, porch.

UED.—Curd, absurd. Perfect rhymes, bird, word, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ur, as spurred. Allowable rhymes, board, ford, cord, lord, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, our and or, as goared, oared, absorted, etc., also the preterits and participles of verbs in ure, as cured, immured, etc. See OED.

URE.—Cure, pure, dure, lure, sure, adjure, allure, assure, demure, conjure, endure, manure, enure, insure, immature, insure, mature, mature, obscure, procure, secure, calenture, coverture, epicure, investiture, forfeiture, furniture, mintature, overture, portratiture, primogeniture, temperature.

Alloredle rhymes, poor, moor, power, sour, etc., cur, bur, etc.

URF. -Turf. scurf. etc.

UEGE.—Purge, urge, surge, scourge. Perfect rhymes, verge, diverge, c. Allowable rhymes, gorge, George, etc., forge, etc.

URK.-Lurk, Turk. Perfect rhyme, work. Nearly perfect rhymes, irk, jerk, perk.

UEL, see IEL.-Churl, curl. furl. hurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl. Nearly perfect rhymes, girl, twirl, etc., pearl. etc.

URN.—Burn. churn. spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn. Perfect rhymes, ojourn, adjourn, rejourn.

URSE.—Nurse, curse, purse, accurse, disburse, imburse, reimburse, r/fect rhyme, worse. Allowable rhymes, coarse, corse, force, verse, dis-sree, horse, etc.

URST.-Burst, curst, accurst, etc. Perfect rhymes, thirst, worst, first. URT.-Blurt, hurt, spurt. Perfect rhymes, dirt, shirt, flirt, squirt, etc. Allowable rhymes, port, court, short, snort, etc.

Allowable rhymes, port, court, short, snort, etc.

US,—Us, thus, buss, truss, discuss, incubus, overplus, amorous, boisterous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerous, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hasardous, idolatrous, infamous, memorous, ominous, perilous, poisconus, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, rinnous, scandalous, scrupolous, sedulous, traitorous, treachorous, tyrannous, scandalous, vergeous, adventurous, adulterous, ambiguous, biasphemus, dolorous, riotous, riotous, incredulous, legherous, dolorous, fortultous, nonrous, glutionous, gratuitous, incredulous, legherous, libidinous, magnanimous, ohterporous, odorferous, ponterous, remenus, geotus, slanderous, solicitous, imorous, vidence, conferous, penetrous, ponterous, penetrous, penetrous, penetrous, ponterous, penetrous, penetrous

Type (nounded) UZE.—Muse, the rerbs to use, abuse, amuse, diffuse, xeuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse. Perfect hymes, bruise, the plurals of souns and third persons singular of rerbs in wand us, as dews, imbues, etc. Allowable rhymes, buzz, does, etc.

USH .- Blush, brush, crush, gush, flush, rush, hush. Allowable raymes,

TIRK .- Busk, tusk, dusk, busk, musk,

UST.—Bust, crust, dust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adust, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, unjust, robust. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of rerbs in uss, as trussed, discussed, etc.

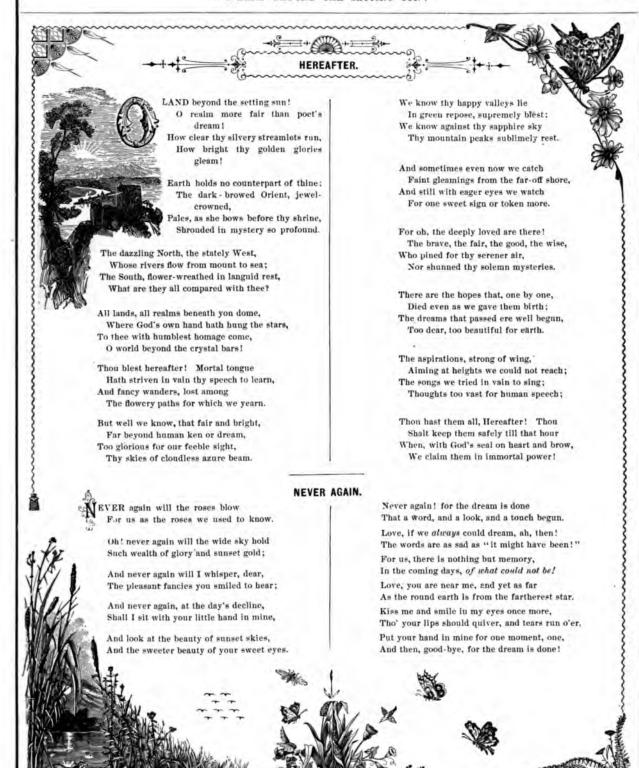
UT.-But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jut, nut, shut, strut, englut, rut, scut, slut, smut, abut. Perfect rhyme, soot. Allowable rhymes, boot, etc., dispute, etc., boat, etc.

UTCH .- Hutch, crutch, Dutch. Perfect rhymes, much, such, touch, UTE.—Brute, lute, flute, mute, acute, compute, confute, dispute, dilute, depute, impute, minute, pollute, refue, repute, salute, absolute attribute, constitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, irresolute, persecute, prosecute, prostitute, resolute, substitute. Perfect rhymes, fruit, recruit, etc. Allomable rhymes, boot, etc., boat, etc., note, etc., but, etc.

UX.-Flux, reflux, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third ersons of verbs in tick, as ducks, tracks, etc. Allowable rhymes, the lurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ook, the, oak, etc., as cooks, pukes, oaks, etc.

Y. see IE.





HANNAH JANE.



BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

E isn't half so handsome as when, twenty years agone,

At her old home in Piketon, Parson Avery made us one;

The great house crowded full of guests of every degree,

The girls all envying Hannah Jane, the boys all envying me.

Her fingers then were taper, and her skin as white as milk, Her brown hair—what a mess it was! and soft and fine as silk; No wind-moved willow by a brook had ever such a grace, The form of Aphrodite, with a pure Madonna face.

She had but meagre schooling; her little notes, to me, Were full of crooked pot-hooks, and the worst orthography; Her "dear" she spelled with double e, and "kiss" with but one s; But when one's crazed with passion, what's a letter more or less?

She blundered in her writing, and she blundered when she spoke, And every rule of syntax, that old Murray made, she broke; But she was beautiful and fresh, and I—well, I was young; Her form and face o'erbalanced all the blunders of her tongue.

I was but little better. True, I'd longer been at school; My tongue and pen were run, perhaps, a little more by rule; But that was all. The neighbors round, who both of us well knew, Said—which I believed—she was the better of the two.

All's changed: the light of seventeen 's no longer in her eyes; Her wavy hair is gone—that loss the coiffcur's art supplies; Her form is thin and angular; she slightly forward bends; Her fingers, once so shapely, now are stumpy at the ends.

She knows but very little, and in little are we one;
The beauty rare, that more than hid that great defect, is gone.
My parcenu relations now deride my homely wife,
And pity me that I am tied, to such a clod, for life.

I know there is a difference; at reception and levee,
The brightest, wittlest, and most famed of women smile on me;
And everywhere I hold my place among the greatest men;
And sometimes sigh, with Whittier's judge, "Alas! it might have
been."

When they all crowd around me, stately dames and brilliant belles, And yield to me the homage that all great success compels, Discussing art and state-craft, and literature as well, From Homer down to Thackeray, and Swedenborg on "Hell,"

I can't forget that from these streams my wife has never quaffed, Has never with Ophelia wept, nor with Jack Falstaff laughed; Of authors, actors, artists—why, she hardly knows the names; She slept while I was speaking on the *Alabama* claims. I can't forget—just at this point another form appears— The wife I wedded as she was before my prosperous years; I travel o'er the dreary road we traveled side by side, And wonder what my share would be, if Justice should divide.

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate:
On that we married, and, thus poorly armored, faced our fate.
I wrestled with my books; her task was harder far than mine—
'Twas how to make two hundred dollars do the work of nine.

At last I was admitted; then I had my legal lore, An office with a stove and desk, of books perhaps a score; She had her beauty and her youth, and some housewifely skill, And love for me and faith in me, and back of that a will.

I had no friends behind me—no influence to aid; I worked and fought for every little inch of ground I made. And how she fought beside me! never woman lived on less; In two long years she never spent a single cent for dress.

Ah! how she cried for joy when my first legal fight was won, When our eclipse passed partly by, and we stood in the sun! The fee was fifty dollars—'t was the work of half a year—First captive, lean and scraggy, of my legal bow and spear.

I well remember when my coat (the only one I had)
Was seedy grown and threadbare, and, in fact, most shocking bad,
The tailor's stern remark when I a modest order made:
"Cash is the basis, sir, on which we tailors do our trade."

Her winter cloak was in his shop by noon that very day; She wrought on hickory shirts at night that tailor's skill to pay; I got a coat, and wore it; but alas! poor Hannah Jane Ne'er went to church or lecture till warm weather came again.

Our second season she refused a cloak of any sort,
That I might have a decent suit in which t' appear in court;
She made her last year's bonnet do, that I might have a hat:
Tulk of the old-time, flame-enveloped martyrs after that!

No negro ever worked so hard; a servant's pay to save, She made herself most willingly a household drudge and slave. What wonder that she never read a magazine or book, Combining as she did in one, nurse, house maid, scamstress, cook.

What wonder that the beauty fled, that I once so adored!
Her beautiful complexion my flerce kitchen fire devoured;
Her plump, soft, rounded arm was once too fair to be concealed;
Hard work for me that softness into sinewy strength congealed.

I was her altar, and her love the sacrificial flame:
Ah! with what pure devotion she to that altar came,
And, tearful, flung thereon—alas! I did not know it then—
All that she was, and more than that, all that she might have been!

And wonder what my share would be, if Justice should divide.

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate;

On that we married, and, thus poorly armored, faced our fate.

g on the Alabama claims.

All that she was, and more than that, all that she might

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CONTRACTOR OF

At last I won success. Ah! then our lives were wider parted: I was far up the rising road; she, poor girl! where we started. I had tried my speed and mettle, and gained strength in every race; I was far up the heights of life-she drudging at the base.

She made me take each fall the stump; she said 't was my career; The wild applause of list ning crowds was music to my ear. What stimulus had she to cheer her dreary solitude? For me she lived on gladly, in unnatural widowhood.

She couldn't read my speech, but when the papers all agreed 'T was the best one of the session, those comments she could read; And with a gush of pride thereat, which I had never felt, She sent them to me in a note, with half the words misspelt.

I to the legislature went, and said that she should go To see the world with me, and, what the world was doing, know. With tearful smile she answered, "No! four dollars is the pay; The Bates House rates for board for one is just that sum per day."

At twenty-eight the State-house; on the bench at thirty-three; At forty every gate in life was opened wide to me.

I nursed my powers, and grew, and made my point in life; but

Bearing such pack-horse weary loads, what could a woman be?

What could she be? Oh, shame! I blush to think what she has been, The most unselfish of all wives to the selfishest of men. Yes, plain and bomely now she is; she's ignorant, 't is true; For me she rubbed herself quite out; I represent the two.

Well, I suppose that I might do as other men have done-First break her heart with cold neglect, then shove her out alone. The world would say 't was well, and more, would give great praise to me,

For having borne with "such a wife" so uncomplainingly.

And shall I? No! The contract 'twixt Hannah, God and me, Was not for one or twenty years, but for eternity. No matter what the world may think; I know, down in my heart, That, if either, I'm delinquent; she has bravely done her part.

There's another world beyond this; and, on the final day, Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh? When the great one, made of us two, is torn apart again, I'll fare the worst, for God is just, and He knows Hannah Jane.



white turkey was dead! The white turkey was dead!

How the news through the barn-yard went flying!

Of a mother bereft, four small turkeys were

And their case for assistance was crying. E'en the peacock respectfully folded his tail,

As a suitable symbol of sorrow,

And his plainer wife said, "now the old bird is dead, Who will tend her poor chicks on the morrow? And when evening around them comes dreary and chill, Who above them will watchfully hover?"

"Two each night I will tuck 'neath my wings," said the Duck, "Though I have eight of my own I must cover!"

"I have so much to do! For the bugs and the worms, In the garden, 't is tiresome pickin';

I've nothing to spare-for my own I must care," Said then the Hen with one chicken.

How I wish," said the Goose, "I could be of some use, For my heart is with love over-brimming;

The next morning that's fine, they shall go with my nine Little yellow-backed goslings, out swimming!"

"I will do what I can," the old Dorking put in,

"And for help they may call upon me too,

Though I've ten of my own that are only half grown, And a great deal of trouble to see to;

But these poor little things, they are all head and wings, And their bones through their feathers are stickin'!

"Very hard it may be, but, Oh, don't come to me!" Said the Hen with one chicken.

Palf my care, I suppose, there is nobody knows, I'm the most over-burdened of mothers!

They must learn, little elves! how to scratch for themselves, And not seek to depend upon others."

She went by with a cluck, and the Goose to the Duck Exclaimed with surprise, "Well, I never!"

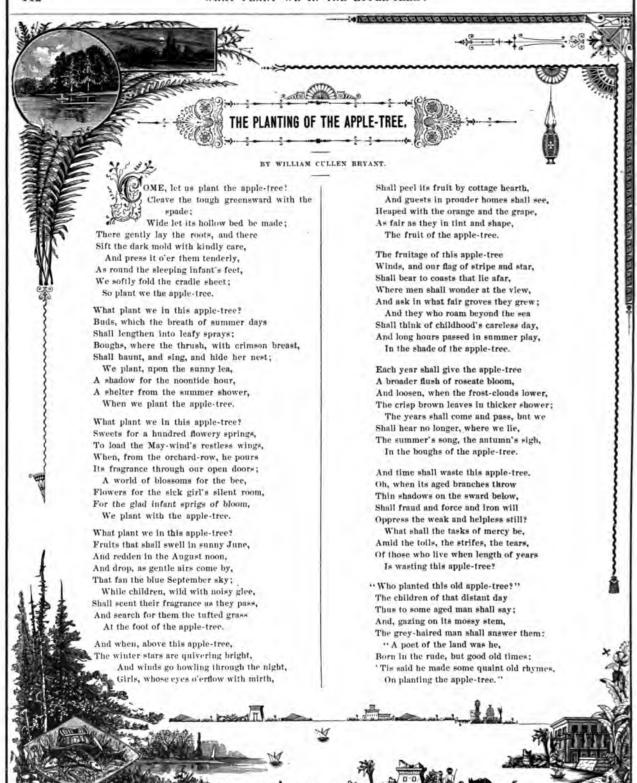
Said the Duck, "I declare, those who have the least care,

You will find are complaining forever! And when all things appear to look threatening and drear, And when troubles your pathway are thick in,

For some aid in your woe, Oh, beware how you go

To a Hen with one chicken."







BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

OW dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,

And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell!

When fond recollection presents them to view!

The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,

And every loved spot which my infancy knew!

The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it:

The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;

The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,

And e'en the rade bucket that hung in the well:

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well.

What moss-covered vessel I hailed as a treasure;

For often at noon, when returned from the field,

I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,

The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.



"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket which hung in the well." Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,

And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well:

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket.

The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well.

How sweet from the green, mossy brim to receive it,

As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!

Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,

The brightest that beauty or revelry sips.

And now far removed from the loved habitation,

The tear of regret will intrusively swell,

As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,

And sighs for the bucket that hangs in the well:

The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,

The moss-covered bucket that hangs in the well.

How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,



32

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

RAW up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout: For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out. We who have worked together so long as man and wife, Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.'

"What is the matter?" say you. I vow! it's hard to tell: Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well; I have no other woman—she has no other man, Only we've lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me; And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime; We've been a gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start; Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart' I had my various failings, bred in the flesh and bone, And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed,
Was somethin' concerning heaven—a difference in our creed.
We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea—
And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;

She kicked the bucket, certain—the question was only—How?

I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;

And when we were done a talkin, we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke; But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke. And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl; And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pouring dissensions in our cup; And so that blamed cow-critter was always a comin' up; And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got; But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way; Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say. And down on us come the neighbors, a couple dozen strong, And lent their kindest sarvice for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week, We was both of us cross and spanky, and both too proud to speak, And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and full.

If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me, And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine; And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph— Of all the farm and live stock, that -he shall have her half; For she has helped to earn it, through many a dreary day, And it's nothing more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam, But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home. And I have always determined, and never failed to say, That Betsey never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There's a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay; A comple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day; Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at; Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that;

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much; Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such. True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young; And Betsey was al'nys good to me, except with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps; And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down, And I for a time was counted the luckiest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean, Her house and kitchen was as tidy as any I ever seen; And I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts, Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it's all right.
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll go

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur-That when I'm dead at last, she shall bring me back to her; And lay me under the maples I planted years ago, When she and I was happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me; And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree; And if ever we meet in heaven, I wouldn't think it queer If we loved each other the better because we quarrelled here.



BY WILL M. CARLETON.

IVE us your hand, Mr. Lawyer: how do you do to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the makin' of me.

Goin' home that even.in' I tell you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin' to do;
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to
drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way, and where we might have
been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to quarrel led, When I ought to've held my temper, and driven straight ahead: And the more I thought it over the more these memories came, And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was good and kind;
And these things flashed all through me, as you know things
sometimes will

When a feller's alone in the darkness, and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we're too far along to take another track, And when I put my haud to the plow I do not oft turn back; And tain't an uncommon thing now for couples to smash in two;" And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 'twas some at in the night, And just as I turned a hill-top I see the kitchen light; Which often a han some pictur' to a hungry person makes, But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house, the table was set for me—
As good a supper 's I ever saw, or ever want to see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsey, she pretended to look about the house,
But she watched my side coat-pocket like a cat would watch a
mouse:

And then she went to foolin' a little with a cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out,

And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas
about:

And then I hummed a little tune, but now and then a note Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsey, she got her specs from off the mantel-shelf, And read the article over quite softly to herself; Read it by little and little, for her eyes is gettin' old, And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially when its cold.

And after she'd read a little, she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a-streamin'
with tears,

And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years!

I don't know what you'll think, Sir—I didn't come to inquire— But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in the fire; And I told her we'd bury the hatchet alongside of the cow; And we struck an agreement never to have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak cross or rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all to smash;
And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try to learn its worth
By startin' a branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that evenin' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us, Her lamp all trimmed and a-burnin' to kindle another fuss; But when she went to pryin' and openin' of old sores, My Betsey rose politely, and showed her out-of-doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two; But we've got our eyes wide open, and know just what to do; When one speaks cross the other just meets it with a laugh, And the first one's ready to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, Sir, a-talkin' in this style, But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it once in a while; And I do it for a compliment—'tis so that you can see That that there written agreement of yours was just the makin' of me

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer: don't stop short of an X; Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks. I'm richer than a National Bank, with all its treasures told, For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

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She stooped where the cool spring bubbles up And filled for him her small tin cup.

And blushed as she gave it, looking down On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown.

"Thanks!" said the Judge, "a sweeter draught From a fairer hand was never quaffed."

He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees, Of the singing birds and the humming bees;

Then talked of the having, and wondered whether The cloud in the west would bring foul weather.

And Mand forgot her briertorn gown,

And her graceful ankles bare and brown,

And listened, while a pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed, hazel eyes.

At last, like one who for delay Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away.

Maud Muller looked and sighed: "Ah me!

That I the Judge's bride might be!

"He would dress me up in silks so fine,

And praise and toast me at his wine.

"My father would wear a broadcloth coat;

My brother should sail a painted boat.

"I'd dress my mother so grand and gay;

And the baby should have a new toy each day.

"And I'd feed the hungry and clothe the poor,

And all should bless me who left our door."



"No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs, No weary lawyers with endless tongues,

"But low of cattle, and song of birds, And health, and quiet, and loving words."

But he thought of his sister, proud and cold, And his mother, vain of her rank and gold.

So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on, And Maud was left in the field alone.

But the lawyers smiled that afternoon, When he hummed in court an old love-tune.

> And the young girl mused beside the well, Till the rain on the unraked clover fell.

> He wedded a wife of richest dower, Who lived for fashion, as he for power.

> Yet oft, in his marble hearth's white glow,

> He watched a picture come and go;

And sweet Maud Muller's hazel eyes Looked out in their innocent surprise.

Oft, when the wine in his glass was red,

He longed for the wayside well instead,

And closed his eyes on his garnished rooms,

To dream of meadows and clover-blooms;

And the proud man sighed with a secret pain,

"Ah, that I were free again!

"Free as when I rode that day

Where the barefoot maiden raked the hay."

The Judge looked back as he climbed the hill, And saw Maud Muller standing still:

"A form more fair, a face more sweet, Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet.

"And her modest answer and graceful air Show her wise and good as she is fair.

"Would she were mine, and I to-day, Like her, a harvester of hay.



"But low of cattle, and song of birds,

And health, and quiet, and loving words."

She wedded a man unlearned and poor, And many children played round her door.

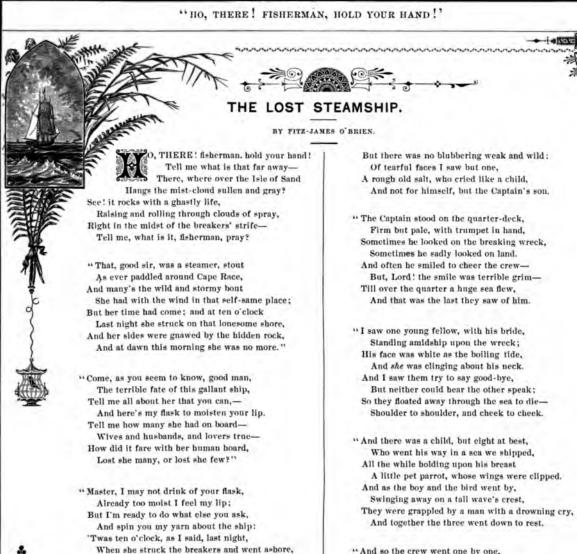
But care and sorrow, and child birth pain, Left their traces on heart and brain.

And oft, when the summer sun shone hot On the new-mown hay in the meadow lot,

And she heard the little spring brook fall Over the roadside, through the wall,



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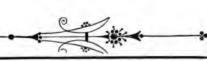
"But long ere this they knew their doom,
And the captain called all hands to prayer;
And solemnly over the ocean's boom
The orisons rose on the troubled air:
And round about the vessel there rose
Tall plumes of spray as white as snow,
Like angels in their ascension clothes,
Waiting for those who prayed below.

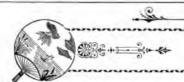
And scarce had broken the morning's light,

Than she sank in twelve feet of water, or more.

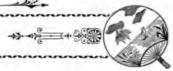
55 So those three hundred people clung, As well as they could, to spar and rope; With a word of prayer upon every tongue, Nor on any face a glimmer of hope. "And so the crew went one by one,
Some with gladness, and few with fear;
Cold and hardship such work had done,
That few seemed frightened when death was near.
Thus every soul on board went down—
Sailor and passenger, little and great;
The last that sunk was a man of my town,
A capital swimmer—the second mate."

"Now, lonely fisherman, who are you,
That say you saw this terrible wreck?
How do I know what you say is true,
When every mortal was swept from the deck?
Where were you in that hour of death?
How do you know what you relate?"
His answer came in an underbreath—
"Master, I was the second mate!"

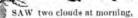




A WISH FOR THEE



BY JOHN G. C. BRAINARD.



Tinged by the rising sun, And in the dawn they floated on,

And mingled into one:

I thought that morning cloud was blest,

It moved so sweetly to the west.

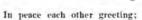
I saw two summer currents

Flow smoothly to their meeting,

And join their course with silent force,



"I saw two clouds at morning, tinged by the rising sun."



Calm was their course through banks of green,

While dimpling eddies played between.

Such be your gentle motion,

Till life's last pulse shall beat:

Like summer's beam, and summer's stream,

Float on in joy, to meet A calmer sea, where

storms shall cease,
A purer sky, where all

is peace.



THE SCULPTOR BOY.

HISEL in hand stood a sculptor boy,

With his marble block before him: —

And his face lit up with a smile of joy

As an angel dream passed o'er him.

He carved that dream on the yielding stone
With many a sharp incision;

In heaven's own light the sculptor shone,
He had caught that angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we, as we stand,
With our lives uncarved before us;
Waiting the hour when, at God's command,
Our life dream passes o'er us.
Let us carve it then on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision:—
Its heavenly beauty shall be our own—
Our lives, that angel vision.



BY CHARLES MACKAY.

TRAVELER, through a dusty road,

Strewed acorns on the lea; And one took root and sprouted up, And grew into a tree.

Love sought its shade at evening time,

To breathe his early vows; And Age was pleased, in heats of noon,

To bask beneath its boughs. The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,

The birds sweet music bore;

It stood a glory in its place, A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way

Amid the grass and fern; A passing stranger scooped a well,

Where weary men might turn.

He walled it in, and hung with care

A ladle at the brink: He thought not of the deed

he did, But judged that Toil might drink.

He passed again-and lo! the well,

By summers never dried, Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,

And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought;

'Twas old-and yet 'twas new:

A simple fancy of the brain,

But strong in being true. It shone upon a genial mind.

And lo! its light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray,

A monitory flame. The thought was small-its issue great;

A watch-fire on the hill, It sheds its radiance far adown,

And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man, amid a crowd

That thronged the daily mart,

Let fall a word of hope and love,

Unstudied, from the heart. A whisper on the tumult thrown,

A transitory breath, It raised a brother from the dust,

It saved a soul from death. O germ! O fount! O word of love!

O thought at random cast!

Ye were but little at the first,

But mighty at the last!

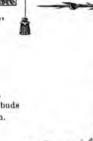


"And Age was pleased, in heats of noon, to bask beneath its boughs." 400

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DEATH.

HERE is no such thing as death-In nature nothing dies; From each sad remnant of decay Some forms of life arise.

The little leaf that falls All brown and sere to earth, Ere long will mingle with the buds That give the flower its birth.

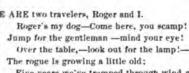






THE VACABONDS.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.



Five years we've tramped through wind and weather, And slept out-doors when nights were cold, And ate and drank—and starved—together.

We've learned what comfort is, I tell you!

A bed on the floor, a bit of rosin,

A bit of fire to thaw our thumbs (poor fellow!

The paw he holds up there's been frozen,)

Plenty of catgut for my fiddle,

(This out-door business is bad for strings,)

Then a few nice buckwheats, hot from the griddle,

And Roger and I set up for kings!

No, thank ye, sir,—I never drink:
Roger and I are exceedingly moral—
Aren't we Roger?—See him wink!
Well, something hot, then, we won't quarrel,
He's thirsty, too, see him nod his head!
What a pity, sir, that dogs can't talk!
He understands every word that's said,—
And he knows good milk from water-and-chalk.

The truth is, sir, now I reflect,
I've been so sadly given to grog,
I wonder I've not lost the respect
(Here's to you, sir!) even of my dog;
But he sticks by, through thick and thin;
And this old coat, with its empty pockets
And rags that smell of tobacco and gin,
IIe'll follow while he has eyes in his sockets.

There isn't another creature living
Would do it, and prove through every disaster,
So fond, so faithful, and so forgiving,
To such a miserable, thankless master!
No, sir!—see him wag his tail and grin!
By George! it makes my old eyes water—
That is, there's something in this gin
That chokes a fellow. But no matter!

We'll have some music, if you're willing,
And Roger (hem! what a plague a cough is, sir!)
Shall march a little. — Start, you villain!
Stand straight! 'Bout face! Salute your officer!
Put up that paw! Dress! Take your rifle!
(Some dogs have arms, you see!) Now hold your
Cap while the gentleman gives a trifle,
To aid a poor, old, patriot soldier!

March! Halt! Now show how the rebel shakes
When he stands up to hear his sentence.
Now tell us how many drams it takes
To honor a jolly new acquaintance.
Five yelps,—that's five; he's mighty knowing!
The night's before us, fill the glasses!—
Quick, sir! I'm (II),—my brain is going!—
Some brandy,—thank you,—there, it passes.

Why not reform? That's easily said;
But I've gone through such wretched treatment,
Sometimes forgetting the taste of bread,
And scarce remembering what meat meant,
That my poor stomach's past reform;
And there are times when, mad with thinking,
I'd sell out heaven for something warm,
To prop a horrible inward sinking.

Is there a way to forget to think?

At your age, sir, home, fortune, friends,
A dear girl's love,—but I took to drink;—
The same old story; you know how it ends.
If you could have seen these classic features,
You needn't laugh, sir; they were not then
Such a burning libel on God's creatures;
I was one of your handsome men:

If you had seen HER, so fair and young,
Whose head was happy on this breast!
If you could have heard the song I sung
When the wine went round, you wouldn't have guessed
That ever I, sir, should be straying,
From door to door, with fiddle and dog,
Ragged and penniless, and plying
To you to-night for a glass of grog!

She's married since;—a parson's wife:

'Twas better for her that we should part,
Better the soberest, prosiest life
Than a blasted home and a broken heart.
Have I seen her? Once: I was weak and spent
On a dusty road: a carriage stopped:
Bat little she dreamed as on she went,
Who kissed the coin that her fingers dropped!

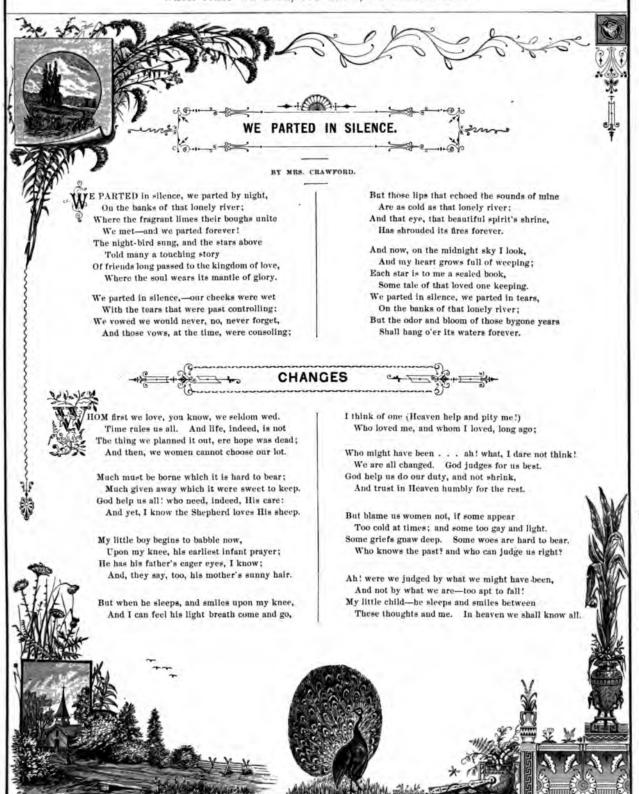
You've set me talking, sir, I'm sorry;
It makes me wild to think of the change!
What do you care for a beggar's story?
Is it amusing? You find it strange?
I had a mother so proud of me!
'Twas well she died before—Do you know
If the happy spirits in heaven can see
The rain and wretchedness here below?

Another glass, and strong, to deaden
This pain; then Roger and I will start.
I wonder, has he such a lumpish, leaden,
Aching thing, in place of a heart?
He is sad sometimes, and would weep if he could,
No doubt remembering things that were,—
A virtuous kennel, with plenty of food,
And himself a respectable cur.

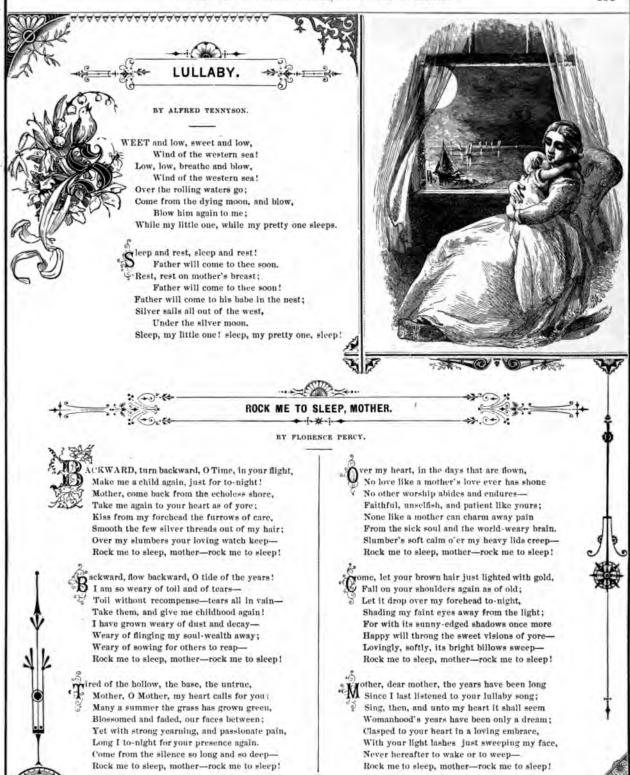
I'm better now; that glass was warming.
You rascal! limber your lazy feet!
We must be fildfling and performing
For supper and bed, or starve in the street.
Not a very gay life to lead, you think?
But soon we shall go where lodgings are free.
And the sleepers need neither victuals nor drink;
The sooner the better for Roger and me!

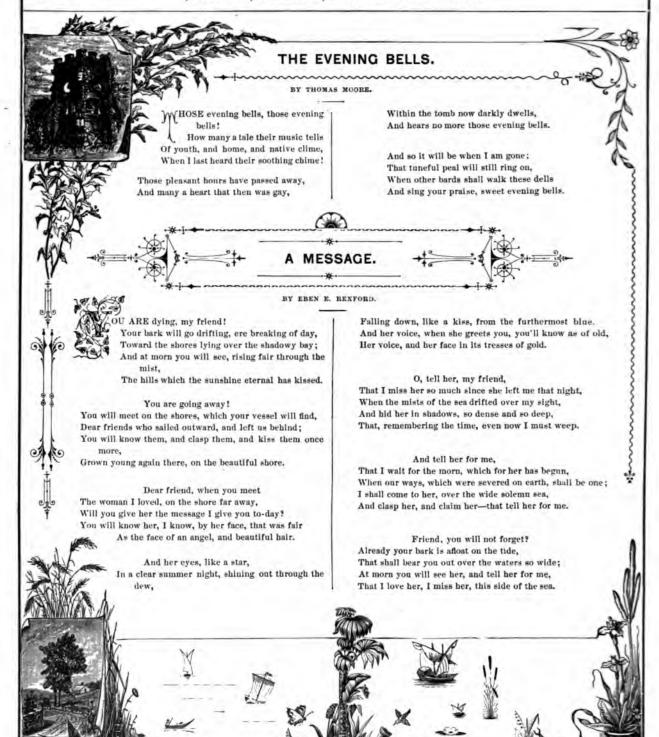


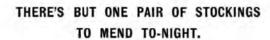














OLD wife sat by her bright fireside, Swaying thoughtfully to and fro, In an ancient chair whose creaky frame Told a tale of long ago; While down by her side, on the kitchen floor, Stood a basket of worsted balls—a score.

The good man dozed o'er the latest news,
Till the light of his pipe went out,
And, unheeded, the kitten, with cunning paws,
Rolled and tangled the balls about;
Yet still sat the wife in the ancient chair,
Swaying to and fro in the fire-light glare.

But anon a misty tear-drop came
In her eye of faded blue,
Then trickled down in a furrow deep,
Like a single drop of dew;
So deep was the channel—so silent the stream,
The good man saw naught but the dimmed eye-beam.

Yet he marvelled much that the cheerful light Of her eye had weary grown,

And marvelled he more at the tangled balls; So he said in a gentle tone:

"I have shared thy joys since our marriage vow, Conceal not from me thy sorrows now."

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there Was filled to the very brim,

And how there remained of the goodly pile But a single pair—for him.

"Then wonder not at the dimmed eye-light, There's but one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

"I cannot but think of the busy feet,
Whose wrappings were wont to lie
In the basket, awaiting the needle's time,

Now wandered so far away; How the sprightly steps, to a mother dear, Unheeded fell on the careless car.

"For each empty nook in the basket old,
By the hearth there's a vacant seat;
And I miss the shadows from off the wall,
And the patter of many feet;
'Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight
At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night.

"'Twas said that far through the forest wild,
And over the mountains bold,
Was a land whose rivers and dark'ning caves
Were gemmed with the rarest gold;
Then my first-born turned from the oaken door,
And I knew the shadows were only four.

"Another went forth on the foaming waves
And diminished the basket's store—
But his feet grew cold—so weary and cold—
They'll never be warm any more—
And this nook, in its emptiness, seemeth to me
To give forth no voice but the moan of the sea.

"Two others have gone toward the setting sun,
And made them a home in its light,
And fairy fingers have taken their share
To mend by the fireside bright;
Some other baskets their garments fill—
But mine! Oh, mine is emptier still.

"Another—the dearest—the fairest—the best— Was ta'en by the angels away, And clad in a garment that waxeth not old, In a land of continual day. Oh! wonder no more at the dimmed eye-light, While I mend the one pair of stockings to-night."



YOU AND I.

If we could leave this world behind—
Its gains and loss, its praise and blame,
Nor seeking place, nor fearing shame,
Some fair land quite forgotten find,
We might be happy, you and I,
And let this foolish world go by.

No paradise of love and bliss, No dreams of youth in Eden bowers, But some dear home of quiet hours, Where all of life we would not miss, But find some day sweet ere we die, And let this cruel world go by.

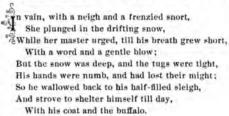
It will not be—we are too weak
To snatch from Time and Life one day;
But, when they both have passed away,
O Love! we will each other seek
Where none can part us, none deny
This world and all its woes gone by.











To rouse up his dying steed,

And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain,
For help in his master's need;
For a while he strives, with a wistful cry,
To catch a glance from his drowsy eye,
And wags his tail if the rude winds flap
The skirt of the buffalo over his lap,
And whines when he takes no heed.

The wind goes down, and the storm is o'er:

"Tis the hour of midnight past;
The old trees writhe and bend no more
In the whirl of the rushing blast;
The silent moon, with her peaceful light,
Looks down on the hills, with snow all white;
And the giant shadow of Camel's Hump,
The blasted pine and the ghostly stump,
Afar on the plain are cast.

ut cold and dead, by the hidden log,
Are they who came from the town:
The man in his sleigh, and his faithful dog,
And his beautiful Morgan brown—
In the wide snow-desert, far and grand,
With his cap on his head, and the reins in his hand,
The dog with his nose on his master's feet,
And the mare half seen through the crusted sleet,
Where she lay when she floundered down.



LITTLE FEET.



BY FLORENCE PERCY.



WO little feet so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand—
Two tender feet upon the untried border
Of life's mysterious land;

Dimpled and soft, and pink as peach-tree blossoms In April's fragrant days— How can they walk among the briery tangles Edging the world's rough ways?

These white-rose feet, along the doubtful future,

Must bear a woman's load;

Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden.

Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden.

And walks the hardest road.

Love, for a while, will make the path before them All dainty, smooth and fair— Will cull away the brambles, letting only The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded Away from sight of men,

And these dear feet are left without her guiding, Who shall direct them then?

How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded, Poor little untaught feet— Into what dreary mazes will they wander, Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness Of Sorrow's tearful shades? Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty Whose sunlight never fades?

Will they go toiling up Ambition's summit,

The common world above?

Or in some nameless vale, securely sheltered,

Walk side by side in Love?

Some feet there be, which walk Life's track unwounded, Which find but pleasant ways;

Some hearts there be, to which this life is only A round of happy days.

But they are few. Far more there are who wander Without a hope or friend,

Who find the journey full of pains and losses, And long to reach the end!

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger, Fair-faced and gentle-eyed,

Before whose unstained feet the world's rude highway Stretches so strange and wide?

Ah! who may read the future? For our darling

We crave all blessings sweet—

And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens







BY CAROLINE E. NORTON.

LDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiers: There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;

at a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,

And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say. The dying soldier faltered, as he took that comrade's hand, And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land. Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine; For I was born at Bingen-at Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my sister not to weep for me, and sob with drooping head, When the troops come marching home again, with glad and gallant tread;

> "There's another, not a sister: in the happy

days gone by

You'd have known her

by the merriment that sparkled in her

eye; Too innocent for coquet-

ry, too fond for idle

scorning: O friend! I fear the light-

est heart makes some-

times heaviest

my life (for ere this

moon be risen, My body will be out of

pain, my soul be out

I dreamed I stood with

her, and saw the yellow sunlight

of prison),

mourning. Tell her the last night of

But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye, For her brother was a soldier too, and not afraid to die; And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame; And to hang the old sword in its place, my father's sword and

For the bonor of old Bingen-dear Bingen on the Rhine!

mine,

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around, To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground. That we fought the battle bravely; and when the day was done, Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun. And midst the dead and dving were some grown old in war, The death - wounds on their gallant breasts the last of many scars: But some were young,

and suddenly beheld

life's morn de-

cline:

"A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiera."

And one had come from Bingen-fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age, For I was still a truant bird that thought his home a cage; For my father was a soldier, and even as a child My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild; And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard, I let them take whate'er they would-but kept my father's sword; And with boyish love I hung it, where the bright light used to shine On the cottage wall at Bingen-calm Bingen on the Rhine!

shine On the vine-clad hills of Bingen-fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along; I heard, or seemed to hear, The German songs we used to sing, in chorns sweet and clear; And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill, The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and still: And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we passed, with friendly talk, Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk; And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine: But we'll meet no more at Bingen-loved Bingen on the Rhine!"

His voice grew faint and hoarse—his grasp was childish weak; His eyes put on a dying look—he sighed, and ceased to speak; His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled; The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead! And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strown. Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine, As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine!



Thin the sober realm of leafless trees,

The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,

The gray barns tooking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,

The hills seemed further, and the stream sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed

His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forest, crewhile armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in time's remotest blue.

On sombre wings the vulture tried his flight;

The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;

And, like a star slow drowning in the light,

The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew— Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before; Silent till some replying warden blew His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,

Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;

And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,

By every light wind, like a censer, swung.

Where sang the noisy martins of the caves
The busy swallows circling ever near—
Poreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;

Where every bird, that waked the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east;
All now was sunless, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail;
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiscless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most dreary air,

And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this, the center of the scene,

The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless mien,
Sate like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her, Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust, And in the dead leaves still, she heard the stir Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom, Her country summoned and she gave her all; And twice war bowed to her his sable plume— Re-gave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword but not the hand that drew,
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who, to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed; Life dropped the distaff through her hands serenc. And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud, While death and winter closed the autumn scene.









PASSED before her garden gate:

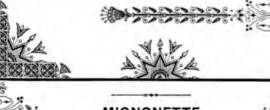
She stood among her roses,
And stooped a little from the state
In which her pride reposes,
To make her flowers a graceful plea
For luring and delaying me.

When summer blossoms fade so soon,"

She said with winning sweetness,
"Who does not wear the badge of June
Lacks something of completeness.
My garden welcomes you to-day,
Come in and gather, while you may."

I entered in: she led me through A maze of leafy arches, Where velvet-purple pansies grew Beneath the sighing larches,— A shadowy, still, and cool retreat That gave excuse for lingering feet.

She paused; pulled down a trailing vine;
And twisted round her finger
Its starry sprays of jessamine,
As one who seeks to linger.
But I smiled lightly in her face,
And passed on to the open space.



MIGNONETTE.

Passed many a flower-bed fitly set
In trim and blooming order,
And plucked at last some mignonette
That strayed along the border;
A simple thing that had no bloom,
And but a faint and far perfume.

She wondered why I would not choose
That dreamy amaryllis,—
"And could I really, then, refuse
Those heavenly white lilies!
And leave ungathered on the slope
This passion-breathing heliotrope?"

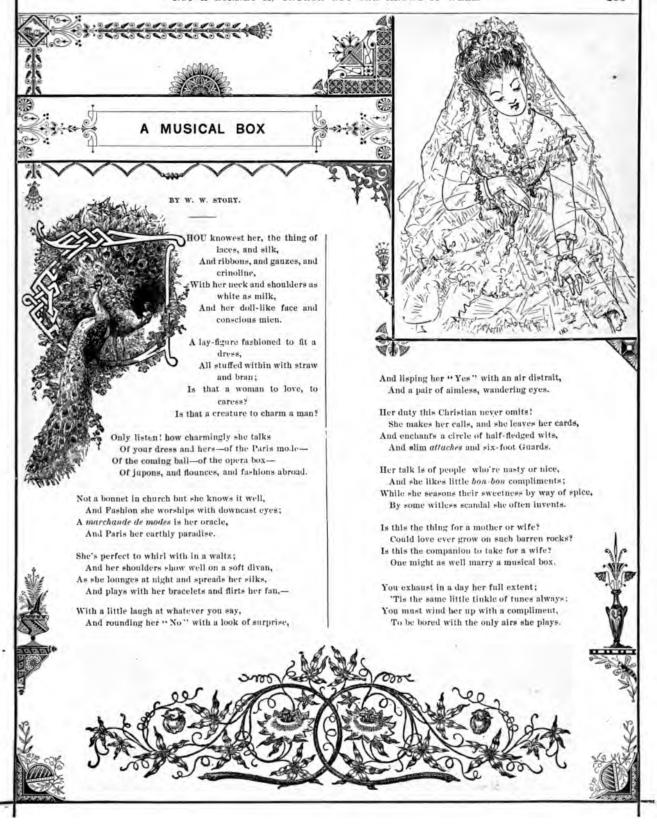
She did not know—what need to tell
So fair and fine a creature!—
That there was one who loved me well
Of widely different nature;
A little maid whose tender youth,
And innocence, and simple truth,

Had won my heart with qualities
That far surpassed her beauty,
And held me with unconscious case
Enthralled of love and duty;
Whose modest graces all were met
And symboled in my mignonette.

I passed outside her garden gate, And left her proudly smiling: Her roses bloomed too late, too late She saw, for my beguiling. I wore instead—and wear it yet— The single spray of mignonette.

Its fragrance greets me unaware, A vision clear recalling Of shy, sweet eyes, and drooping hair In girlish tresses falling, And little hands so white and fine That timidly creep into mine;

As she—all ignorant of the arts
That wiser maids are plying—
Has crept into my heart of hearts
Past doubting or denying;
Therein, while suns shall rise and set,
To bloom unchanged, my Mignonette!





ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

BY THOMAS GRAY.

HE curfew tolls the knell of parting day: The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,

The plowman homeward plods his weary way,

And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,

And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,

And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,

The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,

Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, Or busy housewife ply her evening care; No children run to lisp their sire's return, Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,

Their furrow off the stubborn glebe has broke:

How jocund did they drive their team afield!

How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil, Their homely joys, and destiny obscure; Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile, The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await, alike, the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault, If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise, Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?

Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire— Hand, that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre:

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page.

Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;

Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,

And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem, of purest ray screne,

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that, with danntless breast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood— Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest. Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined;—
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throue,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

The struggling pangs of conscious Truth to hide, To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame, Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride With incense kindled at the Musc's flame.

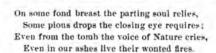
Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray;
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet even these bones from insult to protect, Some frail memorial still erected nigh, With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture decked, Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their names, their years, spelled by th' unlettered Muse, The place of fame and elegy supply: And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,—
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?





For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonored dead, Dost in these lines their artless tale relate; If chance, by lonely contemplation led, Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate-

Haply, some hoary headed swain may say, "Oft have we seen him, at the peep of dawn, Brushing, with hasty steps, the dews away, To meet the sun upon the upland lawn.

- "There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old, fantastic roots so high, His listless length at noontide would be stretch, And pore upon the brook that babbles by.
- "Hard by you wood, now smiling, as in scorn, Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove; Now drooping, woful-wan, like one forlorn, Or crazed with care, or crossed with hopeless love.

- "One morn I missed him on th' accustomed hill. Along the heath and near his favorite tree: Another came, -nor yet beside the rill, Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he.
- "The next, with dirges due, in sad array, Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne; Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay, Graved on the stone beneath you aged thorn."

EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth, A youth to fortune and to fame unknown; Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth, And Melancholy marked him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere: Heaven did a recompense as largely send: He gave to misery all he had,-a tear; He gained from heaven-'twas all he wished-a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,-(There they, alike, in trembling hope repose,) The bosom of his Father and his God.



TWO LITTLE PAIRS.



BY MRS. SUSAN TEALL PERRY.

MWO little pairs of boots, to-night, Before the fire are drying; Two little pairs of tired feet In a trundle bed are lying; The tracks they left upon the floor Make me feel like sighing.

> Those little boots with copper toes! They run the livelong day; And oftentimes I almost wish They were miles away; So tired am I to hear so oft Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-ploughed ground Where mud in plenty lies; They roll it up in marbles round, They bake it into pies, And then, at night upon the floor, In every shape it dries!

To-day I was disposed to scold, But when I look to-night At those little boots before the fire,

With copper toes so bright, I think how sad my heart would be To put them out of sight.

Obe 9 BEREIN

For in a trunk up stairs I've laid Two socks of white and blue; If called to put those boots away, Oh God, what should I do? I mourn that there are not to-night Three pairs instead of two.

I mourn because I thought how nice My neighbor 'cross the way, Could keep her carpets all the year From getting worn or gray; Yet well I know she'd smile to own Some little boots to-day,

We mothers weary get, and worn, Over our load of care; But how we speak to these little ones Let each of us beware; For what would our fireside be to-night, If no little boots were there?





BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

(HE snow had begun in the gloaming, And busily, all the night,

Had been beaping field and highway

With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock

Wore ermine too dear for an earl,

And the poorest twig on the elm-tree

Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with carrara Came chanticleer's muffled

crow;
The stiff rails were softened
to swan's-down;

And still wavered down the snow.

I stood and watched from my window

The noiseless work of the sky,

And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,

Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Anburn

Where a little headstone stood:

How the flakes were folding it gently,

As did robins the Babes in the Wood.



" Every pine and fir and hemlock wore ermine too dear for an earl."

Up spoke our own little Mabel,

Saying, "Father, who makes it snow?"

And I told of the good Allfather

Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow-

And thought of the leaden sky

That arched o'er our first

When that mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience

That fell from that cloud like snow.

Flake by flake, healing and hiding

The scar of our buried woe.

And again to the child I whispered

"The snow that husbeth

Darling, the merciful Father

Alone can bid it fall!"

Then with eyes that saw not I kissed her,

And she, kissing back, could not know

That my kiss was given to her sister

Folded close under deepening snow

. A DEATH BE

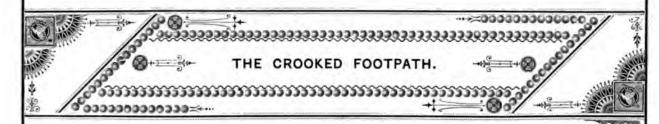
A DEATH-BED

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

ER suffering ended with the day:
Yet lived she at its close,
And breathed the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose.

But when the sun, in all his state, Illumed the eastern skies, She passed through glory's morning-gate, And walked in Paradise.





BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

That marks the sliding rail old remem-

bered spot,

The gap that struck our schoolboy trail,

The crooked path across the lot.

It left the road by school and church:

A pencilled shadow, nothing more,

That parted from the silver birch

And ended at the farmhouse door.

No line or compass traced its plan;

With frequent bends to left or right,

In aimless, wayward curves it ran,

But always kept the door in sight.

The gabled porch, with woodbine green,

The broken millstone at the sill,

Though many a rood might stretch between, The truant child could see them still.

No rocks across the pathway lie,

No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown;



"And yet it winds, we know not why, and turns as if for tree or stone."

And yet it winds, we know not why,

And turns as if for tree
or stone.

Perhaps some lover trod the way,

With shaking knees and leaping heart;

And so it often runs nstray,

With sinuous sweep or sudden start.

Or one, perchance, with clouded brain,

From some unholy banquet recled;

And since, our devious steps maintain

His track across the trodden field.

Nay, deem not thus: no earth-born will Could ever trace a fault-

less line;
Our truest steps are
human still,—

To walk unswerving were divine.

Truants from love, we dream of wrath;

O, rather let us trust the more!

Through all the wanderings of the path

We still can see our Father's door!



MET her, she was thin and old,
She stooped and trod with tottering feet;
Her locks were gray that once were gold,
Her voice was harsh that once was sweet;
Her cheeks were sunken, and her eyes,
Robbed of their girlish light of joy,
Were dim: I felt a strange surprise
That I had loved her when a boy.

And yet a something in her air Restored to me my youthful prime;

My beart grew young and seemed to wear The impress of that long-lost time;

I took her wilted hand in mine, Its touch awoke a world of joy;

I kissed her with a reverent sigh, For I had loved her when a boy!













VER the hill to the poor-house I'm trudgin' my weary way-

I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray-I, who am smart an' chipper, for all the years I've told,

As many another woman, that's only half as old.

Over the hill to the poor-house-I can't make it quite clear!

Over the hill to the poor-house-it seems so horrid queer!

Many a step I've taken a-toilin' to and fro, But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame? Am I lazy or crazy? am I blind or lame? True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stout, But charity sin't no favor, if one can live without,

I am willin' and anxious an' ready any day, To work for a decent livin', an' pay my honest way; For I can earn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound, If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and han'some-I was, upon my soul-Once my cheeks was roses, my cyes as black as coal; And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people say, For any kind of reason, that I was in their way.

'Taint no use of boastin', or talkin' over free, But many a house an' home was open then to me; Many a han'some offer I had from likely men, And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart, But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part; For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong, And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard but gay, With now and then a baby, for to cheer us on our way; Till we had half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat, An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the childr'n, and raised 'em every one; Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to 've done; Only perhaps we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn, But every couple's childr'n's a heap the best to them.

Strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!-I'd have died for my daughters, I'd have died for my sons; And God he made that rule of love; but when we're old and gray, I've noticed it sometimes somehow fails to work the other way.

Strange, another thing: when our boys an' girls was grown, And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone; When John he nearer an' nearer come, an' dearer seemed to be. The Lord of Hosts he come one day an' took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never to cringe or fall-Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was now my all; And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or frown, Till at last he went a-courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, an' hadn't a pleasant smile-She was quite conceity, and carried a heap o' style: But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know; But she was hard and proud, an' I couldn't make it go.

She had an edication, an' that was good for her; But when she twitted me on mine 'twas carryin' things too fur: An' I told her once 'fore company (an' it almost made her sick), That I never swallowed a grammar, or et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done-They was a family of themselves, and I another one; And a very little cottage for one family will do, But I have never seen a house that was big enough for two.

An' I never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye, An' it made me independent, an' then I didn't try; But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow. When Charley turned ag'in me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's house was small, And she was always a-hintin' how snug it was for us all; And what with her husband's sisters, and what with childr'n three. 'Twas easy to discover that there wasn't room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas, the oldest son I've got, For Thomas' buildings 'd cover the half of an acre lot: But all the childr'n was on me-I couldn't stand their sauce-And Thomas said I needn't think I was comin' there to boss.

An then I wrote to Rebecca,-my girl who lives out West, And to Isaac, not far from her-some twenty miles at best; And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there, for any one so old, And t'other had an opinion the climate was too cold.

So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about-So they have well-nigh sourcd me, an' wore my old heart out; But still I've borne up pretty well, an' wasn't much put down, Till Charley went to the poor-master, an' put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poor-house-my childr'n dear, good-bye! Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh; And God 'll judge between us; but I will al'avs pray That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.



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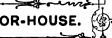




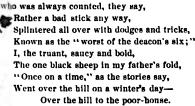
BY WILL M. CARLETON.



OVER THE HILL FROM THE POOR-HO







Tom could save what twenty could earn; But givin' was somethin' he ne'er could learn; Isaac could half o' the Scriptures speak, Committed a hundred verses a week;

Never forgot, an' never slipped; But "Honor thy father and mother" he skipped. So over the hill to the poor-house.

As for Susan, her heart was kind An' good-what there was of it, mind; Nothin' too big an' nothin' too nice, Nothin' she wouldn't sacrifice For one she loved; an' that 'ere one Was herself, when all was said an' done. An' Charley an' 'Becca meant well, no doubt, But anyone could pull 'em about.

An' all our folks ranked well, you see, Save one poor fellow, and that was me; An' when, one dark an' rainy night, A neighbor's horse went out of sight, They hitched on me as the guilty chap That carried one end of the halter-strap. An' I think, myself, that view of the case Wasn't altogether out o' place; My mother denied it, as mothers do, But I'm inclined to believe 'twas true.

Though for me one thing might be said-That I, as well as the horse, was led; And the worst of whisky spurred me on, Or else the deed would have never been done. But the keenest grief I ever felt, Was when my mother beside me knelt. An' cried an' prayed till I melted down, As I wouldn't for half the horses in town. I kissed her fondly, then and there, An' swore henceforth to be honest and square.

I served my sentence-a bitter pill Some fellows should take, who never will: And then I decided to "go out West," Concludin' 'twould suit my health the best; Where, how I prospered, I never could tell, But Fortune seemed to like me well. An' somehow, every vein I struck Was always bubblin' over with luck; An' better than that, I was steady an' true, An' put my good resolutions through. But I wrote to a trusty old neighbor, an' said, "You tell 'em, old fellow, that I am dead, An' died a Christian; 'twill please 'em more Than if I had lived the same as before.'

But when this neighbor he wrote to me, "Your mother is in the poor-house," says he; I had a resurrection straightway, An' started for her that very day; And when I arrived where I was grown, I took good care that I shouldn't be known: But I bought the old cottage, through and through, Of some one Charley had sold it to; And held back neither work nor gold, To fix it up as it was of old: The same big fire-place, wide and high, Flung up its cinders toward the sky; The old clock ticked on the corner-shelf-I wound it an' set it a-goin' myself; An', if everything wasn't quite the same, Neither I nor Manly was to blame; Then-over the hill to the poor-house!

One bloomin', blusterin' winter's day, With a team an' cutter I started away: My fiery nags was as black as coal; (They some at resembled the horse I stole:) I hitched an' entered the poor-house door-A poor old woman was scrubbin' the floor: She rose to her feet in great surprise And looked, quite startled, into my eyes; I saw the whole of her trouble's trace In the lines that marred her dear old face: "Mother!" I shouted, "your sorrows are done! You're adopted along o' your horse-thief son. Come over the hill from the poor-house!"

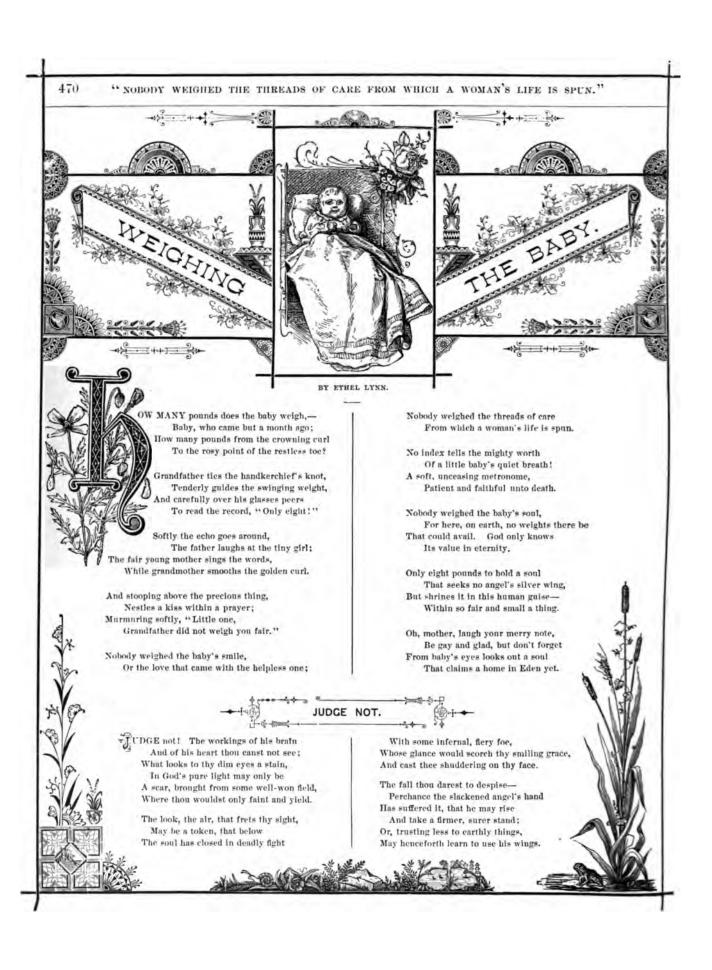
She didn't faint; she knelt by my side, An' thanked the Lord till I fairly cried. An' maybe our ride wasn't pleasant and gay, An' maybe she wasn't wrapped up that day; An' maybe our cottage wasn't warm and bright; An' maybe it wasn't a pleasant sight. To see her a-gettin' the evenin's tea, An' frequently stoppin' and kissin' me; An' maybe we didn't live happy for years, In spite of my brothers' and sisters' speers, Who often said, as I have heard, That they wouldn't own a prison bird (Though they're gettin' over that, I guess, For all of them owe me more or less.)

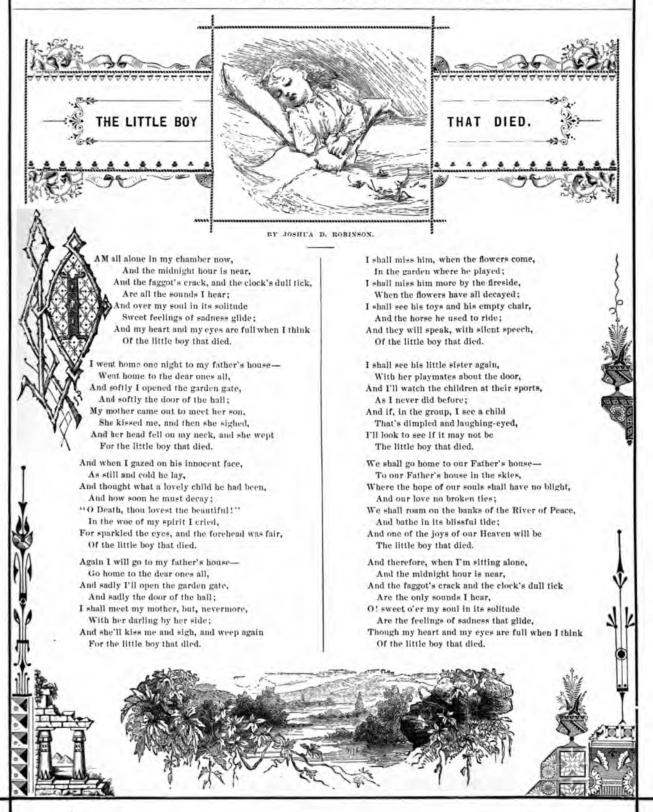
But I've learned one thing, and it cheers a man In always a-doin' the best he can; That whether, on the big book, a blot Gets over a fellow's name or not, Whenever he does a deed that's white It's credited to him fair and right. An' when you hear the great bugle's notes, An' the Lord divides his sheep and goats; However they may settle my case, Wherever they may fix my place, My good old Christian mother, you'll see, Will be sure to stand right up for me.

So over the hill from the poor-house!













My life for having known you; Forever, with my sacred kin, My soul's soul, I must own you; Forever mine, my friend, From June till life's December; Not mine to have and hold, Mine to pray for, and remember.

The way is short, my friend, That reaches out before us; God's tender heavens above us bend, His love is smiling o'er us. A little while is ours, For sorrow or for laughter; I'll lay the hand you love in yours, On the shore of the hereafter.



GOOD wife rose from her bed one morn, And thought, with a nervous dread, Of the pile of clothes to be washed, and more Than a dozen mouths to be fed.

What shall I do, my friend,

And how will it be with you,

When you are gone forever?

My heart its eager need will send,

In the weary world, I wonder?

Will you love me with a love as true,

When our paths lie far asunder?

Through the years to find you, never.

There's the meals to get for the men in the field, And the children to fix away

To school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned; And all to be done this day.

ft had rained in the night, and all the wood Was wet as it could be;

There were puddings and pies to bake, besides A loaf of cake for tea;

And the day was hot, and her aching head Throbbed wearily as she said:

"If maidens but knew what good wives know, They would be in no haste to wed.'

Lennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?" Called the farmer from the well; And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow, And his eyes half bashfully fell,



"It was this," he said-and coming near, He kiss'd from her brow the frown;-

"'Twas this," he said, "that you were the best, And the dearest wife in town."

the farmer went back to the field, and the wife, In a smiling and absent way,

Sang snatches of tender little songs She'd not sung for many a day.

And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes Were white as the foam of the sea;

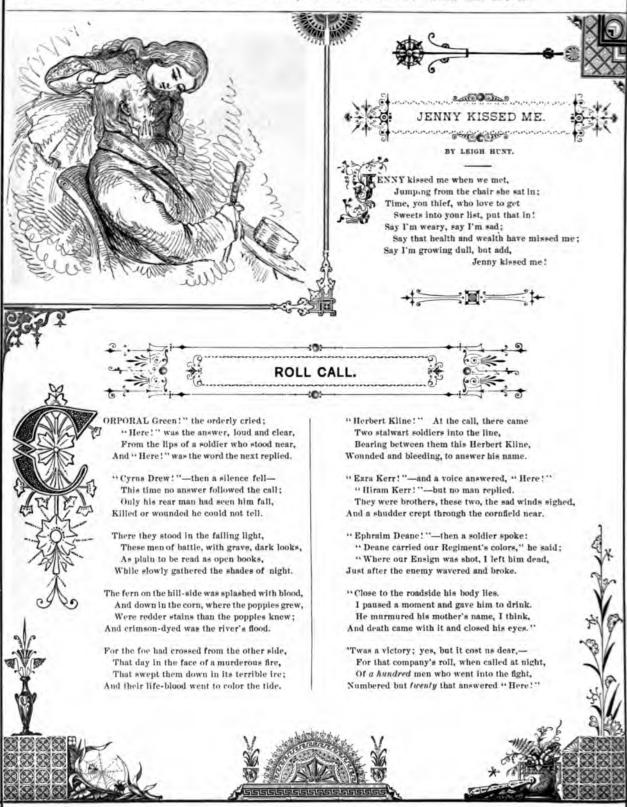
Her bread was light and her butter was sweet, And as golden as it could be.

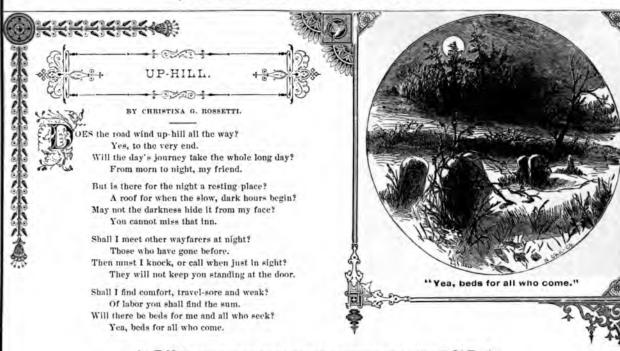
Inst think," the children all called in a breath, "Tom Wood has run off to sea!

He wouldn't, I know, if he only had As happy a home as we."

The night came down, and the good wife smiled To herself as she softly said:

"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love, It's not strange that maids will wed!"





BY WILLIAM KNOX.

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

H, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Like a swift-fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,

A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,

Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around and together be laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high, Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved, The mother that infant's affection who proved; The husband that mother and infant who blessed, Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye, Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by; And the memory of those who loved her and praised, Are alike from the minds of the living crased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne, The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn, The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven, The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven, The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust. So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the weed That withers away to let others succeed; So the multitude comes, even those we behold, To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been; We see the same sights our fathers have seen,— We drink the same stream and view the same sun, And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think, From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink, To the life we are clinging they also would cling; But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold; They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold; They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come; They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

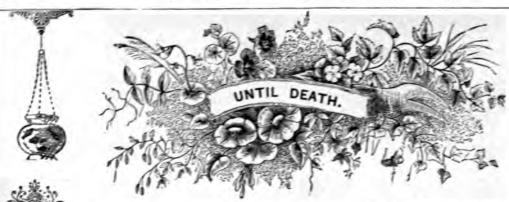
They died, aye! they died; and we things that are now, Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow, Who make in their dwellings a transient abode, Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and rain; And the smiles and the tears, the song and the dirge, Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath; From the blossom of health to the paleness of death, From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud,— Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?











AKE me no town of constants, their friend.

To love me, though I dist the whole I fe long,

And love no other till the days shall stell—

Nay, it were rash and wrong.

If then can't love another, be it so:
I would not reach out of my quiet grave.
To bind thy heart, if it should choose to go:—
Love should not be a slave.

My placid ghost, I trist, will walk serene In clearer light than gilds these earthly morns, Above the jealousles and envice keen, Which sow this life with thorns.

Then wouldst not feel my shadowy caress,

If, after death, my sonl should linger here:

Men's hearts crave tangible, close tenderness,

Love's presence, warm and near.

It would not make me sleep more peacefully.

That thou wert wasting all thy life in woe.

For my poor sake: what love thou hast for me, Bestow it ere I go.

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead

The praises which removeful mourners give
To women's grave—a tardy recompense—
But speak them while I live.

Heap not the heavy marble on my head To shut away the sunshine and the dew: Let small blooms grow there, and let grasses wate, And rain-drops filter through.

Thou wilt meet many fairer and more gay
Than I: but, trust me, thou canet never find
One who will love and serve thee night and day
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die! The violets

Above my rest will blossom just as blue.

Nor miss thy tears; e'en nature's self forgets;

But while I live, be true!



SOMETIME.





IETIME. when all life's lessons
have been learned.
And son and stars for evermore have set.
The things which our weak
judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we
grieved with lashes wet.
Will flash before us out of
life's dark night,

As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue: And we shall see how all God's plans were right. And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh, God's plans go on as best for you and me:
How, when we called. He heeded not our cry.
Because His wisdom to the end could see.
And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweet to craving habyhood.
So God, perhaps, is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if, sometimes, commingled with life's wine. We find the wormwood, and recel and shrink. Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine Pours out this portion for our lips to drink. And if some friend we love is lying low. Where human kisses cannot reach his face, Oh, do not blame the loving Father so, But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend,
And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
If we could push ajar the gates of life,
And stand within, and all God's workings see,
We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key!

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart!

God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold;

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,

Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

And if, through patient toil, we reach the land

Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,

When we shall clearly know and understand.

I think that we will say, "God knew the best!"





BY COATES KINNEY.

(EN the humid shadows hover over all the starry spheres,

And the melancholy darkness gently weeps in rainy tears,

Tis a joy to press the pillow of a cot tage chamber bed,

And listen to the patter of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles has an echo in the heart.

And a thousand dreary funcies into busy being start;

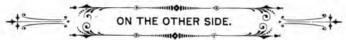
And a thousand recollections weave their bright hues into woof, As I listen to the patter of the soft rain on the roof.

There, in fancy, comes my mother, as she used to years agone, To survey the infant sleepers ere she left them till the dawn; I can see her bending o'er me, as I listen to the strain Which is played upon the shingles by the patter of the rain.

Then my little scraph sister, with her wings and waving bair, And her bright-eyed cherub brother—a screne, angelic pair,— Glide around my wakeful pillow, with their praise or mild reproof, As I listen to the murmur of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me with her eyes' delicious blue. I forget, as gazing on her, that her heart was all untrue; I remember that I loved her as I ne'er may love again, And my heart's quick pulses vibrate to the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's bravuras that can work with such a spell, In the spirit's pure, deep fountains, where the hely passions swell, As that melody of nature,—that subdued, subdaing strain, Which is played upon the shingles by the patter of the rain.





E GO our ways in life too much alone;
We hold ourselves too far from all our kind;
Too often we are dead to sigh and moan;
Too often to the weak and helpless blind;
Too often, where distress and want abide,
We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth, and worn
By footsteps passing idly all the day.
Where lie the bruised ones that faint and mourn,
Is seldom more than an untrodden way;
Our selfish hearts are for our feet the guide,
They lead us by upon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones;
To take the smitten, and the sick and sore,
And bear them where a stream of blessing runs;
Instead, we look about—the way is wide,
And so we pass upon the other side.

h, friends and brothers, gliding down the years,
Humanity is calling each and all
In tender accents, born of grief and tears!
I pray you, listen to the thrilling call;
You cannot, in your cold and selfish pride,
Pass guiltlessly by on the other side.



BY LORD BYRON.

He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He, who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head;
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led.



BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOUSE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

There is a day of sunny rest For every dark and troubled night; And grief may bide an evening gnest, But joy shall come with early light.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day And numbered every secret tear, And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay For all His children suffer here.



BY ALFRED TEXATION.

OME from haunts of cost and hern: I make a sudden saily. And sparkle out among the forn. To bloker down a valley.

By thirty hills I hurry down. Or all p between the ridge-: By twenty thorps, a little town, And half a hundred bridges.

Till last by Philip's farm I flow, To join the brimming river. For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

I chatter over stony ways, In little sharps and trebles: I bubble into eddying bays, I babble on the pebbles.

With many a curve my backs I fret. By many a field and fallow. And many a fairy forwland set With willow weed and mallow.

SONG OF THE BROOK.

I charter, effatter, as I & w To join the beliaming mises: For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

I wind about and it and out, With here a blossom sailing. And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling.

And here and there a formy flake I'pen me, as I travel, With many a eilvery waterbreak Above the golden gravel;

And draw them all along, and flow To join the brimming river: For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots; I -lide by hazel covers: I move the sweet forget-me-nots That grow for happy lovers.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance Among my skimming swallows; I make the netted sunbeam dance Against my sandy shallows.

I murmur under moon and stars, In brambly wildernesses: I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses.

And out again I curve and flow To join the brimming river; For men may come and men may go, But I go on forever.



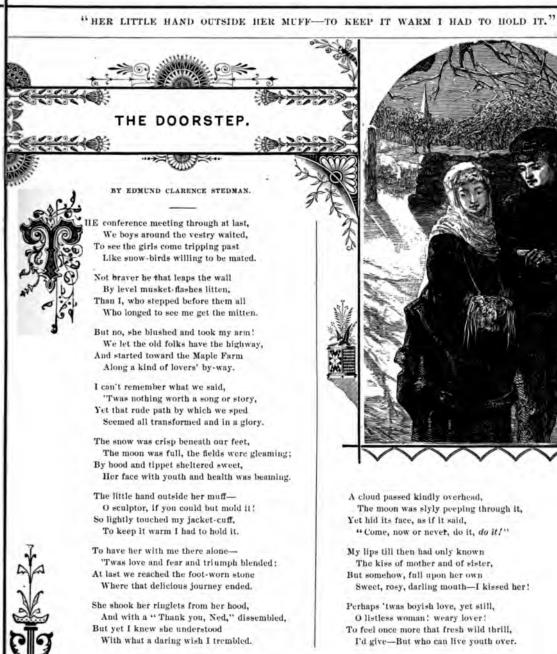


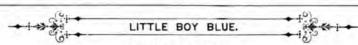




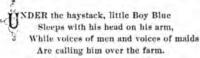








BY ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON.



Sheep in the meadows are running wild, Where a poisonous herbage grows, Leaving white tufts of downy fleece On the thorns of the sweet, wild rose.

Out in the fields where the silken corn
Its plumed head nods and bows,
Where the golden pumpkins, ripen below,
Trample the white-faced cows.

But no loud blast on the shining horn Calls back the straying sheep, And the cows may wander in hay or corn, While their keeper lies askeep.

His roguish eyes are tightly shut,
His dimples are all at rest;
The chubby hand tucked under his head,
By one rosy cheek is pressed.

Waken him! No! Let down the bars
And gather the truant sheep,
Open the barn-yard and drive in the cows,
But let the little boy sleep.

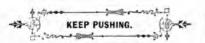
For year after year we can shear the fleece, And corn can always be sown; But the sleep that visits little Boy Blue Will not come when the years have flown.



EXTRACT FROM "THE BATTLE-FIELD."

BY W. C. BRYANT.

TRUTH crushed to carth shall rise again:
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshipers.



KEEP pushing! 'tis wiser than sitting aside, And sighing and watching and waiting the tide; In life's carnest battle they only prevail, Who daily march onward and never say fail. EXTRACT FROM "A PSALM OF LIFE."

BY H. W. LUNGPELLOW,

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.



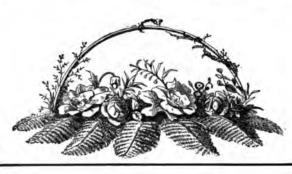
CATTER the germs of the beautiful,
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours!

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and graceful there
In the loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of nature and of art.

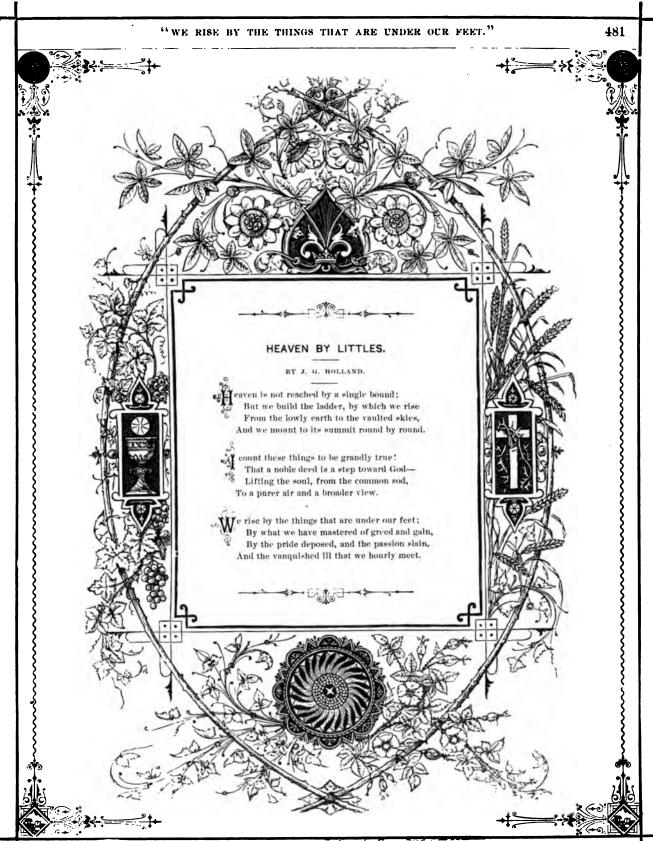
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the temples of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod!
When he built a temple for himself,
And a home for his priestly race,
He reared each arm in symmetry,
And covered each line in grace.

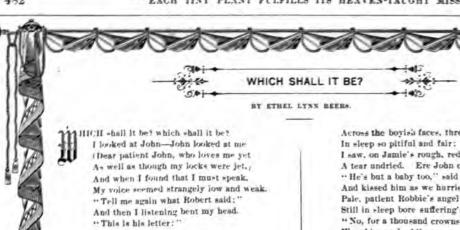
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul:
They shall bud, and blossom, and bear the fruit.
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In paradise shall bloom.











A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at John's old garments worn,
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty and work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;

"I will give

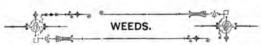
Of poverty and work and care, which I, though willing, could not sh I thought of seven mouths to feed, Of seven little children's need, And then of this.

"Come, John," said I, "We'll choose among them, as they lie Asleep; so walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our band. First to the cradle lightly stepped Where the new, nameless baby slept. "Shall it be baby?" whispered John. I took his hand, and hurried on To Lily's crib. Her sleeping grasp Held her old doll within its clasp: Her dark curls lay like gold alight, A glory 'gainst the pillow white. Softly her father stooped to lay His rough hand down in a loving way, When dream or whisper made her stir, And, huskily, John said, " Not her-not ber."

We stooped beside the trundle-bed, And one long ray of lamp-light shed

Across the boyish faces, three, I saw, on Jamie's rough, red cheek, A tear undried. Ere John could speak, "He's but a baby too," said I, And kissed him as we hurried by. Pale, patient Robbie's angel face, Still in sleep bore suffering's trace. " No, for a thousand crowns, not him," We whispered while our eyes were dim. Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son, Turbulent, reckless, idle one-Could he be spared? "Nay, He, who gave, Bids us befriend him to his grave; Only a mother's heart can be Patient enough for such as he: And so," said John, "I would not dare To send him from her bedside prayer." Then stole we softly up above, And knelt by Mary, child of love. "Perhaps for her 'twould better be," I said to John. Quite silently He lifted up a curl that lay Across her cheek, in willful way, And he shook his head, "Nay, love, not thee," The while my heart beat audibly. Only one more, our oldest lad, Trusty and thoughtful, good and glad-So like his father. "No, John, no-I cannot, will not, let him go."

And so we wrote, in courteous way, We could not give one child away; And after that, toil lighter seemed, Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Happy, in truth, that not one face Was missed from its accustomed place; Thankful to work for all the seven, Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.



E call them weeds, the while with slender fingers,
Earth's wounds and scars they seek to cover o'er;
On sterile sands, where scarce the raindrop lingers,
They grow and blossom by the briny shore.

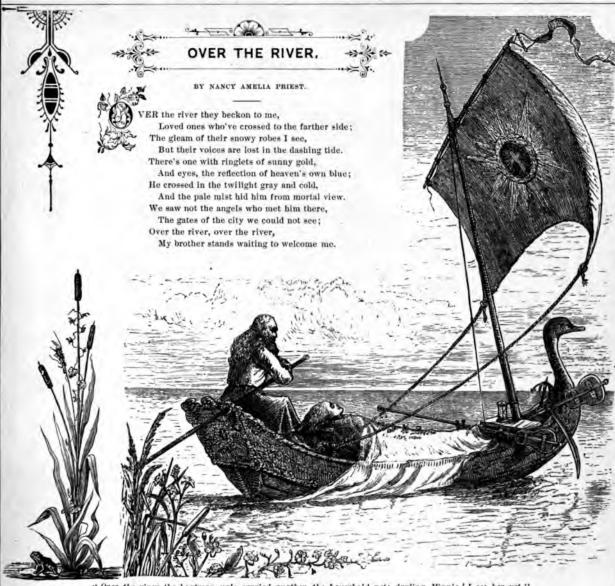
We call them weeds; did we their form but study, We many a secret might unfolded find; Each tiny plant fulfills its heaven-taught mission, And bears the impress of Immortal Mind.

We call them weeds; the while their uses hidden Might work a nation's weal, a nation's wee; Send thro' each wasted frame the balm of healing, And cause the blood with youth's quick pulse to flow.

Weeds—yet they hold in bonds the mighty ocean: Their slender threads bind firm the sandy shore; Navics may sink amid its wild commotion, These humble toilers ne'er their work give o'er.

And who shall say the feeblest thought avails not To bind the shifting sands upon life's beach? Some heart may treasure what we've long forgot, The faintest word some soul with power may reach





"Over the river the boatman pale carried another, the household pet; darling Minnie! I see her yet."

Carried another, the honsehold pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale,
Darling Minnie! I see her yet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We felt it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be:
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand,
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land.
I shall know the loved, who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me.



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PROF. THOS. E. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

PROF. THOS. E. HILL, Chicago,

From Prof. A. Freese, formerly Sup't of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

of Schools, Cleveland, Ohio.

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(OVER.)

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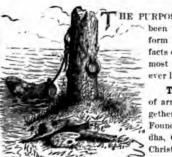
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The Plan has been followed of arranging distinct classes together. Thus the great Religious Founders, including Moses, Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, Christ, Mohammed and others, accompanied by fine illustrations, biographies, History and

Beliefs of Denominations, Dictionary of Religious Terms, etc., are included in one chapter. The Great Military Heroes at all times, including Wellington, Bonaparte, Washington, Grant and many others, together with a list of memorable battles fought, a Dictionary of Military Terms, etc., form another chapter, and so through the volume.

The Lessons drawn from these biographies as they are presented, are of themselves a peculiar feature of this work. In the histories of the Rothschilds, the Astors, Vanderbilt, Girard, Peabody, A. T. Stewart, Jay Gould, Longworth, Mackey, Flood and others, the secret of their success in money-getting is very clearly stated, so that the reader desirous of making money may greatly profit by the reading. And thus throughout the volume the causes that led to success, in whatever direction, is very clearly pointed out. Much light under this head is given in the chapter devoted to phrenology.

The Examples presented through the struggles of inventors, including Howe, Goodyear, Stephenson, Watt, and multitudes of others celebrated for triumphs in war, finance, exploration, science, literature and art, are worthy of careful study and imitation by the young who aspire to supremacy.

General Matter. The chapters relating to the History and Bellefs of the Great Denominations; the Illustrated Darwinian Philosophy, showing the world's progress at different epochs of time; the department devoted to Astronomy, presenting the subject in simple language, clearly illustrated; the chapter relating to Phrenology, accompanied by views and diagrams of heads; the portion concerning Honsehold Decoration and that treating of Landscape Gardening, all profusely illustrated, are each intensely interesting and instructive.

The Scope of the work it is impossible to enumerate here; suffice it to say eleven pages are devoted to giving the table of contents. The range of the work includes the men who have formed the religious beliefs, that have been brilliant lights in the commercial world, that have wrought great improvements, that have discovered new continents, that have opened the book of science, that have made the people happy through laughter, that have written our sweetest songs, that have produced the most truthful portraitures with the brush and chisel, and that have stirred the hearts of the people through powerful oratory.

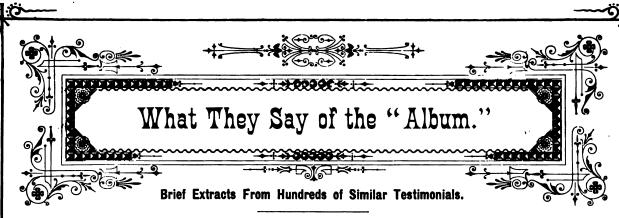
The Typographic Display of the Album is a distinguishing feature of the book. In elegant, artistic finish it is without a rival, the secret of its superior embellishment lying in the fact that the power to produce the book mechanically rests with the author, who, by his knowledge of the artistic, is able to produce the matter in such attractive form.

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The following are from papers published at Aurora, Ill., where the author of the Album resided twelve years, during the last of which he was Mayor of the city.

From the Aurora Beacon.

HE business career of Mr. Thos. E. Hill, who was at one time a resident of Aurora, and mayor of the city, has been very successful, and some have been inclined to think it the result of good luck. Every enterprise of which he took hold seemed to turn him money, and schemes which would have been abortive in the hands of ordinary men blossomed into rare success under his management. The same good fortune follows him and his enterprises to this day. There is no

"luck" in it at all. It grows first from his intense industry, energy and application; second from his enthusiasm; and third from his keen appreciation of what the public desires, drawn from long contact with it and close study. In his youth he was eminently successful as a canvasser, as a teacher of writing and lecturer on penmanship. In Aurora, for a number of years he published and edited the Herald with great success. When he sold his newspaper, and established the system of city messenger, which has since become so popular between minor cities and Chicago, he exploited new ground which was for a time very profitable; and it was during the hours when he was passing between Aurora and Chicago, that he conceived and did the first work upon the "Manual," that splendid product of the brain, of the compiler, the printer and the book-binder, which has made Thos. E. Hill's name familiar from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and from Minnesota to Florida.

"For two years or more past, Mr. Hill has been of opinion that there existed room for another work besides the "Manual," which should be equally popular and useful—and meet a demand as universal as that enjoyed by his first great work. He has devoted a large amount of labor and inventive genius to the accomplishment of his ideal, and we now have it before us in "HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART." It is a large quarto volume of 327 pages, printed upon heavy tinted paper, with hundreds of fine portraits, miscellaneous illustrations, unique, artistic and elegant designs. In its preparation he has called to his aid the most modern and refined skill of the type-maker, engraver and typographer, and he has thus, in the "Album," surpassed, in artistic and typographical display, all his former efforts.

"The new work is divided into eighteen departments, as follows: 1st, Religion and its Founders; 2d, Military Chieftains and Famous Battles; 3d, Discoverers and Explorers; 4th, Sketches of Leading Inventors; 5th, History of Financiers; 6th, Sketches of the Scientists; 7th, the Theory of Progression; 8th, Astronomical Science; 9th, Phrenology and Science of Mind; 10th, Humorists and Caricaturists; 11th, Physicians, Lawyers and Sovereigns; 12th, Orators and Statesmen; 13, Actors and Play Writers; 14th, Historians, Novelists, Essayists, etc.; 15th, Poets and Song Writers; 16th, Painters and

Sculptors; 17th, Household Ornamentation; 18th, Beautiful Homes. Under these heads are given very many beautiful engravings of men, incidents and places, with sketches, biographical and pertinent, interspersed with very many things valuable to every person who would be reasonably well informed. We doubt if there is any one volume where so much useful information of the kind is gathered, and certainly there is none where it is put in more methodical form, or presented in a manner so pleasing to the eye and taste."

From the Aurora Blade.

"Every page of Hill's Album is a model of typography and originality, each differing from the other in mechanical construction, and each succeeding leaf a surprise from an artistic standpoint. The question one asks, instinctively, is, how can a man conceive so many elegant designs? The contents of the book, however, are what prove its most forcible recommendation. The name of the author of this valuable work, Hon. Thomas E. Hill, is in itself enough to recommend it to all. Our readers are advised to examine the book carefully when they have the opportunity.

From the Aurora Herald.

"'Hill's Album of Biography and Art,' is the name of a new book by Hon. Thos. E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms." It is gotten up very much after the style of the Manual, but more claborate and expensive, as nearly every page has some engraving especially for it. The title of the book does not give any adequate idea of the immense amount of information it contains. We suppose it is called an ALBUM because of the many pictures it contains, but in addition thereto it contains short biographical sketches of distinguished men, from the time of Moses and Aaron down to the present. It gives a sketch of Moses, with his portrait, and an outline of his teachings; of Buddha, portrait and doctrines, also the same of Confucius, Jesus Christ, Mohammed, Swedenborg, Andrew Jackson Davis, and Joseph Smith, and an outline of the belief of the different Christian denominations. It also gives sketches and portraits of numerous warriors, inventors, financiers, scientists, actors, humorists, explorers, poets, lawyers, doctors, statesmen, orators, artists, etc., and gives as much about each as most people would care to remember. It is, in short, a complete library in one volume. and must have been the work of years to gather the information and put it in this condensed form. Of the typographical excellence it is unnecessary to speak, as all know that whatever Mr. Hill undertakes in that line, is done in the best style known to the art. We know of no other book which has so many new and original designs.'

[OVER]



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[From the Passaic (N.J.) Item.]

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[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean]

"One of the most beauliful and complete books of the year. Not only is it wholly creditable as a fine specimen of the printer's art, but the elegant, unique and artistic designs are worthy of special commendation. But the value of the book is in its reading contents, and the admirable system and method of its arrangement. The author is the Hon. Thomas E. Hill, author of 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms,' another of the practical books. The book, under many headings, gleans the most interesting and valuable acts of history bearing upon the subject."

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[From the Sandwick (III.) Argus.]

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Must be Largely Sought and Highly Prized."

[From the Penman's Art Journal, New York.]

"The subject-matter of the work, in its extent and skillful manner of presentation, bears unmistakable evidence of great labor and profound research, as well as a liberal expenditure of money on the part of the author. The embellishments are upon a scale most liberal and excellent in taste. The work, as a whole, is one that must be largely sought and highly prized by all classes, not alone as a handbook of valuable and interesting information, but as a beautiful and appropriate ornament for the parlor or drawing-room. It is a fitting companion of 'Hill's Manual,' which has proved the most popular and ready-scilling work of its day, having already reached its thirtieth edition, and into the hundreds of thousands of copies sold. Like the 'Manual,' the new work is to be sold only on subscription, through agents."

" It is a Marvel."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

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[From Rev. J. B. Lockwood, Mt. Joy, Pa.]

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[OVER]



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[From the Chicago Humane Journal.]

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"A Condensed Popular Encyclopædia."

[From the Chicago Evening Journal.]

"'Hill's Album' is an illustrated compendium of biography, history, literature, art and science-in fact, a condensed popular encyclopædia. One is astonished, on glancing through its ample pages, that so much and so vast a variety of highly instructive and useful matter could have been crowded into one book, and at the same time presented in a form and style so tasteful and attractive. Almost every man or woman whose name has become conspicuous in modern times in connection with great works or great thoughts or great systems is included in the sketches, and many of them in the illustrations of this remarkable 'Album.' Religious systems and leaders. wars and war heroes, great inventions and inventive geniuses, systems of finance and great financiers, the sciences and the great men of science, celebrities in the various departments of literature, music and great musicians, the drama and its chief actors, the law and the great lawyers, medicine and the great physicians, statesmanship and politics and famous leaders in the affairs of State, and art and the great artists, are sketched in a manner which gives the reader a good degree of information regarding each and all; and in addition to all these, Mr. Hill has gathered a mass of facts and hints for the benefit of the housekeeper and the student which are invaluable and always in order.

"The people of America are aware of the great practical value of 'Hill's Manual,' which can be found in almost every counting-room and household in the land; and when we assure them that his 'Album,' which is published in form and style similar to that of the 'Manual,' is, in its peculiar line, equally valuable, and that It as surely fills a popular want as that did, they will need no further suggestion as to the desirability of possessing it."

"Goes to the Root of Everything."

[From the Plano (III.) News.]

"Hon. Thos. E. Hill, once editor of the Aurora Herald, and author of that almost indispensable volume, 'Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms,' which has found its way into so many homes in Kendall county, has just presented a new volume to the world, entitled 'Hill's Album of Biography and Art.' It is altogether one of the finest volumes ever produced, besides being a regular encyclopædia of information that no person in this age should be without.

"To those who have read 'Hill's Manual,' we need say but little in praise of the 'Album,' for they know that the author of both could not but make a success of such a work as is comprised in the latter.

"The book treats not alone of the biographics of men and women eminent in the world of art, literature, music and the drama, but of religion and its founders, military men, discoverers, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, and it also gives synopses of some of the different scientific theories that have at once startled the world. Without delving into Darwin's intricacies, for instance, one may yet obtain a clear idea of his theory of progression, by the synopsis in this work, which will impress itself deep enough on the mind to enable one to comprehend it thoroughly; and so with other subjects—astronomical science, science of mind, finance, household ornamentation, and all he touches on. The author is not superficial, but where such an array of subjects is treated in a work of this magnitude, the articles must necessarily be brief, yet he goes to the root of everything, discarding superfluities, and telling facts in an interesting style peculiarly his own."

"Gotten Up on the Same Elegant Scale."

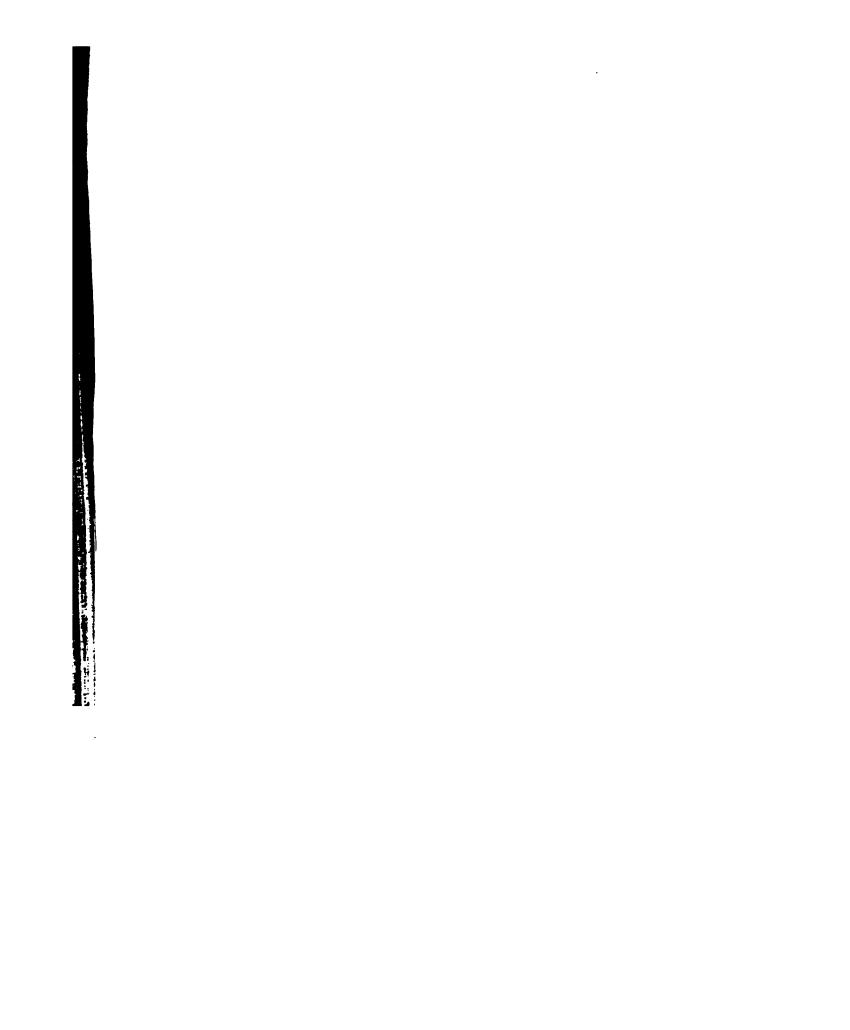
[From the Phrenological Journal, New York.]

" It is in fine a cyclopædia of eminent persons and of the subjects in religion, science, art and literature which are deemed by the world of importance to civilization. Upward of six hundred and fifty historical men and women are sketched, and a large proportion of these have their portraits given. We are informed of the tenets of ancient religions, and, in contrast with them, a brief exposition of Christianity. Mormonism, Spiritualism and other later forms of belief receive their share of consideration also. It should be added that the prominent Christian sects are described as to their history and growth. Following the religious department, which is very properly put first, we have a summary of the great military heroes of history, and of important battles fought in Europe and America-the late war for the Union receiving a good share of the compiler's attention. Then follows a department of exploration and discovery; then a very interesting (because fresh in most of its details) section related to inventors and invention. The rich men of the world come in for a share of the printed space, and then science, politics and philanthropy fill fifty or more of the large pages. The author evidently places much confidence in the doctrine of Gall and Spurzheim, for a considerable section is devoted to a synopsis of phrenology, with several well selected illustrations. The humorists and the artists who please the public with their facetious talk and drawing, are well represented, and so are the writers, essayists, poets and orators who direct attention to the serious side of life. The practical has its place in the book, especially in the space given to penmanship, household decoration and architectural designs. Mr. Hill has prepared a very attractive book, and its success will probably match that of his 'Manual,' which was gotten up on the same elegant scale."

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